THE CATAWBA SOLDIER

OF THE

CIVIL WAR

"Lest We Forget"

The Catawba Soldier Of The Civil War

Book No. 148

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Over the years interest has mounted and the requests have piled up for reprints of this book. In 1978 we decided to produce "The Catawba Soldier" again. By using an original book as copy for our cameras, we reproduced this book as authentically as possible by photo-lithography. The rough pictures, old spelling and even the errors are exactly as in the original. The only new part of this book is the index, which was added to the back for the reader's convenience.

This book is presented to our friends and interested parties as a numbered limited edition.

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THE

Catawba Soldier

OF THE

CIVIL WAR

A sketch of every soldier from Catawba county, North Carolina, with the photograph, biographical sketch, and reminiscence of many of them, together with a sketch of Catawba county from 1860 to 1911—a complete history of these valiant men, in war and peace

Edited and compiled by
PROF. GEO. W. HAHN
HICKORY, N. C.

1911
CLAY PRINTING CO.
HICKORY, N. C.

"History maketh a young man to be old without either wrinkles or gray hairs; privileging him with the experience of age, without either the infirmities or inconveniencies thereof."

To my living comrades,
to the widows of those who have departed,
to our noble mothers and sisters, to our descendants
who cherish a lasting veneration for their ancestors, and
to the young men of Catawba county, and the state at large, who
would draw lessons of wisdom, patriotism, endurance, fortitude
and inspiration from the examples herein
described, this volume is most
affectionately dedicated by
THE AUTHOR

PREFACE

More than forty-five years have passed since the tattered flag of the lost cause was furled to be forever held as a sacred memento of the daring deeds of Catawba's true and gallant sons, who so willingly and obediently offered their services when they saw that war was inevitable.

No flag ever waved over braver boys, and none who wore the grey showed more willingness or promptness than did the heroic sons of Catawba.

They can leave their children and posterity no richer nor more enduring monument than a record of their achievements as contained in this book.

Had this book been written thirty-five years ago, much valuable history could have been preserved; acting, therefore, under the old adage "It is never too late to do good," this book is sent forth to preserve that remnant of history which is yet remembered by the old soldiers living.

The author has spent nearly two years in the execution of this work, during which time he has spared neither money nor pains to make it as authentic as possible.

The book is not the author's ideal owing to the fact that the Veterans and their descendants failed to co-operate with him by furnishing him with photos, biographical sketches, and reminiscences in which the book should abound.

Since the author has gone to the expense and pains of sending forth to the State, and to the South as well, Catawba county's record will he be unjust in demanding a similiar effort on the part of each county in the State? The author desires to state "Here is what Catawba has done. What have the other counties done?"

What a field from which future historians might glean, if all the other counties would publish such a book!

But while this book is not the author's ideal, he is proud to present to the state and to the South, as well, specimens of the pioneer manhood of Catawba county, together with a record of their achievements for the past fifty years.

This book claims no literary merit; indeed it would be folly for a soldier to attempt it. Hence, this is written by old soldiers, compiled and edited by an old soldier, and is, therefore, a plain, simple narration of facts in an effort to give the man behind the gun the honors that past historians have failed to accord him.

This book is intended to be placed in every home in the county as a monument to every old soldier, far more enduring than metal, and is the last opportunity the Author has in laying his tribute to a generation perhaps superior to any that ever has or ever will adorn the pages of Catawba's history. He bespeaks aid in placing this tribute in the homes of the poor unable to pay. He is willing to make more than his share of the donation.

THE AUTHOR.

HICKORY, N. C., July 1st, 1911.

THE CATAWBA SOLDIER OF THE CIVIL WAR.

CATAWBA COUNTY

This county was formed from Lincoln County in 1842; it derives its name from "Catawba River," which forms its eastern and northern boundaries. The name "Catawba" was taken from the tribe of Indians of that name who at one time inhabited this section. The Catawba River is the boundary line between Catawba and the following counties, viz: Alexander, Caldwell and Iredell. On the North, West and South; Catawba is bounded by Burke, Cleveland and Lincoln counties. Our county is located in the North Western portion of the State, 175 miles from the Capital of North Carolina, and we think Catawba is one of the very best counties in this or any other State. The county was settled in the main by what was called "Pennsylvania Dutch", a better, more honest, and patriotic people would be hard to find; the lower or South-eastern portion of the county. was settled by the English, with a small mixture of "French Huguenots", a splendid people. The lands of Catawba are productive, and for diversified crops, cannot be excelled. Our people can raise anything from rice and peanuts up to "King Cotton." Some sections cannot be excelled for corn, cotton, oats, rye, wheat etc., and for fruits of all kinds including "huckleberries" we are in the front rank; bee culture, stock raising and the dairy business Catawba is in the lead; and it is a fact that the greatest improvements have taken place since the war of 1861-5, and much of it has been done by the old "Confederate Soldiers" and their sons and daughters. The nursery business in our county was projected by Confederate soldiers. In 1842, the population was as follows:

White Population	7272
Free Negroes	21
Negro Slaves	1569
Total	8862

In 1860, the year before the great war, the population was as follows.

White Females	4703
White Males	4330
Free Negroes	32
Negro Slaves	1664
Total	10729

In 1890 the population was 18,689, and in 1900 the total population of Catawba was 22,133. In 1910 the census figures gave us 27,918.

The people of Catawba County were a conservative people, and in 1861 when South Carolina and other States, and even parts of North Carolina, were excited and agitated, our county was calm and cool, but when Mr. Lincoln called on North Carolina for her quota of troops, then it was that the young men of Catawba County were stirred up; and when Gov. Ellis called for troops, it was astonishing how the young men of the county responded, They were encouraged by the patriotic women to do their duty. What the good women endured and suffered during the four years that followed, no pen or tongue can tell. It is sad to think how many of the brave men who went to the front never lived to return; peace to their ashes.

The advancement of every interest in Catawba County since the close of the war in 1865, has been almost phenominal, and Catawba has not been behind in education either; her schools bear witness to this. An old Confederate soldier said to the writer: "The old soldiers helped to make our county what it is." That is so, and no truer soldier ever carried a gun than the boys from Catawba, and they were cheered on by as brave and patriotic women as ever waved a banner. When going into battle during the war, we esteemed it a privilege when we were supported by soldiers from Catawba County. In the soldiers furnished to the cause, those from Catawba could not be excelled for courage, loyalty, and devotion; they left home well dressed and well fed; they returned ragged and many of them emaciated. The heroic women cheered them as they were going to the front; the same patriotic women received them back with

joy and gladness, and went to work carding and spinning and weaving cloth with which to clothe them. It would be hard to convince the people now of what our good women did for our soldiers in 1865-66.

She furnished about 1500 soldiers, about 1200 returned.

M. O. SHERRILL.

Raleigh, N. C.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT IN CATAWBA'S POPULATION.

The current of German immigration from Pennsylvania into the Piedmont section of North Carolina began to move in this direction about the beginning of the Eighteenth Century, and was at full tide about the middle of that century. These Germans were largely families springing from the enterprising Pennsylvania Germans, who had years before settled in Montgomery, Berks, Lancaster, and York counties, and, who later pressed towards the southwest frontier of their state; and then followed the Cumberland Valley down into Maryland; and then on further down still southward into the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia; and then still further on down across the Blue Ridge into the fertile valleys of the Yadkin and the Catawba in North Carolina. These people settled in the territory now embraced by Randolph, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, Catawba, and Iredell counties. To these Pennsylvania Germans were added immigrants directly from Germany, and a few from other European Countries. They came for various reasons: some, to seek new homes, as an outlet for the overcrowded population of the Fatherland; some, to enjoy the liberty in this land of the free; some, as political refugees; some, to escape the military services demanded of all young men in Germany; some, to escape religious persecutions—as the Palestines from the Rhine, persecuted by Louis XIV in the War of the Spanish Succession, and the Salzburgers from the Alpine Districts of Austria; and no doubt, some came as fugitives from justice—who "left their country for their country's good."

These German settlers were industrious, economical, and thrifty farmers, not afraid nor ashamed of hard work, and were soon blessed with an abundance of everything which the fertile soil and temperate climate of this section could furnish them. As they were farmers, they avoided the towns, and mostly settled in rural districts. They were uninformed in the ways of the world, ignorant of the English language, and unacquainted with the shrewdness of the

business man, yet they were well informed in their own language and well read in their Bibles and devotional German books. There were few manufactories, and fewer centers of commerce where supplies could be obtained, so that these early settlers had to go to Charleston, Fayetteville or Columbia in long trips by wagons, occupying several weeks to procure the common necessities of life, and regarded many things as useless luxuries that are now regarded as common necessities. These conditions compelled each family to manufacture its own clothing and farming tools. Thus the loom, the blacksmith's shop, the tannery, and shoe-shop became necessary adjuncts of nearly every home. And every member of the family was engaged in useful industry.

These Germans manifested certain traits of character peculiar to them. Of course, there were exceptions to these general traits, but it was true of them as a whole. They were retiring and peaceful citizens, opposed to riot and contention, and patiently suffered wrong for a time, yet they were unwilling to submit to oppression when persistently pressed upon them. They could be led, their minds were open to conviction; but they simply *could not be driven*, and determindly resisted all attempts to deprive them of their inalienable rights. They were persevering, never abandoning their undertakings unless compelled to do so by force of circumstances. They were slow in making changes, and tenaciously held to the practices and habits and modes of thought practiced by their ancestors, when often more modern ways were much better. They were very slow to yield their native language, especially where they lived in settlements of their own, and for this reason they retained for a long time their peculiar traits of character, their religious, social, and moral life, and for this reason also they lost prestige and standing in the professions and official life. Honesty and uprightness of life were marked characteristics of the Germans. An anecdote will illustrate this: Two Germans, Hans and Fritz, lived side by side, far away from the world's deceit and tricks. One day Hans bought a horse, but lacked part of the money; so he called on Fritz for a loan. Fritz readily consented and handed

over the required amount, remarking: "Berhaps it was bedder ve make us a note." The note was drawn up in their primitive way: "I, Hans, gets from Fritz feefty tollars today," Then the question arose who should hold the note. "You geeps dot", says Fritz, "Und den you will know dot you owes me dot money." Hans says: "Dot ish so." After a month Hans pays the note and the question was now who should keep the note. "I geeps dot now, aind't it?" says Fritz, "den you see I always remembers you paid dot to me." Says Hans "Yah dot ish so," "Now is ish all so blain, I knows what to do ven I porrows again".

These Germans had strong attachments for their home and its comforts; and were slow to leave the place they had once secured as their own. There are farms in this section today that have never been sold—have never been out of the family, but have descended through generation after generation from the original grants made in colonial times.

Thus these Germans came into this County of Catawba, from various quarters and for various reasons, and settled among others from other countries, and by privations and hard labor wrested this fair land from the savage and the wild beast, and turned it into a veritable garden. In order to understand the age in which we live, it is important that we know the history of the past. The different epochs of history are not disjointed parts, but all have a close relation to the past and to the future. The sturdy Germans and their high moral qualities have stamped their impress upon this generation, and they will continue to be felt in the ages to come. From this hardy race the Catawba soldier of the Civil War came, and his heroism at Gettysburg, and many other fields were the astonishment of the world. The Germans are not foreigners in this country, any more than those who came from England and Scotland and Ireland and France. They are among the charter members of this great Country. And since the shackles of the language have been shaken off, the descendants of the Germans are fast taking first places in the wonderful strides this country is making in all industrial, commercial, and educational progress. The present is but a development of the past, it is the offspring of the parent that has stamped upon it the

character of the early settlers of this county. And whatever is noble and worthy in the citizenship of Catawba County in her Civil War history, and her progress and achievements today, a part and a large part of that honor belongs to the German element of her citizens.

REV. R. A. YODER, D. D.

Lincolnton, N. C.
Jan. 20, 1911.

THE GREAT AWAKENING.

This earth is a place of great resources. It teems with minerals. Its soil, its rivers, its mountains, its clouds, its sunshine, all conspire to make it wonderful. It is the abode of a race of beings made in the image of God. Adam, our first parent, was given the command to dress and keep it. Imagine the face of the earth, under the care of a race of perfect beings like Adam was, with perfect human strength and perfect human intelligence, all laboring together to develop the resources of the earth, understanding each other, and realizing with one purpose, their duty and obligations. Can you picture the fairy scenes that would meet the eye on every hand? A whole race dwelling together, in unity of spirit and a union of strength. What a Utopia! But it is a dream only. It is not possible under merely human conditons. The curse of human depravity has spread over the earth, and wrought devastation everywhere. Men are the natural enemies of each other, like the savage beasts of the jungle. War, oppression, monopoly, tyranny, slavery, villainy, murder, and passion, have blasted the once fair earth, and famine, disease, and poverty have stalked in their train, countless millions of the weak have perished to give the brutal place. Human philosophy has sought to alleviate the conditions, but ambition, greed, force, deceit, have all conspired to defeat it. No true altering power has ever entered the field but the gospel of the Man of Gallilee. From the darkness of those three hours of Calvary, where He died, has sprung, as from the womb of Time, a destiny for the race. Let us change the figure, and call it a tree that was born there. A root out of the dry ground, it was, at first, watered with tears and blood of many martyrs. But it grew, and soon its stripling height measured far above all other religions. But it was not destined to become the sturdy oak too soon. It must wave in many a wintry blast, and wither in many a summer's drought. But branch after branch has grown stronger by the trial. An open Bible, religious and civil liberty, universal brotherhood, education of the masses, world-wide commerce and travel, world evangelism—all

have grown from this tree. It has lived to see war reduced, slavery abolished, tyranny dethroned, illiteracy discounted. And lo! with the disappearance of these great evils, and the coming of these great blessings, the inventive powers of man have seemed to spring into new activity. Kept back by human ignorance and superstition until now, they are like hounds whose leashs have been loosed, and they are bounding to the chase of discovery and invention. Earth, air, sky, and sea are being searched and explored, and are yielding their secrets in amazing numbers. And the most of these things have happened in the last century, many in the last fifty years. What is the meaning of it all? Shall we look for a continuous development of the world along these same lines, till this is an ideal world, and man an ideal neighbor and friend? No, the book which tells us of the great author of these things, Jesus Christ, tells us that there is an end to it. There is "one far off divine event to which all creation moves." God has evidently designed to control this world's history in great dispensations. We see them marked in the Bible. Their limits are very clear. The first one extended from man's creation to his fall. The second, is from the fall to the flood. The third, from the flood to Pentecost. The fourth, is the time of the Gentiles till Christ's second coming. The last great period is the Millennium. The question is, are we nearing this last period? The Bible indicates that this will be the golden era of man's history. The world will be untrammelled by Satan, man will be obedient to God in great measure, and earth's resources and man's powers will reach their highest development. Do all these recent advancements indicate that we are reaching this ideal period? Then may God speed the day, for it means glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, and good-will among men.

Rev. J. G. Garth.

Hickory, N. C.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FROM 1861 to 1911.

BY M. A. ABERNETHY, FARM DEMONSTRATOR FOR CATAWBA COUNTY.

The farm implements of Catawba were simple, and indeed, crude in 1861-5. The wooden plow stock with the shovel twister, bull tongue, or gopher made the list for plows. Nearly all of these were one horse plows. Occasionally, among the better class of people was found a two horse plow with iron mold board to break the fallow ground for wheat. But with few exceptions, the one horse plow was used for all purposes. Beside the common wooden tooth harrow, the better class used iron tooth harrows for pulverizing land for the small grains. The advent of the wheat drill had not yet been made. The first time the writer saw wheat being planted in rows was on that memorable march to Gettysburg and near that place. The hoe, was the tool for ridding the crops of grass and weeds. These were all home made, manufactured from flat iron or worn out slab saws. This clumsy, dull, heavy tool made a boy wish he were somewhere else besides the farm. But the boys of those days were more persistent than the boys of today.

With the above implements the farmer took four to six furrows to the row and the boys and women followed with the hoes, making potato hills to the corn. This required three, four, or five hands to the plow, depending on the amount of grass and weeds. Thus the crop was worked on an average of three times, the last being the happy "laying by."

About the year 1866, some advancement was made, the double foot plow came into use. This was regarded as a labor saver, since it required only half the time to plow an acre. The same irons that were used on the single foot plow were used on the double, and were home made. The writer has carried many a piece of iron far away to the blacksmith-shop to have a new one made or an old one sharpened. These were the crude implements for working the corn. The wheat was harvested with a cradle. No reapers and binders had come yet. It was not an uncommon thing to see six to ten

men swinging their cradles in the harvest field and as many women, men and boys following in their wake binding and shocking the golden sheaves!

The thresher was an old horse power machine with about as many men as horses to operate it. A wind mill winnowed the chaff from the grain. It would be amusing to our farmer boys now to see a man standing in the center of an old horse power, with his long limber whip in his hand, and now and then whirling it over their backs, as he cried out, "You, Jim" "Pete", Git up." and the whip would crack like a rifle. But those "good old days" are gone and the mankilling tools, and land impoverishing methods are gone with them. Gradually came the labor saving implements, such as cultivators, disc harrows, iron frames and iron tooth-section harrows, grain drills, reapers, with binding attachments, separators hauled from place to place, and so on. Then later came the two-horse riding cultivator, the cotton and corn planters, and later stil the improved binders and reapers, corn harvesters, mowers, hay rakes, and so forth till now one man and two or three well trained horses can do the same amount of work in one day that formerly it took four and six men to do with the old antiquated tools.

Along with these improvements came the steam traction engine, and hooked up to a threshing outfit complete with the straw-stacking attachment, not only separating the grain from the straw and the chaff, but actually pulling the whole concern, with all hands riding from place to place over our country roads and through our farmers' fields to thresh his grain. Then the disc plow and the subsoiler came in place of the old side shovel or twisters, and where men once plowed three or four inches deep, skimming and skinning their land, preparing the soil to waste away with the first heavy rains, now we find the land broken from eight to sixteen, and in some cases eighteen to twenty-one inches deep, thus making a soil that is capable of holding moisture sufficient for the average growing crop for the greater portion of the growing season, especially if this soil be well supplied with humus, that is, decomposed vegetable matter. And further more, this deeply broken soil not only holds the moisture in reserve for the growing plants, but it makes it almost im-

possible for it to wash away with the heaviest continued rains.

Such demonstrations have actuated farmers to put more thought into farming and to practice better methods. And the results are that where we once reaped only ten to fifteen bushels of corn to the acre and from three to six hundred pounds of seed cotton, we are now gathering, on the same land, fifty, sixty and seventy bushels of corn, and twelve hundred to two thousands pounds of seed cotton per acre.

Farmers are making corn, wheat, oats, and cotton at considerably less cost under the improved methods, than with the old tools and methods.

Before the days of the civil war, and for some years after, it was hard to find enough seed sweet potatoes in the spring of the year to plant for next season at one dollar, and a dollar and a half a bushel. Now, and for ten years past, it has been a problem for our Catawba farmers to get their sweet potatoes on the market by the first of May. Some are actually harvesting and housing from twenty-five to thirty-six hundred bushels of sweet potatoes each season. One man in the fall of 1908, told the writer that he had raised on a small plot of ground, over six hundred bushels to the acre.

There has been a marked improvement and wonderful development along all lines of agriculture in even the last three decades, and for all this we are proud and truly grateful. But our aspirations are for something better still, and for far greater development, and we should never cease while such great possibilities lie within our reach. Look at what has been done through the demonstration work under the supervision of Dr. S. A. Knapp, of the U. S. department of Agriculture at Washington and his sub-agents in the south, and catch a vision of a better day for agriculture. As one of those agents, the writer knows, that under the methods of this department the increase over the old methods has been from three hundred to four hundred per cent. It is the writer's conviction that the Piedmont section is just in its infancy in agriculture. I believe we have here in Catawba county as good a place to live, enjoy health and be happy as any where in the wide world if, each one will only do his part in making it so.

Now if I should fail to mention the progress made in methods of transporation from the days before the civil war to the present, I would fall short of the task I have undertaken. When the writer was a boy, there were no cars running nearer this county than Charlotte. I well remember the first train of cars I ever saw. It was a train running into Charlotte when I was a lad twelve years old, and had gone a trip with a neighbor of my father's.

There were some home made, one horse, two horse, and three and four horse wagons, of course, on the farms of the best to-do farmers, but the sled with runners made of sourwood trees well shaped for the purpose was an essential vehicle on many farms. It was used for hauling up the fire wood in winter and the crops in the fall. I knew of one old gentleman who owned a good river farm in Catawba county and kept two good farm horses and often more, whose grandson relates that the old man never possessed a wagon in his life. You could never have convinced that man that his son's son would be riding in an automobile in less than forty years from his death. Look at our present facilities for travel. Wagons of any size are made to order, and one of the best and largest wagon shops in the United States is located in Hickory, Catawba county, namely, the Piedmont Wagon Works. Also as fine a buggy as is made in this country is made by the Jerome Bolick and Sons Co., Conover, N. C. All farmers have their buggies, surries, spring wagons, and two horse wagons, hauling their products to market, and their families to town or to church.

The difference in communication is striking also. When the writer came from the war, he had to go seven miles to the post office. About once a week was all the time he could spare to go for his mail. With our rural mail delivery, the mail comes daily to his door. Then who of our neighbors or yours would have believed that we could stand in our front halls and talk to our friends miles away?

In no department of our farm life is greater growth seen than in our live stock. In the days before the stock law this was impossible. Wandering stock made out of the question to grade our cattle up to a standard, which was also true of hogs. It is not usual to see pigs under eight months old

hing over two hundred pounds. Today people will not buy scrubby stock of hogs to raise from, because it will not pay. Some of the finest hogs in the country are to be found right here in our county. All this is true of cattle as well. The writer remembers how frequently some neighbor would come to my father's house to get him to help prize a milk cow or a yearling out of the mire on the edge of some swamp. The cattle were at large, with the sheep and the goats, and if they chanced to find their way home at night, they would probably find a hamper basket of shucks awaiting them, in the fence corners, if the hogs had not already rooted them around in search of a stray ear of corn. No wonder the cattle were scrubs, and no wonder some had to be prized out of the mud.

What an amazing difference is to be seen in the cattle today and that of those days gone by. Exhibited in the fairs at Hickory last year and the year before was as fine cattle as one wants to see. Some of the milk cows are record breakers.

As a splendid adjunct to the dairy business, we have the creamery located in Hickory. It is doing a fine business and is well equipped in every way. The Live Stock Association in the county also means great things for cattle. The scrub will be bound to disappear.

With all these lines of progress as have been indicated in this sketch, before us, it is well asked, What shall the future be? Certainly it mean still further development. Now, to the rising generation, who are to take the places of their progressive fathers, the veterans who had the energy, the business tact, to bring about this day of advancement, let me say, you are highly favored. Compare the conditions now with those that confronted your fathers when they came out of the civil war, the blank, impoverished lands, grown up with brush or washed way, scarcely a good horse or mule to be found, no cattle or hogs except scrubs. These, men starting from the stump have done well, you say. And they have indeed done well. You, their sons, cannot afford to let things lag, or take a backward step. Your fathers, now resting from their labors, look upon you in the heritage they left you. They will not be disappointed, for they believe you to be worthy sons of their sires. But the question is now What are you going to do?

COMMUNICATION

In 1861, there was scattered over Catawba County, a post office here and there, at the most prominent cross roads in the County, perhaps as many as a dozen, to which mails were brought once a week from the four points on the Western North Carolina railroad---Newton, Hickory, Catawba, and Conover. Many citizens had to go eight or ten miles for their weekly mail. As the years went by, more and more offices were established by the Post Office Department, but more offices did not facilitate nor make more frequent the rural mails. At the railroad offices, however, daily mails were given to the towns and stations for a number of years. In recent years, the Government has established Rural free delivery, and thus the country districts are supplied with daily mails. There is still yet star routes to be found in sparely settled and remote communities.

Recently, the Government has established City Delivery in towns with a population of five thousand; hence, Catawba County has one town, or city, (Hickory), which has mail delivered twice daily. We can now write a letter early in the morning and reach almost every family in the County on the same day by means of R. F. D.; but in recent years, by means of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell's Telephone invention, we can communicate to parts of the County where lines have been established by progressive citizens, in a few moments. as though we were under the same roof. In a few more years, the citizens of Catawba will be practically brought together by means of this grand invention. A mighty change from 1861 to 1911 in reference to exchange of thought.

Another recent discovery is what is called "Wireless Telegraphy." In a few more years, this will supplant, in a measure, all other means of communication.

TRANSPORTATION

Equally startling, is the change made in transportation as was made in communication. The slide, the trucks, the wagons,—drawn by the ox, horse or mule.—seldom did you find in 1861, a carriage or buggy; and perchance you did at some great gathering, it was owned by the more wealthy of the community as wealth was regarded in 1861.

The marketing of the surplus of produce of that day was taken to Charleston, Columbia, Chester. or Yorkville, S. C., and, sometimes to Eastern North Carolina towns,—Charlotte and Fayetteville. We regarded it a treat to be permitted as boys to go on these trips. The wagons were generally loaded with flour, brandy and whiskey, bacon, and corn. These articles were exchanged for salt, coffee, sugar, molasses and seldom shoes and clothing.

Not until 1859 or 1860, did a railroad enter our county—the Western North Carolina railroad- leading now from Salisbury to Asheville. Never will the old soldier forget the depot, still yet standing, in the town of Newton, where they took their departure for the field of carnage. Thus the steam method has supplanted the wagon in the main. Now, we have, in 1911, two well-equipped railroads running through the county—the Western North Carolina Division of the Southern, running East and West; the other the Carolina and Northwestern, running North and South- a county now very fortunate in her transportation facilities.

Seldom do you find, now, wagons transporting anything to any other place save the nearest railroad station; and until our citizenship wake up to the necessity of better roads, graded and macademized, they will have to make four loads instead of one, and impoverish their stock to the amount of parts of their load, time and energy sacrificed for fear of a little tax to construct better roads. Fifty years ago, when we made our trips through the country to South Carolina in wagons, we were generally on the road three weeks. Note the great change that the railway has made possible! We can jump on the train and in less than four hours we have made our trip to almost any point in South Carolina. Who

would want to go faster ? In contrast to 1861, go to any gathering in the rural district, town or city, and in lieu of cart or wagon to convey the family there, you will find buggies of the most improved kind, surreys, phaetons, bicycles and the automobile—it being the greatest fad for travelling.

We believe the quickest and safest way is now being perfected—the aeroplane. We believe that some school boy of Catawba county, who shall have lived out the next half century, and who shall write Volume II of the series started of Catawba County history, will give credit to the aeroplane and aerocar as being the then safest, cheapest and quickest mode of travel. Catawba will have this method soon as she keeps always abreast of the times.

THE CATAWBA VETERAN AS A CHURCHMAN.

War does not stimulate religious activity. However true this may be in general, the Catawba veteran has shown a devotion to the cause of religion as great as that manifested in the cause of the Southern Confederacy. Before joining the army, many of them united with the church and became soldiers of the Lord and marched away from home with musket on the shoulder and the Bible in the pocket.

Returning from the field of battle, or some Federal prison, the Catawba veteran found the cause of religion languishing and the fires upon the altar of devotion burning feebly. Like Nehemiah, he went to work to rebuild the waste places of Zion. The religious conditions as found in Catawba county in 1865 and as found in the same county in 1911, show a wonderful progress, and in almost every case the moving force was an "old soldier."

The religious forces in this county are Protestant, and not Catholic. Among the Protestant denominations are found the Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopalian, with a few Seventh Day Adventists. The population being of German extraction, the Lutheran and Reformed churches are the oldest congregations in the county, and the older churches were "Union churches," being used by both these denominations.

Efforts have been made to secure the statistics of each denomination in the county, showing the strength of each denomination in 1865 and the gain since that time, but these efforts have proven futile, and being unable to give all it is thought best, to serve the purposes of this book, to give none.

The Lutheran denomination, as might be expected, has made wonderful progress in this county in the years following the Civil war. In 1865 there was no school of that denomination, but now there are two: Concordia at Conover, and Lenoir at Hickory. Old churches have been rebuilt, new congregations have been organized and parsonages have been established in almost every community in this county. Who have been most active in bringing about this changed condition? The veterans—the Smyres, Rabbs, Arndts, Smiths, Anthonies, Lohrs, Yoders, Seitzs, Hahns and many

others who could be named.

The same can be said of the Reformed church. It has been the veterans who have carried forward the work of the Master in this church. Prominent are the Ramsaurs, Wilfongs, Shufords, Rowes, McCorkles, Reinhardts, Dellingers, Bollingers, Mahaffeys, Coulters, Whiteners, Setzers, Carpenters: and thus it is that the bravest of Lee's followers become the truest soldiers in the army of the Lord.

The Baptist denomination has a fine constituency in Catawba county. In addition to the many churches established in almost every part of the county, a denominational school has been established, and the South Fork Institute at Maiden is doing excellent work. The gain of this denomination has not been secured.

The zeal of Methodism in Catawba has equaled the zeal of that church in other counties, and the Catawba veteran who adhered to that denomination has been active in planting a church in almost every community in the county, and the following statistics show the wonderful hold Methodism has in the county: Six pastoral charges with a membership of 3,416; 27 Sunday Schools with 2,037 Sunday School pupils. These congregations made an annual contribution of $11,678, and the value of their church property is $57,775.

The Presbyterian denomination has three congregations in the county, and the progress of the church has been commendable.

Although the Episcopal church has but one congregation in the county, and this one not very large, it is doubtless as closely identified with the veterans of the county as any other denomination in the county by reason of the fact that the Rev. James A. Weston, rector of the church for so many years, was a soldier and a Confederate soldier brave and true. He was chaplain of the veterans and his prayers and addresses at the reunions of the veterans are remembered still.

Perhaps the town of Hickory has made the most remarkable progress religiously of any part of the county. This town has 17 churches for white people, and five of these are fine structures, modern in every respect, having large pipe organs; with all modern improvements; and in bringing about this condition of affairs the *Catawba veteran has been most prominent.*

EDUCATION IN CATAWBA COUNTY.

At the outbreak of the war, there were in Catawba county about forty-five school districts as compared with ninety-five today. In that day, only one teacher could be found in a school, while today as many as three may be found in some of the public schools of the county, with as high as ten in some of the graded schools. At that time the children were required to walk long distances to school in a log hut containing only one room and heated by a large fireplace fed with large logs. Today the child has a school within a reasonable distance in a modern building containing from two to eight rooms, and in some instances, heated by steam. The windows in the school buildings of those days were made by cutting away a portion of two logs and inserting therein panes of glass. The light from these windows were insufficient, and on cloudy days, the eyes of the pupils were strained to study. To-day the school building is well lighted by large modern windows and the children are able to study in comfort. The building of war times contained but one door through which all the children entered and left in a disorderly manner like bees from a hive. To-day the building contains a number of doors through which the children enter and pass out in ease and military order. The children then were given but one recess during the day—one hour at twelve o'clock. The children were called together at eight in the morning and were held until twelve when they were given the noon intermission. Call bells were unknown then and the children were called to "books" by beating on the house with a stick. Study was resumed again at one o'clock and continued until four. Now the tediousness of study is tempered with three recesses and a shorter day. The seating accomodations of the old-time school-house consisted of slabs from some near-by saw mill with four sticks for supports, the ends of which some times extended two or three inches above the flat side. Not so to-day. We have the latest model patent desk in many of our school rooms which enable the children to study in comfort.

Usually about four lessons were recited daily, the text books consisting of Webster's Old Blue Back for a speller and

the Testament for a reader. Soon, however, the Saunder's, McDuffy's, and others readers were introduced. The Pike's and Fowler's arithmetics were used, being replaced, however, by Davie's and Saunder's. Grammars or geographies were rarely found in the schools, but Bullion's, Murray's and other grammars were soon introduced. Mitchell's, and other old time geographies, soon came into use and answered the pu - pose in those days. Nowadays the student goes to the school room literally loaded down with text books. Reader, spell-

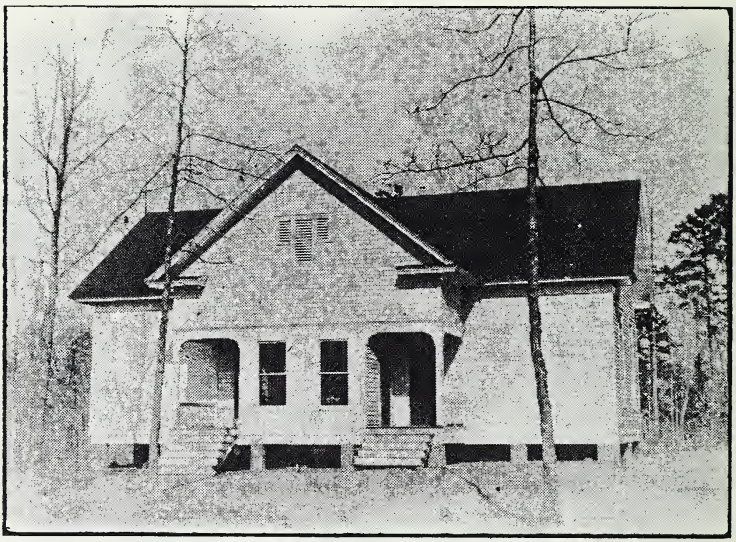
GRACE ACADEMY, JACOBS FORK TOWNSHIP

ing book, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, civics, physiology, agriculture, botany, algebra, latin, etc., are to be found among the present day school boy's belongings.

The amusements of those days were simpler, and perhaps more varied, than those of today. Then bull-pen, town-ball, holy-roly, cat-ball, and marbles furnished sufficient entertainment for the boys and girls at play-time. Today it is base-ball, foot-ball and other more strenuous games.

Locking the teacher out was a common pastime in those days. The children would go to the school house ahead of the teachers a day or two before Christmas and would secure-

ly bind the door against the teacher and keep him on the outside until he promised a treat with apples or candy. If he stubbornly refused, the larger boys would carry him to the nearest pool and duck him repeatedly until the desired treat was promised. Sometime, however, the teacher would anticipate a "pen-out" and would go prepared with a quantity of red pepper. On finding the door closed against him, he would climb to the chimney top and drop the pepper down



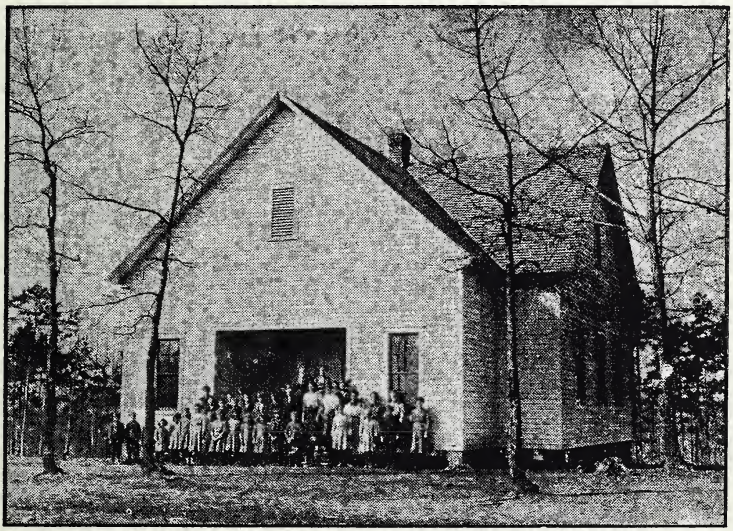
ABERNETHY SCHOOL HOUSE, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF HICKORY

into the fire and place something over the chimney top and await results. He would not have long to wait, as the smoke from the pepper was too much for the boys. The door would fly open and the boys would rush out for fresh air when the teacher would enter and all would settle down to a hard day's work. Spelling aloud was the method of study then and the students could often be heard for a quarter of a mile distance. Things are changed now, and absolute quiet reigns in the school room during study hours.

But from the day of small things, we have advanced to an age of activity in public school work. The Catawba Soldier and his descendants have implanted the seeds of progress,

and they are springing up and bringing forth an hundred fold. This is another evidence of the fact that the Confederate Soldier has displayed as much zeal and patriotism in time of peace as in time of war. And in fact, these noble sons of the South have won their greatest victories since the close of that unhappy period which deluged this nation in blood. Returning home after the war, he found his country desolate and his habitation destroyed.

Nothing daunted, he set his face to the task of bringing



SWEET WATER SCHOOL HOUSE, TWO MILES EAST OF HICKORY

order out of chaos and making the waste places blossom as the rose. How well he succeeded may be determined by noting the present prosperous conditions of his native land. The following report of our present county Superintendant of Public Instruction will enable us to see the progress of the cause of education in Catawba county:

"There are in this county today ninty-six districts, twenty-four of which have voted local tax. The total length of school term in the local tax districts is 110 days; the average length in other districts being 86 days. There are in the county 33 libraries, containing nearly 1900 volumes; there

are 111 teachers with a total enrollment of 4,828 students, and an average attendance of 3,425. The county has school property to the total value of $35,150, and an available school fund of $30,499, or a per capita fund of $1.73."

We herewith give an idea of our progress in the way of buildings for school purposes. The Abernethy School house here presented with its sketch, is south of Hickory 5 miles. The Sweet water school is just below Hickory, and is the third building since the war; the Lohr, or Grace School, is southwest of Newton and is the fourth building since the war. The Monbo School is southeast of Catawba 8 miles and is a model neighborhood enterprise. These are scattered samples of the Catawba spirit to educate the masses. Thus hath the masses, the old soldier ever to the front, wrought wonderfully in the development of education in the county. These ninety odd buildings scattered in every community together with our four chartered institutions leaves no excuse for any boy or girl to grow up untutored.

The old soldier has always recognized the lawmakers discrimination against the people's schools, by giving what is left, after making ample provisions for her three favorites, University, A. & M., and Normal & Industrial College. Let the cry increase unjust, unjust, unjust "till the battlements fall, and then, and not till then, will the masses get what is justly due them educationly."

The soldier pities the lawmakers who have not learned this one patent fact, that as you educate the masses, the wealth producers, you increase his productive capacity, and thus fill the coffers of other occupations:—The merchant has a larger trade; the bankers greater deposits; the manufacturers greater trade; the doctor more practice; the preacher and teacher a living salary—in fact, every thing takes on new life by infusing into our schools the spirit of this strenuous age. Let the watch-word be just and equal apportionment of the school fund to the peoples' schools and to the class schools.

Of the schools of the county the remaining soldiers are proud, feeling as they do that these are the products of their sacrifice. "He hath done what he could," in every department of life.

THE HOMES AND HOME LIFE OF CATAWBA COUNTY 1865-1911.

The great change and development that has swept the Southern States in the few decades since the War has not been manifested more strikingly in any department of life than in the homes and the home life of the people of the South. The strides and bounds with which every phase and line of business, trade and manufacture has gone forward in that short time cannot command more amazement than the complete revolution that the Southern home and home life has undergone. This change which touched North Carolina no less than other States, can be pointed out in vivid manner here in this very section—in the homes of the people of Catawba County. These Western North Carolinians have undoubtedly seen the years sweep away so much of the old regime and manner of life that to our young people of today such depicting of the life around here of forty-odd years ago seems more a "Tale of long ago" than so short a space back in time that the older people of this country can easily recall such events and scenes. Small wonder that the younger generation is surprised when in drawing a picture of life in the old homesteads we show the contrast between the home to which the Confederate Soldier returned and those which the good people of Catawba County now occupy.

The period after the war was a period characterized by hard poverty in every walk of life, but especially in the home. The Confederate Soldier returned to labor and to work. The mothers, wives, and daughters, servantless and poor, took upon their shoulders uncomplainingly the drudgery of the household tasks. Truly it may be said of them that by the "Sweat of the brow did they eat bread." The daily round of household duties was varied and never-ending, a thousand tasks arose to be completed with every sun. Whatever of clothing, light and food they obtained, whatever of comfort and cheer surrounding them in their homes, was only produced by labor, thrift and saving care.

Looking back upon this picture of hard toil we see its

setting and frame-work in the typical home of Catawba County as it was then. These houses were small and unpretentious looking, but were made lovely in summer by vines and the beloved old-fashioned flowers that grew in every "Grand-mother's Garden." The bordered path led up to the door, and here one entered into the general living room, warm, cheery and bright with it's glowing open fire in winter and it's shadowed cool in summer. Here the family gathered together when the day was over, about the solitary little candle that so bravely strove to light the depths of gloom. Here the friendly neighbors who came over to spend the day, sat working on their half-completed quilts, their knitting or sewing, never idle, but talking of "the days before the War" or the present news while they worked. Here the social gatherings were held, no fear of boisterous young people doing harm to the rag carpets, the home spun curtains or the split-bottomed chairs with which the room was furnished. Without doubt these rooms contained many pleasant memories of happy scenes despite "hard times."

Certainly there could be no greater contrast to this cheery room than the gloomy dark "best room" or parlor. With its better furnishing of carpet and chairs carefully guarded, its shades drawn down and the few pictures hung precisely on the wall and the few books placed precisely on the table, this sacred precinct was always kept closed and generally locked. Only on such occasions as weddings or funerals was its dark domain invaded and used.

Passing by the bed rooms with their high four-posted beds, the pretty crazy quilts and the old furniture that had been handed down from mother to daughter, we find the old-time kitchen, the most important and interesting place of all. Here was the great open fire-place with its two swinging rods, one on each side, fitted out with hooks on which were hung the many-sized pots over the glowing coals. Sometimes there was an old-time stove; but, if so, this was only used for special occasions such as the baking of all the weekly pies and bread on a Saturday, or the huge cakes for the Christmas season. Generally the daily supply of vegetables and meat was prepared by boiling everthing over the open fire. Apples, sweet and Irish potatoes were baked in

the hot ashes; chestnuts were roasted and pop-corn often popped over a bed of coals. The dutch oven, a round covered pan in which biscuits were baked, was often set on these coals with its layer of coals on top. Strings of beef and sausage, dipped in brine and hung over the stove or around the room to dry out, were frequent ornaments of the kitchen. Bunches of red-repper also made a cheerful spot. The adjoining pantry was, of course, the realm of delicacies and stacks on stacks of good things. Here was sweet-pickle and preserves made from every kind of fruit, row on row of dried apples, pears and peaches, fresh tomatoes and fruit saved far into the Fall, not to mention the weekly supplies of delicious pies and pastry.

Frequently there was a cellar to the house where winter provisions of potatoes, vegetables and apples were stored. Down in its depths was the place for the shelves of peanuts and the barrels of saur kraut, which during the Fall was made by filling in alternate layers of cabbage and salt, with the whole pressed down by large rocks. Fruit and melons were often placed in wheat bran in the cellar for preservation and it was a great achievement if some could be saved long enough to grace the Christmas festivities.

Almost all of the food was raised on or near the home place. Every household had a garden where the vegetables were raised and fruit trees around the place, if not a regular orchard, while as for meat, chickens were an important article and during the Winter great supplies lasted over from hog-killing time. Outside the kitchen in the back yard a low brick oven was generally built, where the baking was done when the kitchen held no stove. Molasses was used a great deal to take the place of the more expensive brown sugar, and once or twice a year a general stock of salt, sugar coffee and commodities of that sort which could not be "home-made" or home-grown were laid in. Water in the kitchen or elsewhere was not used so lavishly as at present, because often every bucketful had to be carried from the spring which might be quite a distance from the house.

If these houses could not boast of beauty, they were nevertheless cheery and home-like. The walls were plastered or sealed without paper and the few pictures on the walls

with occasional portraits of wood cuts for which the carpenter had sawed out and painted a frame. Books there were but few outside the family Bible, but those favored persons who had small libraries were usually generous enough to lend reading material around to friends and neighbors. The novel rag carpets were manufactured at home from scraps which had been saved for that purpose. The candles by which light was insured during the long winter evenings were made by dozens and half-dozens, by pouring the hot tallow into the moulds, after the wick had been fixed, in place. Curtains at the windows gave a touch of prettiness and comfort. These, hanging over the figured paper shades, were of a certain material which lasted—as did most things of that day—year in and year out.

As for clothing, forty-odd years ago the styles did not change every season as they do now. Clothing which had been ones mother's or grand-mother's was handed on down. Woolen dresses when obtained were worn every winter till in rags. Stockings were knitted at home and other clothing when the weaver had finished his job was put together entirely by hand. Men's suits were usually homespun. Shoes were made by the cobbler of the community and one or two pairs a year were considered sufficient. Hats were used season after season and every piece of trimming or pretty bit of ribbon was carefully treasured. At social gatherings the young man who wore a "Northern" or ready-made suit was considered a dude and a dandy. Hair-dressing in that time was rather severe, the hair being drawn back over the ears into a coil behind. In the case of young girls, curls were preferred, and their few party dresses were made short waisted or empire in style.

The most pleasant side of this picture is the social life of that time. Neighbors were very friendly--often one good house-wife would bring her work and spend the day with another—then a good old country dinner would be prepared—no fancy dishes but plenty to eat. The young people had social gatherings at each other's homes, quiltings and sewing bees and husking parties in the fall. Usually the old people did the work while the young folks played the good old-fashioned sports of "Drop-the-handkerchief" and

others. At dances the square dances were only engaged in and the Virginia Reel was the most popular. In the summer Camp Meetings were frequently attended and these were a great event in most people's lives, since at these times the country people saw friends and exchanged news and enjoyed social intercourse that was usually denied them. Church during the year was well attended. Whenever an opportunity was afforded as the minister went the rounds of his several charges, the people would drive in for miles around. This was the social side, but nowhere one could look at the people gathered together or in their homes but what one saw traces of home labor and toil. From the food they ate to the clothing that kept the body warm one could discern ceaseless industry in the thousand lines of household work.

It would be of little use to go into details concerning the multitude of conveniences and luxuries that have been invented—especially in the last decade—to make the present day homes of Catawba County so different from those they have superceded. It is only necessary to look about one and consider the most important of the changes—how the electric light has taken the place of the single little candle; instead of the bucketful of spring water we can depend upon an unlimited supply from a river, from fixtures in our homes; and the simmering pot over an open fire has been replaced by a huge kitchen range with every kind of implement and utensil for cooking that the mind could imagine. When one thinks of the convenience of the telephone, of the well-stocked grocery store that will deliver any kind of commodity at your door, of the deluge of books, magazines and papers for us to read, how one can be supplied with everything in the way of comfort and luxury from kitchen to parlor—furniture, carpets and pictures to make beautiful the home, and every invention to make the home-work easy, it is no wonder that we hardly realize there was a time of privation and inconvenience and hardship just a comparatively few years ago when all these things were unknown, and what we now consider necessities of living, were to them unthought of luxuries.

Now that the home work has been so lightened, that the mothers, wives, and daughters have time for other things,

the social side of the community has increased accordingly. In the towns numerous clubs of civic improvement, of reading and study and of pleasure have sprung up. In the country homes the telephone, the delivery wagons and the daily arrival of the mail at one's door have overcome the barrier of the miles, and we are all brought in close contact with the big outside world and its movements by the daily newspaper.

These changes have certainly brought a different life to the people of Catawba County, and it seems to me that this fuller life, this wider range of interest– more education— more literature, would tend to raise us higher, to advance us farther, to make us a more liberal and broad-minded people since along these lines the progress of the world has been made.

MARY SHUFORD.

Hickory, N. C.

THE POULTRY INDUSTRY OF CATAWBA COUNTY.

The publication of this history, without making mention of the poultry, would not only be injustice to the readers of the same, but to the hen also. We would not have you think she is the old barnyard hen which has helped to fill many a long felt want, but the modern hen of to-day, which furnishes more than the wheat and cotton crops of our broad land. There has nothing advanced more than the poultry industry. Twenty years ago hens sold at 25 cents each, no matter what they weighed, and to-day they sell from 50 cents on up to the price of a good cow, and some specimens even more. Twenty years ago, or say fifteen, eggs sold at 5 cents per dozen; to-day they sell from 15c to $15.00 per doz. owing to the quality. These high priced eggs are not layed by the old long ago or any sort of old hen, but by the improved hen, such as the Leghorn, Minorca, Barred Rock, Rhode Island Red, Wyandotte, Orpington, Houdan and many others.

The following will give you an idea of what is being done in Catawba County in poultry:

Geo. E. Bisanar breeds single comb White Leghorns, having some of the finest birds in the south. If you think he is giving them away, write him.

Piedmont Poultry Yards, under the management of J. M. and W. A. Hawn, are breeding single comb Buff Leghorns, Crystal White Orpingtons, single comb Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks. They say they have chickens of quality, and are here to stay. When you come to Hickory, N. C., you are invited to their yards.

C. M. Shuford breeds Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes and finds it almost as profitable as the drug business. J. M. Shuford breeds White Wyandottes. D. K. Fry breeds White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas and Brown Leghorns. J. T. Yoder breeds fifteen different varieties. J. S. and J. T. Setzer breed eleven or twelve different varieties. J. A. Lentz breeds Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons and Columbian

Wyandottes; J. C. Williams breeds Rhode Island Reds; Edgar Yoder breeds White Orpingtons, and, they say, has invested several hundred dollars in the business; C. E. Bumgarner breeds White Wyandottes and Black Minorcas; J. A. Peterson breeds White Orpingtons and R. I. Reds; J. C. Deitz breeds Game; A. H. Keever breeds White Wyandottes and Leghorns; Jones W. Shuford and Sons are also in the poultry business; W. L. Boatright has been in the business a long time and he says he likes it. He breeds Black Minorcas. W. J. Shuford, the seed man, breeds White Wyandottes and Turkeys, and his partner, R. O. Abernethy, has gone into the business very extensively. He is going to equip an egg farm with White Leghorns and White Orpingtons. Lloyd Whitener breeds Buff Rocks; S. L. Whitener breeds White Wyandottes; Auston Wood breeds R. I. Reds; Geo. Lyerly breeds several varieties; Chas. Bolick breeds Indian Runner Ducks. E. L. Whitener and J. M. Hawn have a new breed which they have named the Catawba Whites. Editor Banks, of the Hickory Democrat, is also a fancier of the feathered tribe for both pleasure and profit. L. H. Phillips breeds several varieties. There are many others of whom the writer has no knowledge, breeding fancy poultry, both for pleasure and profit.

What has been said has no reference to the chickens bought and sold and shipped to the northern markets for table consumption. The amount realized from the last named is immense.

In the spring of 1910, in sixty days, there was shipped out of Hickory alone thirteen cars of eggs.

Annually, sometime in the fall, the Catawba County people have at Hickory, N. C. what is known as "A Free Street Fair." At this fair is exhibited all of the farm products, and it has been said by people who have been around and have seen, that it is a credit to any county or state. At this fair is a poultry show which has been organized as the Catawba Poultry Association. And there you will see some of as fine birds as ever graced a show room, and the number exhibited is not a few. At the last show there was on exhibit five hundred, all the leading varieties being represented. The show is wide open. Let everybody come.

The time is past for you to send out of the state for fancy poultry of any variety. You can get quality right here and in a few more years you can also get quantity.

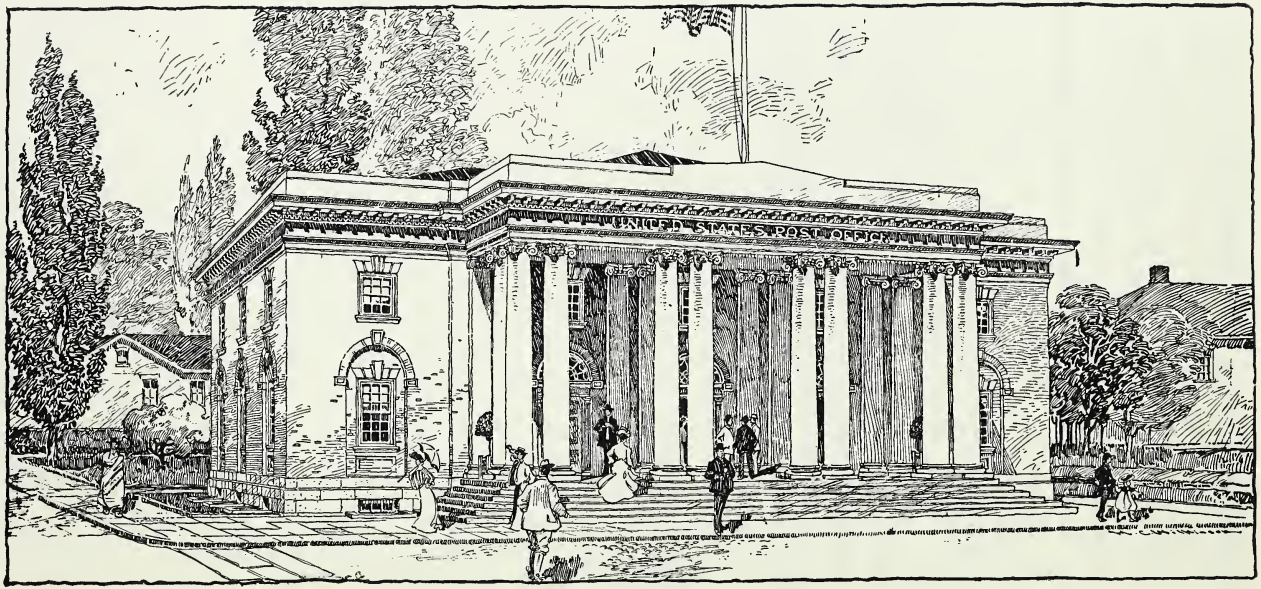
J. MORGAN HAWN.

Hickory, N. C., June 20, 1911.

MANUFACTURING IN CATAWBA COUNTY

Among all the industries of the county none have made greater strides than the manufacturing industries. In 1861 there were perhaps as many as six carders in the county, manufacturing wool into rolls to be spun on the "big" and "little" wheels, then to be woven into cloth on the loom, specimens of which may be found yet in the plunder rooms of some families. 1861 found a few cotton gins also. Now there are many of the most improved kinds. Then the county could claim but one little cotton manufacturing mill, now she levies taxes on eleven, some of which are not reconed small. Then we found at many cross-roads, wagon and blacksmith shops, the work all done by hand. Now we find the Piedmont Wagon Co., at Hickory doing all the work by machinery, and turning out wagons at the rate of ten thousand per day—and the Bolick buggy shops at Conover, doing a wholesale business in the building of buggies. Then we had many little tanneries—taking twelve months to tan a hide. Now we have large tanneries doing the work by machinery, and on short notice. In 1861 for the manufacture of lumber there were a few old sash saws, the limit of which was six or seven hundred feet per day. Now the improved mills saw thousands of feet per day. In 1861 the preparation of this poorly sawed lumber for building was done by hand with the plane—now it is done wholly by machinery, nearly all mills running a planer and so on ad infinitum. Nothing in a material sense was done then as now. Look to the town history for information on the subject of manufacturing, as well as other progress in other lines. One more, please. In 1861 there were few bricks made in the county. We will never forget the day when a boy, ten years old, Father wanted brick to build a chimney, and none to be had. He made a circle about twelve feet in diameter, dug a circle about two feet wide around to the sub-soil. Into this we threw red clay sub-soil, which came out of a cellar near by. Upon this we poured water obtained from a well, and prepared this for the moulds by riding horses around. This seems a little humiliating, but nevertheless true. Some of these bricks, though not good—may yet be seen on the old

homestead today—60 years old. Many other devices were resorted to by the then citizens, that seem impossible to the boys and girls of today. But we have given some to show the contrast of periods in which the "old soldier" lived. If the same advances are made in the next half century that have been made during the past fifty years, we wot not what will be. It has not its parallel in history. More progress in the arts, sciences, inventions, discoveries have been made in the past fifty years than since God said, "Let there be light" or Biblically 6000 years, or Geologically 30,000 or shall we conclude from this that there is in the world's history a great event just in sight? To the author, it portends something, let that something be the "end of time"—the Milennium"—or what we know not—we have had the honor of having lived in the most remarkable age of the world's history.



HICKORY'S PROPOSED POSTOFFICE

THE CITY OF HICKORY

As the mind of the reader lingers lovingly over the reminiscences of long ago recorded in this book, it is but natural that we should think in a retrospective way of Hickory Tavern, then Hickory Station, and now the City of Hickory. A glance at the picture of the little old log cabin known as Hickory Tavern will enable the younger readers of this book to realize the conditions here when, in 1858, the deed for the first town lot sold in Hickory was made to Henry W. Link. In the spring of 1859 Mr. Link had the lumber on the lot, and in the fall of 1860, the first house in Hickory was completed by the contractor, Mr. Jackson J. Sigmon. It was a combination dwelling and store house. Henry Link and family moved in in the fall of 1860. The firm of Ellis, Link & Co. was organized, composed of Dr. J. R. Ellis, Henry Link and Wm. H. Ellis. Goods were bought in Philadelphia, and the first store was opened for business. Within the following year stores were opened by Levi Elias and Dr. A. D. Lindsay. There was no building done from 1861 to 1865 on account of the Civil war, except four commissary buildings, built by the Confederate Government for packing and storing meats and grain for the Army. These buildings were very large, affording every facility for packing and shipping. These were burned by Maj. E. M. Todd, C. S. A., in April, 1865, just before the Federal troops entered the town. One hundred and forty barrels of whiskey, temporarily stored in one of the buildings, were burned; also, large quantities of corn and wheat, which had been collected as tithe. The payment of the tenth of every thing produced in the country by the women and children was a great sacrifice to the cause of the South. This tithe included wheat, corn, meats, hay, etc. The return of Confederate soldiers in the spring of 1865 enabled them to plant for a crop. Anything that could be hitched to a plow was used, and the result was the best crop in years. In 1860 there were two stage lines,—one to Asheville, N. C., and one to Abingdon, Va. The Abingdon line was discon-

UNION SQUARE, HICKORY

tinued in 1861. The Asheville line was moved to the terminus of the Western N. C. railroad, a few miles West of Icard (now Connelly Springs), at which place "Camp Vance" was located. The first manufacturing plant established at Hickory Tavern, was the Piedmont Wagon Co. The manufacture of these wagons began at the Catawba Toll Bridge by Ramseur and Bonniwell. The plant was afterwards moved to Hickory Tavern, assuming its present name. From 1865 to 1870, the town became a good trade centre—especially for mountain produce. It was not unusual

A BUSINESS BLOCK IN HICKORY

in the latter part of the year to see forty to fifty wagons from Watauga and Caldwell counties, loaded with cabbage, apples, butter, cheese, beans, etc., on the streets.

Having given in the above paragraph a few reminiscences from Mr. A. C. Link, we cannot refrain from quoting from another of Hickory's prominent pioneers, Mr. A. A. Shuford:

"If Mrs. Shuford were here, I wouldn't dare say what I am going to say. Thirty-one years ago I lived in a three-room house; but we added a room for every baby that came. Now we live in a fourteen-room house. This is typical of the towns growth. Thirty-one years ago the old Presby-

terian church was the best church building in town. Now all denominations have fine buildings. At that time there wasn't a brick building in town. Neither were there any street lights nor electric lights for the homes. Thirty-one years ago we hadn't heard of a telephone. The manager of our exchange here tells me they give between 3000 and 4000 connections a day. Thirty-one years ago the pay-roll for labor here was about $4,000.00 per month. Now it is about $500,000.00 per year. Now we have two strong banking institutions doing a big banking business. Then you may say there was no banking done. What little was done was done in Charlotte. Thirty years ago there wasn't a manufacturing enterprise here worth mentioning. Now, our varied manufactured goods are shipped to every quarter of the globe."

This little glimpse into the past, with the mental vision of pioneer work, closely followed by the dark days of the civil war, and the hardships and privations that followed, bring out in striking contrast the City of Hickory to-day. Bristling with activity, it has all the ear-marks of Western progressiveness. This feature is the first thing noticed by the new comer: the city is going ahead and planning for the future. And well it may. Nature has been lavish in many ways in supplying Catawba county with an abundance of natural resources, and the Hickory people are not burying any of their talents. The glorious climate alone is every

BROOKFORD COTTON MILLS, NEAR HICKORY

HICKORY MANUFACTURING CO., HICKORY

year appealing more and more to people north, east and west, and the lure is irresistible.

MANUFACTURING

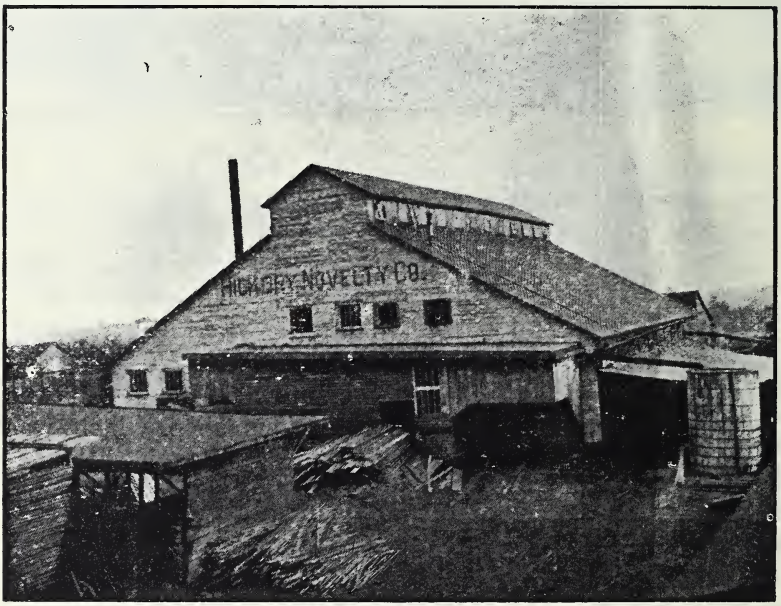
Hickory was cradled in a wagon bed. In 1880 it was selected as the site of an unpretentious shop, which was reorganized in 1889 and which has developed into the immense Piedmont wagon plant. Here the famous Piedmont and Hickory wagons are built direct from the forest. The plant covers 15 acres of ground and has a capacity of 10,000 wagons a year.

Hickory, having thus been set a-going on wheels, has been rolling onward in a manufacturing career ever since. Lumber of every description floats this way in the seething flume of business, and it is not surprising to find the city a large woodworking centre. The Hickory Manufacturing Company, Hutton & Bourbonnais, and the Hickory Novelty Company, manufacture every kind of building material from the raw product into the finest of finish for mansion and cottage, and do a large domestic and foreign business. Everything needed for building may be had right here.

There are three large cotton mills. The Brookford Cotton Mills manufacture sateens and scrim curtains. The Ivey

Mill Co. makes a high grade sateen, which goes almost exclusively into the lining of men's tailor-made coats. The A. A. Shuford Mill Co. manufacture coarse yarns.

The industries of the city are further diversified with the C. & N. W. R. R. shops, two furniture factories, a pump factory, two tanneries, a collar factory, a harness factory, a canner factory, an ice plant, a foundry and machine shop, two hosiery mills, a pickerstick and school desk factory, steam laundry and two roller mills. The money value of

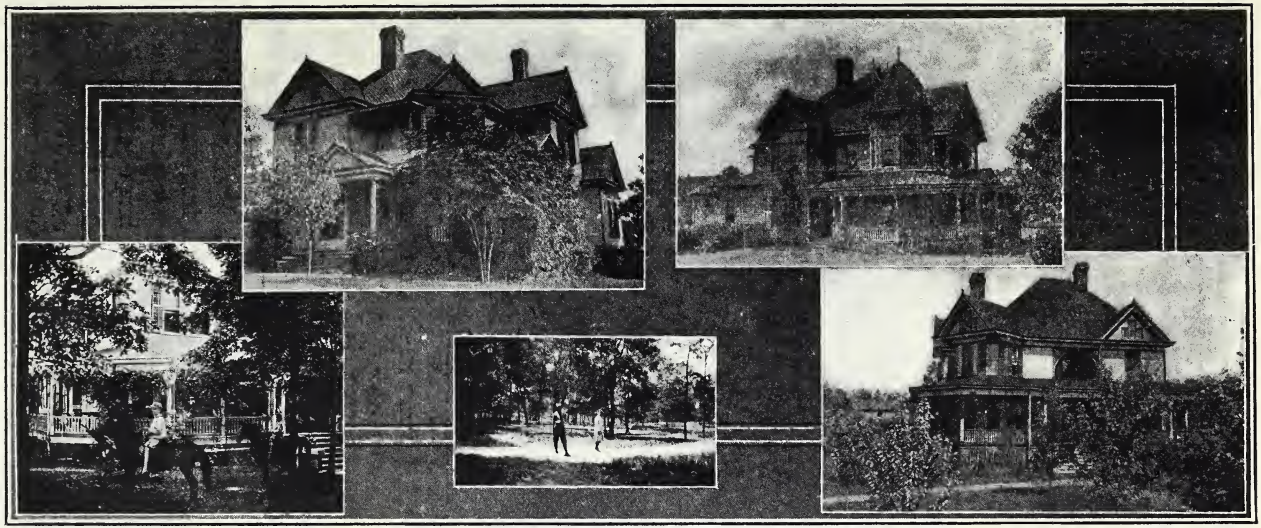


HICKORY NOVELTY CO., HICKORY

these factories is $1,850,000 and the annual output amounts to $2,250,000. They furnish employment to a large number of people.

ELECTRICITY AND WATER POWERS

Hickory is on the northwestern edge of a vast loop of the electric transmission lines of the Southern Power Co. Many of the mills and factories use this power, handled locally by the Thornton Light and Power Co., the company



SOME OF HICKORY'S RESIDENCES

which furnishes the city with its ample electric lights. In addition to this power which comes from the lower reaches of the Catawba, another development of 8000 Horse Power at Lookout Shoals, on the same river near Hickory, is under way. There are enough undeveloped water powers on the Catawba river within a few miles of the city to furnish power for scores of years to come. Industries are attracted by water powers as iron filings by a magnet, and the develop-

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, HICKORY

ment of these powers is being definitely planned, assuring likewise local and interurban trolley lines in the near future.

BUSINESS HOUSES

Hickory is well supplied with business houses, including groceries, dry goods, hardware, furniture, stationery, millinery, restaurants and the like. Three finely equipped drug stores would do credit to a large city. Besides a neat opera house there is an auditorium capable of seating 1500 people. Hickory is a large jobbing center with three wholesale grocery houses and a grain and provision company.

BUILDING & LOAN

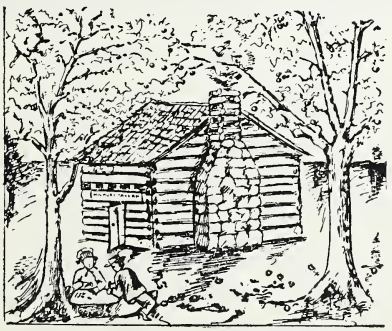
The First Building and Loan Association in its 21st year (1910) had 500,000 shares in force with loans of $215,000. It pays 6 per cent. compounded annually and free of taxes. A

larger percentage of people own their homes in Hickory, it is said, than in any other place for its size in the country, which confirms the fact that the building and loan association has done more to build up the homes of the city than any other agency.

HOTELS

The new Hotel Huffry stands almost on the site of the

THE OLD HICKORY TAVERN



HICKORY'S FIRST BUILDING

old Hickory Tavern. A glance at the pictures of each will illustrate the transformation which has taken place and which applies as well to almost every other department of

the city's life. The Huffry is thoroughly equipped with modern conveniencies and offers first-class accommodation to the tourist and the traveling public.

The Marshall Hotel has been remodelled and makes a comfortable stopping place. Many good boarding places are to be found.

BANKS

Hickory has two banks. The First National has a capital and surplus of $235,000 and is conservatively managed by men of ability and experience. It is one of the oldest institutions in Western North Carolina, and has a tremendous

HICKORY GRADED SCHOOLS

business throughout this Piedmont section.

The Hickory Banking & Trust Co is a State bank of $35,000 capital stock and is a well managed institution, promising to play an important part in the development of the city.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Besides an excellent public school system noted for its insistence on thoroughness in fundamentals, Hickory has two higher institutions of learning. Claremont College is the institution for the higher education of women of the German Reformed Church, offering superior advantages and

having a far-reaching reputation as a college home and for its splendid course in music. Lenoir College, Lutheran, with a high standard, a flexible curriculum, and an able aud finely trained faculty, is an institution where co-education is conducted under the best possible conditions. Its diploma is recognized by the leading colleges and universities of the country. All of these institutions have modern buildings situated on beautiful wooded campuses.

In Hickory, education is possible under ideal conditions. The healthful and invigorating air is conducive to clear think-

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, HICKORY

ing, bringing out all there is in the student, while in low climates where malaria and miasma prevail, men and women are not capable of doing their best work.

CHURCHES

The Lutheran, German Reformed, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches are all represented by strong congregations and most of them have beautiful houses of worship.

RAILROADS

The Southern Railway divides the city in halves and may well be said to be the mother of the town. The date of com-

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HICKORY

pletion of the railroad to this place some 50 years ago is also the date of the birth of the town, which grew up under the fostering influence of this great artery of trade. From two mixed trains a day the number of passenger trains has increased to six and the freights to almost a continual stream of loaded cars.

This road running east and west climbs the mountains, winding around and doubling back on itself about the coves and peaks of Round Knob, until, nearing the top, it tunnels

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, HICKORY

the Blue Ridge and finds itself perched high on the Asheville plateau. This piece of railroad engineering has for years been the admiration of all travelers and this scenery the delight of every lover of the beautiful.

The rapid increase in traffic within the last eight years has necessitated the change of the Carolina & Northwestern from a narrow gauge to a standard gauge system of importance in the Carolinas. Coming up from the South, with 4

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH, HICKORY

passenger trains (making 10 passenger trains daily on both roads) it pierces to the very heart of the Blue Ridge, affording easy access to the Switzerland of America, whose scenery is unsurpassed in this or foreign country.

STREETS AND GOOD ROADS

The principal streets of Hickory are laid in tarred macadam and the county roads are worked according to modern methods. The general awakening of the whole country to the importance of good roads finds a responsive echo here.

Under the leadership of a progressive good road asssociation, the county commissioners in 1910 levied a special road tax for road working purposes. Hickory is in the path of the Salisbury to Asheville Highway, a proposed automobile route paralleling the Southern Railway and branching off at Salisbury from the great North and South Highway between New York and Atlanta.

HOLY TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, HICKORY

At Hickory there is another branch leading to the Blowing Rock and Linville section, before mentioned, where fine pikes are already the delight of the autoist.

CLIMATE

The mild climate, free from extremes, and the high altitude make this place peculiarly healthful. It is free alike

from irritating cold and depressing heat; from chille-blains on the one hand and malaria on the other. The porous, sandy soil gives fine drainage and causes quick drying of the surface.

Thus located there is nothing to hinder the development of the best energies of him who would do things. Here the weak grow strong in breathing the healthful ozone of a pure and invigorating atmosphere. Of this many can testify. This book might easily be filled with enthusiastic testimonials.

WATER SUPPLY

Hickory has a remarkably pure water supply, brought in the first place from a mountain stream and then filtered

PARK SCENE, HICKORY

in one of the most modern and complete filtering plants. The water is analyzed every 30 days and no case of sickness has ever been traced to it. The State chemist invariably says in his report "good water."

The best of fire protection, guided by a well trained volunteer department, is afforded. The city is also supplied with an up-to-date sewer system.

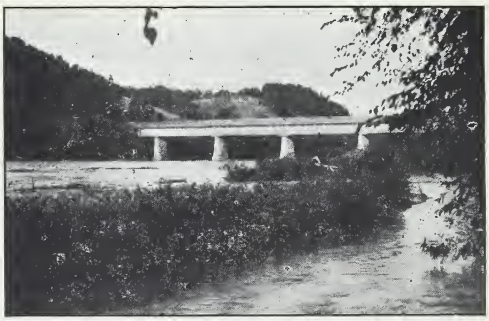
THE CREAMERY AND THE BACK COUNTRY

Dairying is one of the most profitable industries of the south, and the back country surrounding Hickory is well adapted for this purpose. The new Creamery here solves the problem of market. Their route wagons gather up the cream from the individual farmers and an expert converts

the butter fat into a gilt edged butter that finds a ready sale at a high price. It is the aim of the U. S. Agricultural Department to have one Creamery in the United States upon whose product they can put their seal of approval as being absolutely free from tuberculosis germs. The Hickory Creamery has been selected, and before this reaches the eye of the reader, the Hickory Creamery butter will have a name and fame that will mean an excess of demand over the supply.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

And now a word about the Chamber of Commerce, composed, as it is, of the leading men of the city. There are



CATAWBA RIVER, NEAR HICKORY

about 200 members of this organization, each man with his coat off working for the upbuilding of Hickory. They are imbued, too, with the same whole-hearted spirit of combativeness that the rank and file of the Confederate army were noted for. They believe in Hickory and its future, and they are not at all slow in letting you know their belief. It is composed of men from the north, south, east and west—old residents and new comers—all working for the same goal, a Greater Hickory. The opening banquet scene at the last annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, is perhaps, indicative of the Hickory motive, when the entire assembly rose to their feet and sang "Hickory's Booster Song" (composed by A. K. Joy for the occasion) to the inspiring air of "Dixie."

Old Hickory's the best in the Old North State,
There's room for you if you're not too late,
Come along! come along! come along! come along!
There's no use talking, we set the pace;
We're sure enough winners in the friendly race.
Come along! come along! come along! come along!

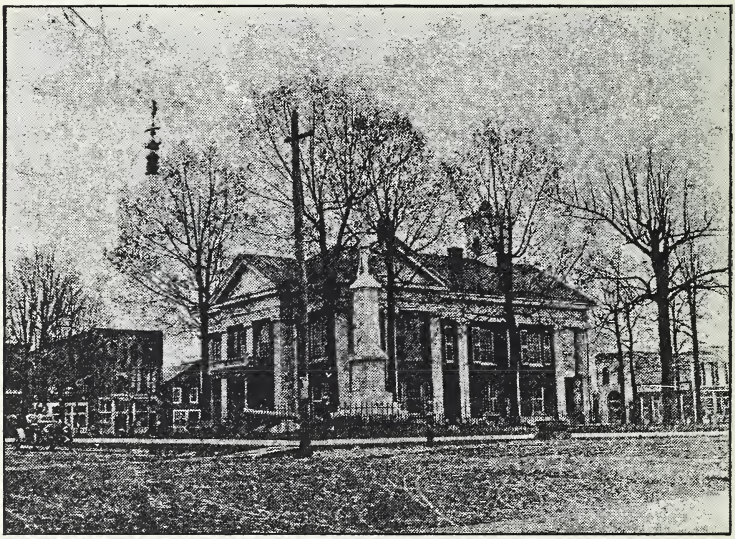
CHORUS

Then three times three for Hickory, Hurrah! Hurrah!
Then three times three for Hickory,
We never say die in Hickory.
Come along, come along, come along with us to Hick'ry.
Come along, come along, come along with us to Hick'ry.

We point with pride to nineteen ten.
We'll never be classed as a "might-have-been."
Come along! come along! come along! come along!
So, we'll all join hands for the years to come,
Resolved to make our old town hum,
Come along! come along! come along! come along!

NEWTON, N. C.

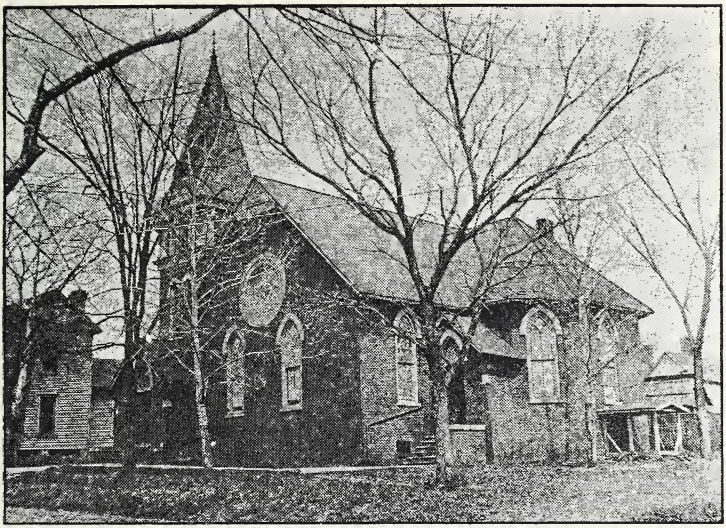
When the last Yankee rode out of Newton in April, 1865, the now prosperous and growing county seat of Catawba was but a straggling village, with two or three "stores" and few dwellings. The untouched forests encroached closely on the town, and where today are homes, business houses, and busy factories, there stood thick growth



CATAWBA COUNTY COURT HOUSE, NEWTON, N. C.

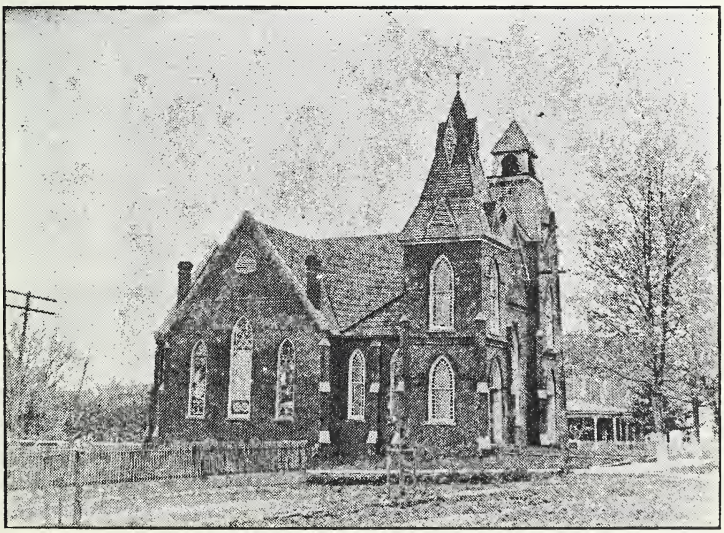
of pine and oak. The town was established in 1843, when the county was erected out of Lincoln county. It is therefore 68 years old.

Newton has had slow growth, but substantial progress has been made from year to year, until now, the community has reached that point where more rapid development may be expected. The census of 1911 gives the town 2,316 population. The census came at an inopportune time for Newton, because many people had left during the business depression which stopped the factories and created dull times. Normally, Newton has 3,000 people.



METHODIST CHURCH, NEWTON, N. C.

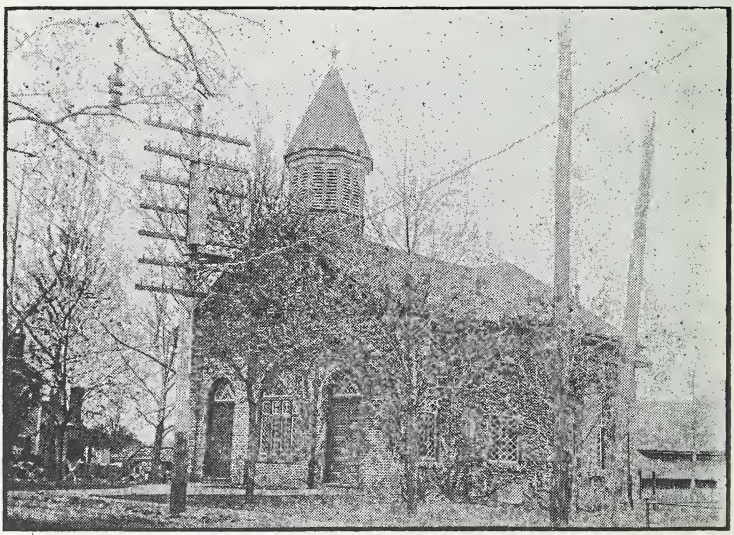
All these people are industrious, law-abiding citizens. There are few loafers. They are engaged in manufacturing chiefly, but there are the usual other departments of activity.



GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH, NEWTON, N. C.

The main industries are three cotton mills, two making yarn exclusively, and one making both yarn and cloth. Over 300 operatives find employment and the product of the mills runs into the hundreds of thousands annually. Another very valuable industry is a hosiery mill, which employs about 100 operatives at good wages. Besides these industries there are flouring mills, wood-working plants, machine shops, a recently organized cotton seed oil mill, with $20,000 capital, cotton gins, laundry, bakery, ice plant, etc.

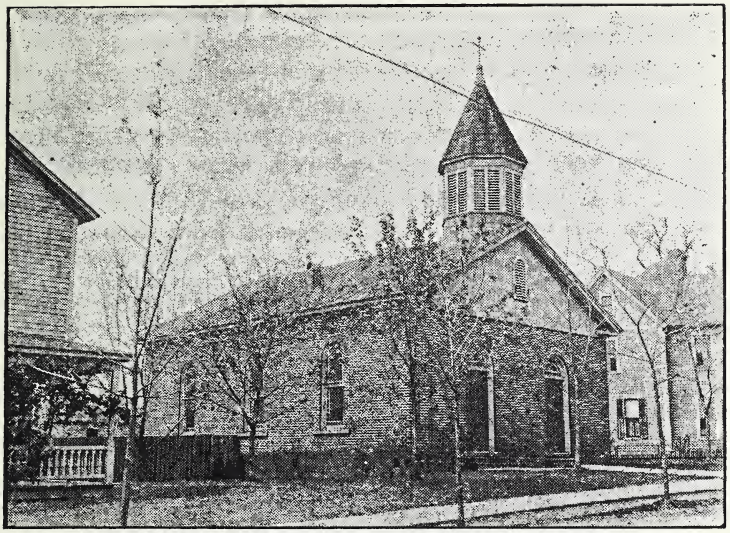
The manufacturing plants enjoy the modern blessing of



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEWTON, N. C.

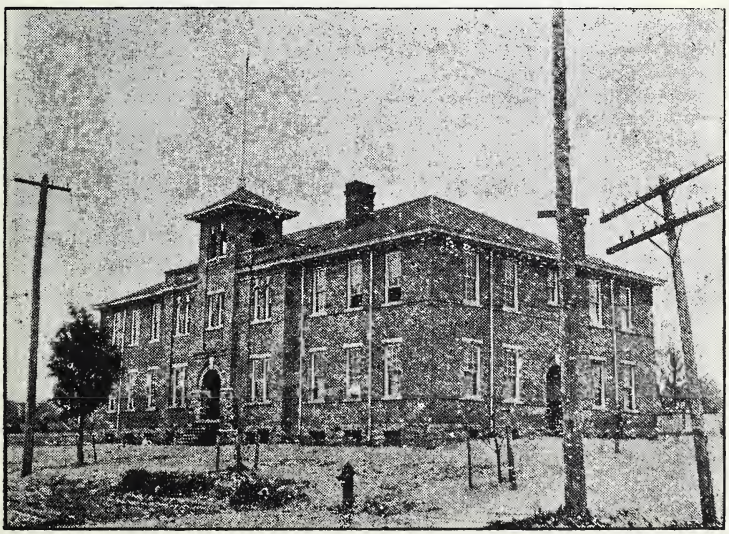
unlimited electric power, furnished by the Southern Power Company, which has a sub-station here, and which furnishes lights for the city, streets, etc. Coupled with this advantage are the excellent railway facilities furnished by the Southern Railway and the Carolina & Northwestern Railroad. Cheap power, good shipping facilities, abundant labor of the best class, low taxes, and plenty of suitable sites for plants, combine to make the town a very attractive point for manufacturers.

In addition to the manufacturing interests, the town contains a large number of substantial and prosperous busi-



LUTHERAN CHURCH, NEWTON, N. C.

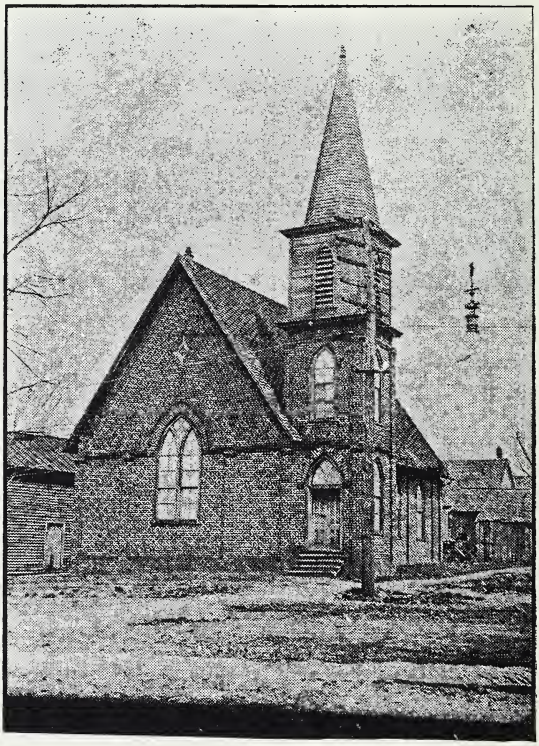
ness establishments. There is a constantly growing wholesale grocery, up-to-date furnishing stores, dry goods, hardware, drug stores,etc,; two strong banks with ample capital,



GRADED SCHOOL, NEWTON, N. C.

and thousands of deposits; three tip-top hotels, two newspapers, and all those various odds and ends that go to make up a complete, modern town.

The town in the recent past built granolithic pavements and improved its streets, constructed a water system, getting water from wells; built a sewer system, established a fine graded school and perfected an electric light system that



BAPTIST CHURCH, NEWTON, N. C.

is as good as that of any city. And, notwithstanding all these improvements, the tax rate of the town is without question lower than in any other town in the state where modern improvements have been made.

The location of the town is admirable. Situated upon a high ridge, there is natural drainage, hence public health is exceptionally good. For miles around the town in every

direction stretch fertile farm lands peopled by progressive farmers, who raise abundant crops of everything that grows in the wonderful Piedmont section of North Carolina; and thus the town has an opulent "back country" from which to draw business.

In developing all these varied resources, Newton has not neglected other phases of life. The leading denominations all have attractive church structures and large membership. The ministry of the town is exceptionally strong, and is liberally supported. Catawba College, whose history covers over a half century of inestimable service, is located here, and has had great influence on the life of the community. The moral standard of the community is high, and many of those evils which exist in the towns of today are conspicious only because they are absent. There is a strong sentiment for the enforcement of law and the maintenance of order and decency.

The social side of life has not been neglected. There are women's clubs and various societies. Fraternal orders, that include all the leading organizations, have large membership. A commercial body, after the pattern of a chamber of commerce, or board of trade, has done much for the development of the business interests, and an outgrowth of that is a club with attractive quarters, which has for its object social enjoyment and recreation.

While the great number of the people are possessed of only moderate property, they all live well. There are no paupers, and the community numbers among its citizens several that are quite wealthy, so that Newton is able to finance almost any commercial undertaking that may come up. All welcome the stranger, the home-seeker, the investor; and will lend themselves to inducing such to cast their lot with Newtonians.

MAIDEN

Maiden had its genesis in the building of the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge R. R. (Now the C. & N. W.) About the time rails were begun to be laid north of Lincolnton, the Carpenters began the building of a cotton mill. It was this cotton mill which formed the neuclus for the town. From the few families gathered together to furnish operatives for this first cotton mill, the town has grown until now it numbers about 1500 inhabitants.

The cotton mill industry, one of the principal industries of the town, has grown from one mill to three (One of the three being located just outside the town limits) and in addition, the town has a splendid flour mill, two cotton gins, two lumber finishing plants, two blacksmith shops, two barber shops, printing office, drug store, hardware store, furniture store and undertaker's establishment, bank and eight general merchandise stores. The town's growth has never been spasmodic. The past two years have evidenced marked internal improvements.

The Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran and Reformed denominations have Churches, each with a resident pastor, though neither congregation supports a pastor for full time.

South Fork Institute, the school of the South Fork Baptist Association, is located here. This school not only attracts students from a number of counties in this State, but other States are also represented in its student body. During the past year, a splendid modern four-room public school building was erected, and the future will no doubt reveal an increased interest and enthusiasm in public education.

LENOIR COLLEGE, HICKORY, N. C.

In the year 1875, the Lutherans of the Tennessee Synod--especially those in Catawba County, N. C. began to agitate the question of establishing a school. In July, 1877, they inaugurated Concordia High School at Conover, N. C. This Institution, which was converted into a college and chartered in 1881, was under the control of an association of Lutheran pastors and congregations in connection with the E. L. Tennessee Synod. In 1883, this Synod took Concordia College under its fostering care, and it remained nominally in this relation till 1892.

In the year 1890, the beautiful and valuable site now occupied by Lenoir College was offered to the Evangelical Lutheran Tennessee Synod by Col. J. G. Hall, Trustee. This offer was rejected in a called session of Synod held in St. James Church near Newton, N. C., December 26—27, 1890.

In 1891, the Rev. R. A. Yoder, D. D., J. C. Moser, D. D., W. P. Cline and A. L. Crouse, backed by certain laymen, accepted from Col. J. G. Hall, Trustee, the site now occupied by Lenoir College, and obligated themselves under bond to expend not less than $10,000 in the establishment of a college on said site. The Institution was opened September 1, 1891, in the old academy building under the title of Highland College, the Rev. R. A. Yoder, D. D., President. January 4, 1892, it was chartered under the laws of the State of North Carolina as Lenoir College, this name being chosen in honor of Col. Walter W. Lenoir, the honored of the splendid college site and the grounds adjoining.

In 1895, the E. L. Tennessee Synod adopted Lenoir College as its own Institution; and, in 1899, assumed the financial obligation for the current expenses of the College. All the college property belongs to the Synod and is under the management of a board of Trustees who hold the property in trust for the Synod. Lenoir College is Concordia College transferred, continued, and enlarged.

The Administration Building was erected in 1892, at a cost of $20,000.

LENOIR COLLEGE, HICKORY, N. C.

In 1891, President Yoder having resigned, the Rev. R. L. Fritz, Professor of Mathematics and Physics in Elizabeth College, Charlotte, N. C., was elected President.

In 1902, Oakview Hall, the dormitory for young women, was built at a cost of $6,000; and, in 1906, Highland Hall, the new dormitory for young men, was erected at a cost of $17,000.

In 1910, the congregation, assisted by the Synod completed St. Andrews Church, the fourth building on the Campus, at a cost of $8,000.

A conservative estimate of the present value of the entire college plant is $100,000.

The location of Lenoir College is most fortunate—near the mountains, 1200 feet above sea-level and free from Malaria—in a fine College Park on the eastern border of the beautiful, progressive City of Hickory.

Whilst founded and operated by the Lutherans, Lenoir College is non-sectarian, and is designed to afford *to all who seek it* a liberal culture upon Christian principles and under Christian influences.

Lenoir College is a high-grade, positive church institution with courses of study as comprehensive and thorough as those of the best schools in our country doing similar work. A. B. graduates of Lenoir College are admitted to Graduate Work in the University of North Carolina without examination, and complete M. A. Courses in one year.

Lenoir College offers two courses—the Classical and the Scientific—with electives, leading to the A. B. degree.

The following Departments with full four year courses, under able teachers are maintained: The Lenoir College Conservatory of Music—piano-forte, Violin, Voice, orchestra, chorus—,the Art Department, and the Expression Department.

The Hickory Business College is operated in connection with the College, and a Preparatory Department offering two years of work below the Freshman year is maintained.

The Faculty numbers 15. Each teacher must be a graduate of a first-class college and must have had successful teaching experience and ample post-graduate work in one

or more of our leading Universities in the subjects taught by him.

The average enrollment for the last ten years was 205. These young men and young women came from the best families in our towns and country and constitute a student personel of which the College is justly proud. Through them the college exerts a great influence and has a large part in the development and upbuilding of our section.

Merit measures success and determines standing at Lenoir College. Work, thorough work and right living is the ideal.

The Institution is under the supervision of the Board of Trustees. The students in all departments are governed by the Faculty. A high estimate of character and love of the right is inculcated. Good order and thorough work are maintained.

The principal of student self-government has been practiced successfully at Lenoir College for three years.

A Student Commission composed of a representative elected from each *College Class*, and a President and Secretary chosen by the entire student body, constitute the lower court of our system of government. The Superintendent of Highland Hall is ex-officio member of the Student Commission. This Commission is recognized by the Faculty and Board as part of the College Executive, and its findings stand, unless reversed on appeal to the Faculty or Board.

The College has only $3,000 endowment; but, when necessary, it is assisted by appropriations from the E. L. Tennessee Synod for current expenses.

The College has nine Ministerial Student Scholarships which are awarded by the Board of Trustees, and there are ten Private Individual Scholarships.

Lenoir College is an educational institution—not a money-making enterprise. She offers her advantages at cost. She is the College of the "average man". The average student cannot pay profits on his educational advantages. No true school pays money dividends. Here every dollar procures a full hundred cents worth of teaching ability and equipment; and every student is given the most possible in return for his time and money.

Board is given at cost on a highly successful co-operative plan. The dormitories are among the best in the South, having electric lights, steam heat, and city water and sewerage. The average cost of partly furnished room, board, heat, light, etc., is, in Oakview Hall, $8.50 a month, and in Highland Hall, $9.50 a month.

Tuition for the nine months session is, for the regular College Courses or the complete Business Course, $40, and for Music, Art or Expression, $27.

There is an Incidental Fee of $3 a session, a matriculation Fee of $1., and a Contingent Deposit of $2.00.

The present outlook for Lenoir College is the brightest in her history. The Synod to which she belongs is more interested and active than ever before. The Board of Trustees is most capable and progressive. A high standing and a good name have been achieved. Far reaching plans for immediate development are being prosecuted.

The Rev. C. Luther Miller, the College Field Secretary, is busy gathering the Synodical Endowment of $100,000. The consolidation of the Lutheran Educational interests in North Carolina is in fair way of consummation. Plans showing proposed improvements of the College Campus, and locations for seven new buildings have been submitted by a landscape architict. It is expected that the Science Building will be erected and many other much needed improvements made during the vacation of 1911.

The forces are lining up, interest and enthusiasm deepen, the march is on, the watchword, *Greater Lenoir College in this Generation!*

It is a significant fact that five of the members of the first Board of Trustees of Lenoir College were Confederate Veterans—Col. J. G. Hall, S. E. Killian, Esq., Jacob S. Lipe, John M. Arndt, and Hon. George W. Rabb, the last two having lost each a leg on the field of battle. These men have been large contributors to the development of the College, the largest bequest yet received being that of the J. S. Lipe estate amounting to about $8,000.

Lenoir College is by and of and for Confederate Veterans, their children and children's children.

March 29, 1911. R. L. FRITZ.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF CATAWBA COLLEGE

Catawba College, situated at Newton, N. C., was the offspring of an impelling necessity that existed in the Reformed Church in the South in the early days of our national life. She came into being during the fierce struggle for denominational existence, and for sixty years has rendered invaluable services to the cause of religion, of education, and of civic righteousness.

As a denominational institution, founded by descendants of Reformed people from the North, her relation to the Church at large has been close and intimate. The immigration into Western North Carolina from Pennsylvania of Reformed families, together with Lutherans, Moravians, Quakers and Presbyterians, began about 1745. In 1775, these families constituted a strong element in the population of the state on a line from Hillsboro to Morganton. Numerous large German Bibles, prayer books, hymn books, volumes of sermons, catechisms, old churches, deeds for church sites and old church registers, bear ample testimony to their piety and to their loyality to the faith of their fathers. Indeed, their persistent devotion is wonderful. For about one hundred years they kept the fire burning on the altar with only now and then a minister from the Coetus of mother Synod, with no school in which to educate their young people, and with no classical tie to bind them together. The earnest appeals from elders sent from individual congregations, or from several combined, to the Synod in Pennsylvania brought several godly missionaries from the North during these years, but the supply at home was inadoquate and few could be spared for this missionary field. Often the congregations had no pastoral care for many years at a time.

In 1831, the scattered congregations in the state were gathered into charges and the classis of North Carolina was organized with three pastors and two elders. From this time forth the churches grew and multiplied, but as they did so, the need of an institution of learning became more and more imperative. In 1849, at an annual meeting at St. Matthew's

CATAWBA COLLEGE, NEWTON, N. C.

Church in Lincoln county, the managers of the "Loretz Beneficiary fund", named in honor of the Rev. Andrew Loretz who had endeared himself to the churches in North Carolina, discussed the difficulties of travel on the part of our young men to our schools in Pennsylvania, where upon the late Judge M. L. McCorkle suggested: "Why not found a college of our own in our midst?" This was the birth of Catawba College.

The idea was inspiring, and in the fall of 1851 Catawba College opened in the "Old Academy Building" in Newton. On December 17, 1852, the college was formally chartered by the state legislature. Professor Charles H. Albert, the first president and Prof. H. H. Smith, father of Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia, the former from Pennsylvania, the latter from New Hampshire, took charge and soon a large body of noble young men made Newton a lively village.

In a few years, buildings were erected and a library and some apparatus procured. But the scholarship plan on which the school was started failed to furnish sufficient funds, and after graduating one student-Daniel Wilfong—the curriculum was suspended and the school was continued by private enterprise until 1859, when Rev. A. S. Vaughan was elected president, and the late Rev. J. C. Clapp, D. D., professor of languages. Tradition says that pledges for an endowment of $30,000 were secured and another prosperous beginning was made in the Fall of 1860. All went well until the war clouds came in 1861 when the young men went to the tented field, and ruined fortunes swept away the promised endowment, thus remanding the school once more to private enterprise. A successful Academy was, however, maintained during the war and a commanding High School followed immediately after the war, which, for about twenty years sustained the reputation of the palmy days of the beginning. In 1885, the curriculum was resumed and classes of young men and young women have been regularly graduated ever since, the institution having become co-educational in 1889.

The success of the college since that time and the value of her services to church and state are amply attested by the long list of graduates who have gone into the ministry in our own and in sister denominations, and by the numerous pro-

fessional and business men who have attained to eminence and achieved success. Among these are two State Superintendents of Public Instruction, one Congressman, Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina, two College Presidents and a large number of physicians, lawyers and teachers of both sexes in pulpit, private and church institutions.

PRESIDENTS

The following have served as Principal or President of Catawba College:

C. H. Albert, A. B., of Marshall College, 1851-1852.
H. H. Smith, A. B., of Bowdoin, 1852-1855.
C. W. Smythe, A. B., of Bowdoin, 1855-1859.
A. S. Vaughn, of Franklin & Marshall, 1859-1861
J. C. Clapp, A. B., of Amherst, 1861-1900.
C. H. Mebane, A. B., of Catawba College, 1900-1904.
G. A. Snyder, A. B., of Heidleberg University, 1904-1908.
W. R. Weaver, A. M., of Franklin & Marshall, Pro. Tem. (Dean), 1910.

CLAREMONT COLLEGE

Claremont College had its conception in a desire of the Reformed congregation of Hickory to provide a school in which the girls of the church might be educated. Prior to this time no ample provision had been made by the church in North Carolina for the education of the girls.

A meeting to consider the establishment of such a school was held in the home of Mrs. John Wilfong on April 24th, 1880. At this meeting definite action was taken and it was decided to start such a school and in order to execute the plans it was determined to secure from H. W. Robinson an additional lot on which a church could be erected and to use the building then occupied by the Reformed congregation for school purposes.

Subsequent meetings were held in which the principal movers were: Dr. Jeremiah Ingold, J. F. Murrill, W. P. Reinhardt, A. C. Link, A. D. Shuford, A. A. Shuford, F. D. Ingold and Mrs. Wilfong. Many of these meetings were held in the office of F. D. Ingold.

About this time the Rev. Samuel R. Fisher, D. D., Editor of the Reformed Church Messenger, visited Dr. Ingold. The purpose of establishing such a school was called to the attention of Dr. Fisher, who on his return to Philadelphia, wrote several articles about his trip South and mentioned Hickory as a desirable place for such a school as the church had decided to establish.

These articles attracted the attention of the Rev. A. S. Vaughn, who had formerly been president of Catawba College, Newton, North Carolina. After some correspondence, Mr. Vaughn came south and met the trustees on July 10th, 1880. Mr. Vaughn was enthusiastic, if not visionary, and prevailed upon the prime movers to enlarge their plans and establish a school which would comprehend in its patronage this entire section of country. To do this it must be undenominational. Lending themselves to Mr. Vaughn's idea, the interested parties solicited the co-operation of the entire

town of Hickory in the new enterprise, however reserving one saving clause for the church in the charter, and that was that a majority of the trustees must be members of the Reformed church. All might be, but a majority must be.

The entire community became interested in the school, and among the most active, in addition to those mentioned above, were Messrs. J. G. Hall, R. B. Davis, N. M. Seagle, and all the denominations having congregations in Hickory were represented on the board of trustees.

A tract of land was secured from H. W. Robinson. Two deeds were made by Mr. Robinson. The first deed stipulated that the consideration should be the education of the daughters of John W. Robinson, grand-daughter of H. W. Robinson. This deed was made in 1880. Another deed was made a year later and the amount paid was about the price land was selling for at that time and this is a straight quick claim deed. There can be no question about the title to the property.

The school was organized and formerly opened in the fall of 1880 with Mr. Vaughn as president. Mr. Vaughn had associated with him a most excellent faculty.

The school from the standpoint of efficiency of work was a decided success, but the ideals were not realized. Mr. Vaughn resigned and the policy of the trustees was to lease the school to any worthy party whom they could secure. This brought to the school some most worthy men, and a degree of success, but the school lacked stability and permanency

Finally in 1907, the trustees tendered the property to the Classis of North Carolina, Reformed Church in the United States, and after due consideration the church accepted the school. To harmonize with the change, the charter was amended by the legislature of 1908-09 so that the Classis of North Carolina elects two-thirds of the trustees and this two-thirds elects the other third. Should the Classis fail to maintain the school, then the property reverts to Corinth Reformed Congregation of Hickory, which congregation would elect trustees who would manage the school.

The location of the school is ideal. The campus consists

at present of seventeen acres of land shaded by native trees. The buildings are large and well adapted to school purposes.

The school stands for the education of the girls separate and distinct from the boys. The founders believed that it was best not to have co-education. In harmony with that view the school is run today, and the course of study is arranged especially for the girls.

The departments of study usually found in schools of this class are maintained. Much stress is laid upon the study of the English language.

Claremont has always maintained a high standard in music, and that standard was never higher than at the present time.

The faculty is always selected with care, as the management believes that the faculty makes the school.

At present the Rev. Joseph L. Murphy, D. D., is president. Other teachers are Rev. J. H. Keller and wife, Miss Margaret Hoffman, Miss Frankie Self, Miss Grace Wrren, Miss Elizabeth Bost and Signor D'Anna and wife.

The girls board in the building and enjoy the comforts of a well established home. The cost is far less than at most schools of this character.

The success of the present year would indicate a career of usefulness and an era of prosperity for Claremont College.

CONCORDIA COLLEGE AND CONOVER, N. C.

When it comes to a recital of the facts concerning the founding and growth of a school and the village in which it is situated, proneness to say too much, and the fault of not saying enough, are far from being pleasant companions of a pen having a disposition to be fair. However, to relate the plain, simple facts as they have occurred from year to year, and that without bias or exaggeration, is a happy middle-ground for the narrator. So then, with that intention, it is with pleasure that we give the following sketch of a quiet village —Conover—a Catawba hamlet, inhabited by a very quiet people.

Located upon a "bench" nearly in the center of Catawba county, in the celebrated Piedmont section of North Carolina, and in Newton Township, is Conover, a village of about five hundreds inhabitants. This place had its beginnings in the year 1871, when Mr. Francis Smyer, of Catawba county, purchased of Mr. Pink Spencer a lot situated at the "Y," that is, at the point where the trains on the Southern Railway had a branch line leading over to Newton. The "Y" of course served as a turn-table for trains going either north or south. Mr. Spencer had obtained his lands from a large tract owned by the Hermans, who lived at or near by the present site of Conover. Then Mr. J. Q. Sietz, a builder of railway cars at Columbia, S. C., acquired a large tract of the Herman lands, a portion of which he improved.

Mr. Francis Smyre's house situated as it was, at the "Y," soon acquired popularity because of the accommodations it afforded for travelers who preferred to rest at the "Y" while their train backed over to Newton, three miles away and returned.

To Mrs. Wheisiger, of Morganton, a lady of good presence and ideals, is given the credit of changing the name of the "Y," or the "Junction," to the name "Conover," after the name of a family residing somewhere in the North, probably in Ohio. Mrs. Wheisiger was ably sustained in her

choice of a name for the new town by Mrs. A. D. Hollar and Mrs. J. Q. Sietz, and their choice prevailed.

The little hotel and boarding-house of Mr. and Mrs. Smyer soon suggested to a number of persons living in the neighborhood that at the "Y," or at Conover, as it was now beginning to be called, would be a good location for a general store, and, accordingly, a building was erected and a stock of goods procured by Messrs. Townsend, McCreery and Finger. This undertaking meeting with success others in a little while came up from the surrounding country and opened shops or stores, and so such firms arose as Henkel, Lippard & Reitzel; Cline, Roseman & Co.; Smith, Hunsucker & Co. (later, Smith Bros.); Smith, Yount & Co., who manufactured sash, doors and blinds, dressed lumber, and built a number of houses in Conover.

There were others connected with these enterprises but space forbids mentioning them. Among the first to erect dwellings were J. S. Schell, Geo. Brady, J. Q. Rowe, Alex McCreery, Noah Townsend and "Doc" Davis, by trade a carpenter. The stores and shops were for the most part built close by the boarding-house, and all fronted upon the Oxford Ford road which led to Newton. Sometimes the store buildings served for dwellings, but in no great while the merchants and factory men built dwellings near their stores, or wherever they could obtain building lots near by. However, from the beginning, lots were difficult to obtain, the owners of the Herman lands, as well as those who came into possession of the Sietz estate, not being disposed to sell; and we are told that this has been the chief reason why Conover has never been able to grow—to expand, for not every new town is able to build in the air after the sky-scraper method of expansion.

Along with the several enterprises mentioned, followed the building of a burr mill near the "Junction." The railroad company had already built a depot and the mill was placed but a few yards below it, leaving a public drive-way between. The proprietors of this mill were Messrs. M. J. Rowe and S. G. Schell. Later, in addition to flour, meal etc., the company manufactured lumber and ginned cotton. In 1897 Messrs. Schell & Herman sold out to a company, the

head of which is the present proprietor, Mr. S. S. Rowe. New machinery for making a high grade product was installed, and today Conover flour enjoys a wide distribution and sale.

Another enterprise which has done much toward improving Conover is the Picker Stick and Handle factory, owned and run by Mr. Jonas Hunsucker, a leading farmer and formerly a merchant in Conover. Large quantities of hickory timber are annually worked up in this mill and the finished product sent to northern markets where it finds a ready sale.

Conover has had a post office for years, the first postmaster being Noah Townsend. The town was also incorporated in 1877 and Captain Peter F. Smith was elected the first Mayor. A small jail, constructed of wood, stands near by the site of the old depot, but happy to relate the lock is pitifully rusty and the threshold unworn. A constable, (and this completes the list of officers), is responsible for order in the town, and he is also the tax collector. The present postmaster is Mr. J. L. Isenhower, and Capt. P. F. Smith is the Mayor, while the office of Constable and tax-collector is held by another Civil War veteran, Mr. J. P. Spencer.

Early in the 80's, after a lively fight in the Legislature, Newton succeeded in having the railroad moved so as to pass by that town. This change necessitated the moving of the track from the eastern to the western side of Conover, the location it now occupies, and here a new depot was built at once. The change appears not to have injured Conover in any way—only it cut off the fond hopes of a number who had longed to see Conover become the County seat- a hope and desire that was but natural in view of a number of considerations which were patent to all. The new depot was built in 1889. The old depot formerly erected on the east side, after weathering the elements for many years, was finally torn down in 1908.

The blacksmith shop was one of the early enterprises begun in Conover, and it has remained, that of Mr. Elkana Eckard being one of the first and most important.

The shops of Messrs Jerome Bolick & Sons are located just without the limits of Conover, upon the Newton road. Mr.

Bolick is the inventor of the Conover spring steel wheel for buggies, pony carts, and carriages. The firm is widely advertised.

Near the Conover Roller Mills is the plant of Messrs. Yount and Schell, established about ten years ago. This firm has installed equipment for ginning cotton, for sawing and dressing lumber, for the manufacture of shingles, and also for the manufacture of cane sorghum.

A number of the early business enterprises have long since been discontinued. Besides those mentioned, the chief business houses now are those of Messrs. P. E. Isenhower & Son, J. A. Yount, Hunsucker & Simmons, for general merchandise; L. F. Hunsucker, hardware, and the groceries of E. A. Herman and A. L. Barger. Dr. D. McD. Yount's drug store was established years ago and has proved a valuable necessity and convenience both for Dr. Yount in his practice, and for the town and community in general. The office of Dr. F. L. Herman, a leading physician of Catawba county, is located at his home in Conover.

From the beginning, Conover appears to have been alert to the needs of education and educational facilities. At the beginning of the 70's we find Rev. Adolphus Yount and Rev. J. M. Smith teaching a small school in the little dwelling, still to be seen just beyond the limits of Conover, on the Oxford Ford road, and near Poplar springs. Soon after, about the year 1873, the school was moved within what are now the limits of the town, being located at or near where the dwelling of Mr. B. A. Hewitt stands, and we are told was taught by John Moser, Rev. R. A. Yoder and others for several years. Dr. P. C. Henkel also took an interest in the work though being unable to give his time to the school as teacher. Thus from these beginnings came the larger and greater idea about the year 1875, from congregations of the Lutheran church of the Tennessee Synod, to establish a high school in the central part of the county. Delegates then from those congregations desiring the school held meetings, and at last decided that it was the wish of all interested to found such a school at Conover, and the people there showed their appreciation of the decision by subscribing nearly $2,500 for the school buildings.

By 1877 the contract for the college had been let (to Messrs. J. P. Cline and Alfred Huffman) and completed ready for occupancy soon thereafter. Dr. P. C. Henkel, the leader in the Tennessee Lutheran church in North Carolina, was made its first president and teacher of theology. Associated with him in the work then, and for some time there after, were Profs. R. A. Yoder, J. C. Moser, J. S. Koiner, and others. For years Dr. P. C. Henkel remained the leading spirit in the school which he had labored so hard to establish, and with his strong mind, will-power and good judgment, saw Concordia College (the name given the new institution) attain to a high degree of efficiency before his death. In 1885, he resigned as president of the institution, and Prof. J. S. Koiner, of Virginia, was made teacher of the theology in his place, while Prof. R. A. Yoder became president of the College.

The buildings of Concordia College occupy an elevated site within the town limits. The College is a two-story frame building containing a large hall and the library and reading rooms are on the ground floor; above there are four lecture rooms with a small laboratory. The Dormitory, situated on the campus, is a brick structure containing sixteen rooms, and thus offers accommodations for a number of students. In late years, these buildings have been put in good repair. The campus includes seven acres of grove. Primitive, uncomfortable benches and desks have given place to patent desks, maps, and other equipment suitable for the time and work. The Chemical and Physical Laboratories have been stocked at considerable expense, and now an annual appropriation is made for increasing the equipment. The Library offers to the student means for general and supplementary reading, and for reference. The College is controlled by a Board of Trustees and discipline is exercised by the President of the school and faculty. The discipline is mild, but no openly immoral, idle, or disobedient student is received or retained in the College. As the institution was founded for the purpose of giving adequate religious instruction, so this branch of study remains the main course in the school, but is not, however, obligatory, and those who, for good and sufficient reasons, wish to be dispensed from

all or part of this course, are made welcome and accorded every privilege enjoyed by others. Thorough work is insisted on in all courses, but the abilities and opportunities of the individual student are not disregarded. The Faculty of the College, by and with the consent of the Board of Trustees, has the power of conferring the degree of Master of Arts, and the degrees and distinctions of less dignity than Master of Arts, which are usually conferred by colleges; but no degree is conferred except after honest and successful effort on the part of the candidate.

The death of Rev. P. C. Henkel, D. D., occurred Sept. 26, 1889, at his late residence in Conover, after a few days of intense suffering, at the age of 69 years. He was buried at St. Peter's church, Catawba county, September 28, 1889, Rev. J. M. Smith preaching the funeral in the presence of hundreds of people who came from far and near. Dr. Henkel was born August 20, 1820, and was the oldest son of Rev. David and Catharine Henkel, of Lincoln county, N. C. He was the descendant of a long line of distinguished Lutheran ministers. He inherited very great physical and mental powers from both of his parents. On the 5th of September, 1343, he married Rebecca Fox. the daughter of David Fox, of Randolph county, N. C.

Dr. Henkel was a man of extraordinary mental powers; original of thought, and a logician of fine acumen. Thus in debate and controversy he proved to be a formidable antagonist because of his sound reasoning and the manner in which he clinched his every argument. It is known, too, that he would never for any consideration go back on his word. In his manner he was humble and unassuming—humility being manifest in all his dealings with his fellow-man. Integrity was also a salient point in his character. He was rigidly honest and truthful. His style of preaching was expository, plain and forceful. He preached for forty-six years without interruption and wholly in the Tennessee Synod, except a few years while in Missouri. At one time he had pastoral charge of fifteen congregations, and did an immense amount of missionary work. He was always ready to speak a word of comfort to the sorrowing, the word of life to those seeking a knowledge of the way of life, but he was an un-

compromising antagonist of error, and boldly and fearlessly denounced it wherever he met with it. His influence in all the relations in which we have mentioned him was very great, and we would add, lasting also. In the Lutheran Church of the South, he was, perhaps, the greatest man in its history. And as stated, he labored hard to establish the school of Conover for his Synod, in which the Word of God should be recognized as a factor in education. His influence yet today is felt far beyond the limits of his own Synod, even throughout the Southern Church. He was in the midst of his earnest labors both writing and preaching when he was called to his reward. Thus ended his work. A good and great man had fallen.

Some of those who were privileged to receive instruction from Dr. Henkel were the Revs. A. L. Bolick, P. C. Wyke, Jacob Wyke, Darr, G. E. Long, S. S. Keissler; Profs. R. L. Fritz, C. C. Coon, A. P. Whisenhunt, and others well known in Catawba and other counties.

In 1892, Concordia College passed under the control of the Synod of Missouri and the States with the Rev. Prof. W. H. T. Dau, of Memphis, Tennessee, at the head of the faculty. The new management maintained the curriculum already provided, only with the change that those having the ministry in view were to graduate in theology at St. Louis, Mo. Also suitable courses were provided for those desiring to become teachers, and for others a sound education along general lines was arranged for, and the institution remained coeducational.

The influence exerted by Prof. Dau, as teacher, instructor, and as a preacher and pastor, was of a high order. In the latter part of the 90's however, Prof. Dau gave up his professorship in Concordia College to accept a call to a charge in Indiana, and the responsibilities of President of Concordia College, fell to the lot of the present incumbent, Rev. Prof. Geo. A. Romoser, of Baltimore, Md. who had been professor in the college from 1892 to 1898.

Professor Romoser has sought to steadily further the work which Concordia College has obligated herself to do, and quietly and without ostentation the school is making good. Associated with President Romoser as instructors in

the several departments of the College, are Profs. C. A. Weiss, Geo. Luecke and A. Haentzschel.

Space will not permit us to give a list of all those who have received instruction at Concordia College, and who have gone forth to labor and to contend with an eye single to improve the world. We mention in addition to those named above, M. H. Yount, formerly a member of the state Legislature; Dr. Eugene Yount, of Statesville; Dr. F. L. Herman, of Conover; Rev. E. T. Coyner, of Asheville, and Revs. C. O. Smith and P. C. Henry, of Catawba county. Many are in other states, and it is with keen pleasure that we can point to them and say that they are striving to preform the duties assigned them, and which they agreed to do when they were once students at Concordia College. Nor yet to mention those others, now aged, many of them, who have battled with the monster, ignorance, who is ever with us. One, an intimate friend of Dr. Henkel, a man who presistently and incessently preached, admonished, comforted and mourned with his people, well heads the list of those whose names, for lack of space, we cannot record now—we refer to the venerable Rev. J. M. Smith, of Conover,—who was in the ministry for over thirty years, among the people of Catawba county. Well it is that he has lived to see many of those things accomplished (among them the building of Concordia College) for which he had too earnestly labored and contended.

There are two churches in Conover which this sketch demands that note be made, viz: Concordia Lutheran and Trinity Reformed. The former has a history beginning with and closely following that of Concordia College. At first, services were held in the school rooms wherever they chanced to be, and Revs. P. C. Henkel and J. M. Smith conducted the services. Later, Revs. John Moser and R. A. Yoder also served the little congregation. When the college building was completed, the congregation of Concordia held its services in the Chapel of the College, and this served its purpose till the year 1894, when the congregation decided to build the present church building, the congregation having outgrown its quarters in the College. In 1896, Concordia church was completed and dedicated, Prof. W. H. T. Dau

being the pastor of the congregation. The building is of brick, appropriate in architecture, commodious and a credit to the members of Concordia congregation by whom, largely, it was designed and constructed. The present pastor of Concordia is Rev. Paul Bischoff.

Trinity Reformed Church is the second of Conover's church buildings, and is conveniently located on Conover's main thoroughfare. It was built in the year 1891, Messrs. T. L. Hunsucker, Patrick Cline, Nelson Hunsucker, Noah Rowe, E. A. Herman and others being prime movers in its construction. Rev. J. C. Clapp, of Newton, was the first pastor of the new church. The present pastor is the Rev. J. H. Keller, of Hickory.

A new public school building for Conover was built in the beginning of the year 1911.

Three churches and a public school belong to Conover's colored population.

In closing this sketch, a few remarks are again necessary. Though Conover is beautiful as to location, human effort there, as elsewhere, has always been handicapped by the prevailing drawbacks incident to every section in the land. We are to have these—then which we have no choice. Yet there are many considerations obtaining at Conover which make for much that is fair and good in the future. In the first place Conover is well situated. It lies on two railways; the Memphis Division of the Southern, and the Carolina & North-Western. Mail and transportation facilities are, therefore, adequate so far as these concern the success of business enterprises, and the welfare of a resident population. Then the elevation of the land at this point is about eleven hundred feet above sea level, and so Conover is not subject to the fevers and the enervating influences of the lowlands further towards the east. Outlaying spurs and chains of the Blue Ridge are within easy range of the eye, even the particular and interesting mountain sights, like "Table Rock" being seen from the town when there is a clear horizon. And the water supply, much of which contains valuable medical properties, is excellent; the tourist readily appreciate its superior qualities. It is not strange then, that from the first beginning of the town, that Con-

over has been visited by tourists and health-seekers both from the North (in winter), and from the more southernly points in the South (in the summer) and the reason given is, that climatic conditions of Conover being markedly equable at all seasons, must appeal quite strongly to those seeking health and comfort.

Aware of her advantages for the man with a business proposition, and knowing her advantages and inducements as a health giving place, Conover may yet come to realize that if her institutions and business enterprises which she has founded and advocated in the past have not flourished and succeeded as she would have them do, that there must have been some very important reason for their not doing so, and that it behooves her present citizenship to remove it.

A. L. BARGER.

"CATAWBA RIFLES,"

"Co. A. 12th N. C. Troops.

On the 27th day of April, 1861, was organized in Newton Catawba county a body of soldiers that would have done honor to any cause or country. Composed of the very best men of the county, these men were cosmopolitan, that is men who can make a home every where they go. The major part of these men were descendants from "Pennsylvania Dutch." No better citizens could befound; but few of them owned slaves, so it cannot be claimed that they were enlisting to fight for slaverv; no, they were enlisting to fight for the right of the states under the constitution, and right nobly did these Catawba county men do their duty. It is sad to think that so many of those brave men never returned. Thirty-four were transferred to Ray's Rangers. I estimate that of the balance that belonged to the Co. from first to last there were 126, and of this number 88 have passed over the last river; this includes the killed and those who have died during and since the war. I make it that there are 38 living yet. When we reached Norfolk, Va. late in the night in May 1861, it was evident that some of our Catawba men had never been near salt water before, for Cain Pope, and others ran to the nearest water for a drink. which of course was tide water; then they "blessed out the man who was mean enough to salt the water." Frank Huffman, known as "Major Frank" had fixed himself a palace out of branches of trees, and arranged it so he could enter and close the door to his castle; all went well until the leaves became dry, and one night in Aug. some parties at the midnight hour set fire to the Major's "Palace," and it all burst out in a flash and it aroused the Major so he broke forth with a war whoop, and the Majors stampede made a meteoric shower to the amusement of all the soldiers. Frank Murphy, our Irish companion remarked, "Well Major was not careful enough in placing his guard; for the enemy surrounded his castle at

midnight, and all was lost''. Many rich stories could be related on Cain Pope, Major Huffman and Franklin Murphy et. al. if we had the space to give it. After the transfer to other companies the original Catawba Rifles had six men to loose arms and six to loose legs. Of the six to loose arms, Lieut. H. P. Rudisill is the only one living; of those who lost legs—John M. Arnt, Geo. W. Rabb, Henry J. Reitzel, Miles O. Sherrill, and Peter Wilfong Whitener, are still livir g.

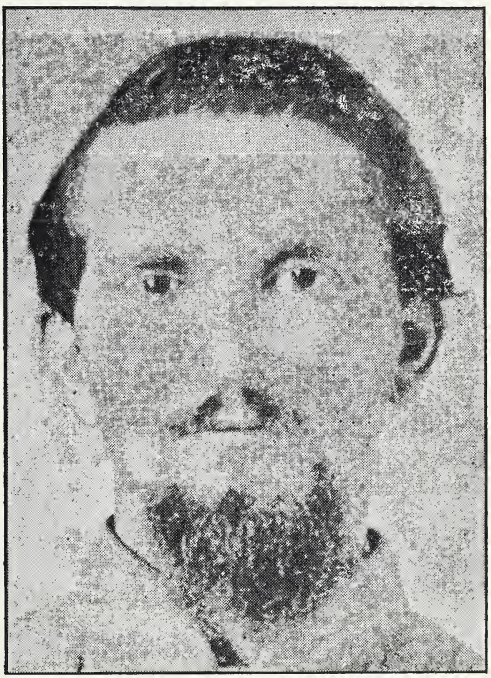
COMPANY A. 12TH REGIMENT.

OFFICERS.

Ray, John., Capt; Commissioned April 27, '61; resigned August '61; He died soon after the war.

Rowe, D. P., Commissioned September 16, '61; promoted from 2nd Lieutenant to Captain, from Captain to Major; killed May 2, '63 at Chancellorsville. (See sketch.)

DAVID PINKNEY ROWE



David Pinkney Rowe was born near Newton, N. C., May 3rd, 1836. He enlisted in the first company organized in Catawba county, Company A, 12th N. C. Regiment, in April, 1861. In 1862 he was promoted to the office of major. He was wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville on May 2nd, 1863, and died the following day, his birthday, at the age of 27 years. For some months previous to his death, and during the battle, he was in actual command of the 12th Regiment. A beautiful sword given him by the members of Co. A bears testimony to the esteem which his own men held him, and his rapid advancement in the line is sufficient proof of his fitness to command. Idolized by his men, beloved by all who knew him, he died as courageously as he lived, exclaiming: "Dear Lord, into Thy hands I commend my spirit."

Sherrill, U. F., 1st Lieutenant; commissioned April 27, '61; promoted from 2nd Lieutenant; died September '61; first man who died in Company A.

LIEUT. FRANKLIN SHERRILL

Uriah Franklin, son of Henderson and Mahala Sherrill, a brother to John A., James H., Walter L., Beauregard Sherrill, Mrs. Dr. Chenault and Mrs. Laura Cline, was born in 1834. His father, a prominent farmer, had represented Catawba Co. in the legislature. Franklin was a fine looking young man; he was a splendid school teacher as the writer can testify. When the "Cry of war" went through the land for volunteers, Sherrill was among the first to respond; he joined the Catawba Rifles the first Co. organized in old Catawba, in April 1861, before reaching his 27th year. He was elected First Lieut. and was with the Co. at Norfolk, Va. While at Norfolk he became sick, and on the 3rd. day of Sept. A. D. 1861 he died. He was the first confederate soldier from Catawba Co., who sacrificed his life on the alter of his country; peace to his ashes. Had Sherrill lived we feel sure he would have filled high positions in the army as he was a man of commanding appearance, and his men were devoted to him. We who survive will soon have to follow.

Jan. 1911. M. O. SHERRILL

Wilfong, Y. M., 1st Lieutenant. Killed May 12, '64, at Spottsylvania Court House; was Captain when killed.

Yount, M. A., 2nd Lieutenant; commissioned September 16, '61; promoted from Sergeant; drowned since the war in Neuse river. (See sketch.)

MILES YOUNT

Miles Yount volunteered and joined Company A, 12th Regiment at its formation in 1861. At first he was a private but at the re-organization he was elected 1st Lieutenant of the company. He was in the battle with the enemy at Chancellorsville, Malvern Hill, Gainsville, and others, being wounded at South Mountain, Md., in the head which

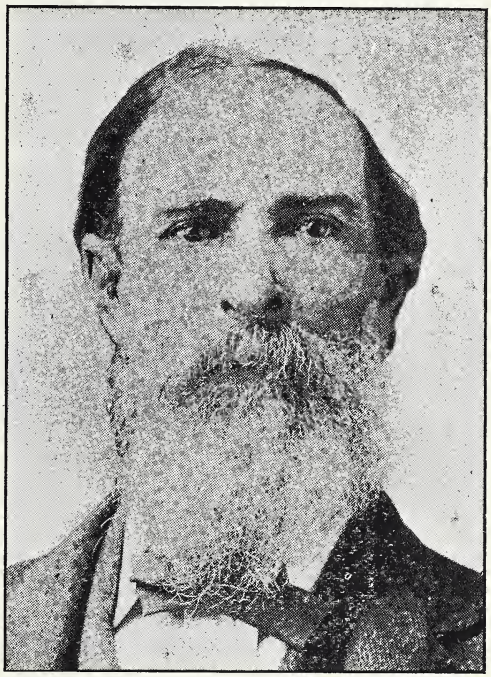
paralyzed his arm; for this cause he was retired. He was appointed time collector. After the war he became a bridge builder, and while at Neuse River endeavoring to move a raft from the frame of a bridge, he fell into the stream and was drowned—February, 1866.

He was a faithful soldier, and was highly esteemed by his company. This sketch was kindly furnished us by his brother-in-law, H. P. Rudasill.

Deal, M. S., 2nd Lieutenant; promoted from ranks; died since the war in the hospital. (See sketch.)

SYLVANUS DEAL

Sylvanus Deal enlisted with the original Company A, and served faithfully with the same company till the close. He engaged in farming, at which he was successful. He was elected Lieutenant and held that position to the close. In his latter days he was much afflicted, and died some years ago. He was a faithful soldier — a worthy and honored citizen of the county.

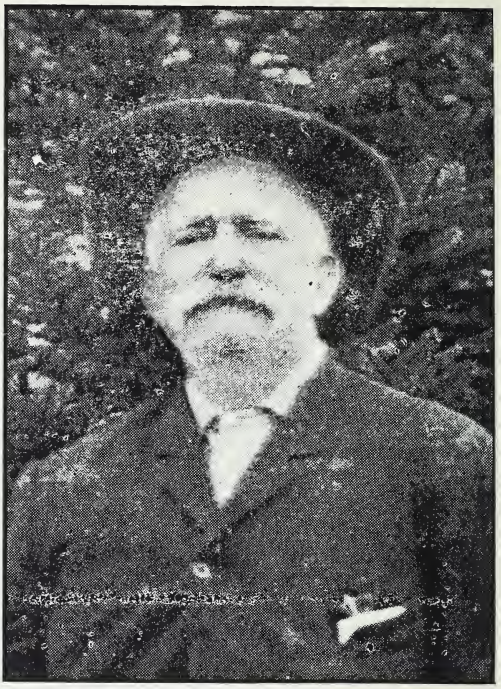


Rudisill, H. P., 2nd Lieutenant; promoted from ranks, wounded; lost an arm; living at Maiden, N. C. (See sketch.)

Brown, J. M., 2nd Lieutenant; promoted from ranks; now living in Asheville. (See sketch.)

Bradburn, T. W., 2nd Lieutenant; promoted from ranks; died since the war.

HENRY P. RUDASILL



I volunteered in the first company that left Catawba county, April 27th, 1861. We were sent to Raleigh and formed into regiments. I belonged to the 2nd Regiment N. C. Volunteers. We were in Raleigh when the State seceeded. We were then sent to Norfolk, Va., and stayed there about twelve months.

We fought our first battle at Hanover Junction. The next were battles around Richmond. I was wounded in my right hand in the battle of Malvern Hill. I got a thirty days furlough home. I then joined my company again at Sharpsburg Maryland.

I was in the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and Fredricksburg; from there to South Mountain, Md.; then down the Valley by way of the Natural Bridge, on to Carlyle, Pa. We then went to Gettysburg. We suffered great loss in that battle. Back to Williamsport, Md. There we recrossed the Potomac back into Virginia.

I helped take Winchester twice from the Yankees. On the 19th of September, 1864, I was wounded and lost my left arm above the elbow. When Gen. Sherman drove Gen. Early from Winchester, Va., I was taken prisoner and stayed in Winchester one month. I was then sent to Baltimore. Then sent from Baltimore to be exchanged; the boat was stopped at Fortress Monroe nineteen days; then we got orders to go to Savannah, Ga., where the prisoners were exchanged. We were on the boat twenty-two days. We stayed in Savannah until we were able to come home. Then I went back to the army and resigned as 2nd Lieut. Company A, 12th Regiment N. C. Troops.

In a few weeks after I got back home, Gen. Stoneman came through with his cavalry. I was married the 15th of March, 1866, to Olivia C. Yount, daughter of Franklin A. and Jemina Yount. Had fourteen childred, nine sons and five daughters. I served the County as Treasurer

eight years. I am 68 years old, and enjoying reasonably good health. From first to last, I was not absent more than 37 days from the army, before I lost my arm.

On the night after the first days fight at Fredricksburg the Aurora Borealis was seen very plainly in the North. The soldiers took this as an omen of a bloody battle to follow the next day, and consequently, were very much excited thereby. The next morning about eight o'clock, a red fox was discovered between the picket lines of the two armies, which occasioned much amusement on both sides. We had strict orders not to fire unless the enemy advanced upon us; but Reynard offered a temptation we could not resist. Fired upon by our pickets, the fox ran in the direction of the Yankees, and fired upon by them, he rushed back toward us, and so on, back and forth, down the line for about three miles. Whether the fox was killed, I do not know.

Our Regiment went into the Gettysburg fight 1400 strong and came out with 127. On the retreat we passed up a stream that flowed through a gap of a mountain. We crossed and re-crossed the stream about 20 times. At many places it was waist deep and very cold. Our wagon train was in front, our thinned regiment forming the rear guard. Some Yankee Cavalry were annoying our wagons in front, taking some and riddling others with grape shot and canister. Gen. Iverson said to Capt. Wilfong: "Capt. Wilfong, Yankees are annoying our wagon train in front; go forward and give them Hell! Don't you think you can do it?" Wilfong answered: "We have but few men, but we will do the best we can;" but when we reached the point of trouble, there were only about a dozen men with us. We took refuge beside a huge rock and lay concealed there until morning. We could hear the enemy walking and talking sometimes within five steps of us; but we did not give them hell, for we had only two guns at our command. The next morning we formed a skirmish line on each side of a road further on from this spot. Capt. Wilfong took command of the right and I of the left, and as the enemies Cavalry charged the rear wagons, we captured about a dozen of them.

An amusing incident occurred at the battle of Sharpsburg. Duncan McRea was Col. of the 5th N. C. Regiment. One of his Captains was a Baptist preacher, and I believe a good, pious man. He often held services for the Regiment and Brigade. Col. McRea was ambitious to become a Brigadier General; but in the hottest of the fight his regiment faltered and fell back. The next day he said to his clericial Captain: "I always thought you were a good man; I have often heard you say that you wanted to go to Heaven, but yesterday you had an opportunity to go, and D—— you, you run from it."

At the battle of Chancelorsville, Maj. D. P. Rowe was mortally wounded. We fought on until dark and got badly scattered. About six of us got too far to the left and found ourselves within the enemies' Picket lines. We saw two of the enemies' pickets lying behind a log sighting ready to shoot at us; one of us (a prominent man of this county), fired and shot one of the pickets through the head and killed

him instantly. He felt very sorry for having killed a man, or rather knowing that he had killed a man, and begged me not to tell it on him at home. I will not give his name, but if he reads this he will know who I mean.

I lost my arm at Winchester, September 13th, 1864, and was captured at the same time and sent to the Federal Hospital. There I remained for a month and received good treatment. The ladies of the town would bring all kinds of delicacies suitable for the sick and wounded. One month from the time I was captured, our forces attempted to re-take Winchester, and all of us prisoners expected to be liberated. In the excitement, I walked out of the hospital to a three story Southern Mansion, where I was hidden in the third story; but when Sheridan drove Early back, I returned to the hospital, where I, with others of the wounded prisoners, were reported as deserters. All of us who were able to be moved, were sent in wagons to Harpers Ferry, and from there on the train to Baltimore Hospital. We were in Baltimore for three weeks where we also receivedsplendid treatment, until the day we left; the day we left, we were marched out into a very large room where all our clothing, money, etc., were all taken from us and we were marched out to a large pile of cast off Federal uniforms and commanded to dress. The pants that I received were all bloody, and the right leg ripped to the knee. One poor fellow from Georgia, wounded in the shoulder and with gangrene so bad you could see the bones, had four five dollar gold pieces, which he hid in the bowl of a large pipe. He filled it with tobacco and began to smoke; but when the Yanks came around to search him, the first place they looked, was in the pipe, which they confiscated along with the gold. He brooded and worried over his loss until he became unbalanced, and while on the boat lying in front of Fort Monroe, he jumped over board. We threw a rope to him, which he eagerly seized and was drawn up to the boat again. He evidently found out that drowning was worse than the loss of gold.

From Baltimore we started in a tug boat. When out at sea a storm blew us into Annapolis and we landed there for safety. I accidently gave the Master Mason sign. One of the spectators, by the name of Holden, from North Carolina, came up to me and said: "What will you have?" I said to him: "What do you mean by that?" "Why," he answered, "you gave me the Master Mason sign." I said to him: "My friend, I don't want to take advantage of you; I don't belong to the Masons or ony of the other orders; if I gave you the Master Mason sign, it was not knowingly." He then tried me with several other signs, but I could not give the countersign, so he said to me: "If you are not a Mason, you are a gentleman; what will you have?" I told him we were very hungry. He then went and brought for us a load of bread, beef, boiled ham, and other good things, for which we were very grateful.

After the gale was over, we left for Point Lookout, where we were placed on a large boat called the Baltic. There were about 1600 prisoners on board. All were either sick or wounded. From there we went to Old Fort, Va., where we were anchored for thirteen days, awaiting

orders from the Federal war department. From there we went to Savannah, Ga., which took us three days.

When I left Baltimore I was strong and my arm was doing fine, but when I got to Savannah my wound was so swollen and I so weak, I had to be carried off the boat. During the twenty-two days I was on the boat, my arm was washed but once and that time with a pint of stolen water. Silas Smyre, wounded in the leg, bunked just above me, says I stole the water, while I have always thought that he stole it. We both tried to steal some water after that but never succeeded.

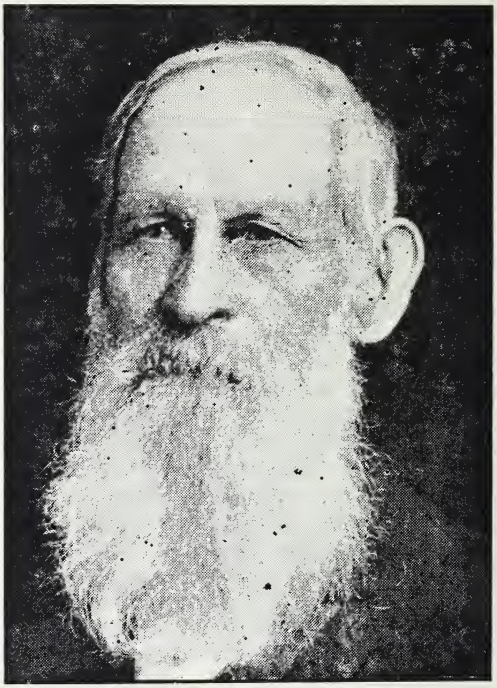
The physicians on the boat had the prisoners' wounds washed and dressed regularly, but all were bathed in the same water, and as quite a few of the soldiers had gengrene, Silas Smyre and I refused to have our wounds washed in the poluted water.

As we left Fortress Monroe, Ga., a prisoner who had chronic diarrhoea, went to the doctor's office and asked for medicine. The Doctor cursed him and told him there was nothing much the matter with him and that he needed no medicine. The poor fellow turned away with a broken hearted sigh, with the remark: "Tomorrow at twelve o'clock I will be dead." I was present when this occurred. The next day about one o'clock, as we were on the hurricane deck trying to get the vermin out of our blankets and clothes, we noticed a school of fish on each side of the boat as straight as any line of battle I ever saw. They swam as fast as the boat ran. Someone shouted: "A dead man on board." A search was instantly made and the poor fellow above alluded to was found dead. Weights were tied to his feet and he was dropped overboard. The moment he fell into the water, the fish turned tails up and followed him to the bottom, and were saw no more until another was dead.

While on boat we suffered a great deal from hunger and thirst. We had no water at all during this time and were allowed but one cracker and a pint of soup a day. One of the crackers would make about five of our ordinary soda crackers; and I have often thought the soup was nothing more than the dishwater slightly flavored with vegetables.

After our exchange we stayed in Savannah until we regained our strength somewhat and obtained better clothing, when we returned home.

LIEUT. JAMES M. BROWN



He was born in Catawba County, N. C. May 19, 1839. He was reared on the farm and secured his education at the old field schools, Catawba College and Red Hill Academy, in Iredell County.

He volunteered April 21 or 22, 1861 and helped organize Company A of the Second Regiment of Volunteers or 12th Regiment of State Troops. He left Newton with the Company on April 27th, 1861 as Fourth Lieut. but on reaching Raleigh and finding that there was no such office, he was reduced to the ranks.

This Company was originally under the command of Capt. C. W. Bradburn, but after being in Raleigh a short time, it was reorganized and John Ray was elected captain. At this time, Mr. Brown was appointed Corporal and when Capt. Ray left the Company to organize his Rangers, was promoted to Fourth Sergeant.

In April, 1862, the Company was again organized, and Mr. Brown was elected Third Lieutenant. He served in that position through the battles of Hanover Junction, the Seven Days' Fight around Richmond, Chambersville, Cold Harbor, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill.

At the battle of Cold Harbor, a grape shot struck him squarely on the thigh, and would have broken his leg, had it not struck his saber which had a steel scabbard. This scabbard was so badly bent by the blow that it had to be hammered straight again before the sword could be withdrawn.

At the battle of Malvern Hill, he was shot through the knee late in the evening and lay on the field that night and until about ten o'clock the next day. He was then carried off the field by L. R. Whitener and G. M. Wilfong, and was laid down in the woods until late in the evening. He was then sent to the field hospital where his wound was dressed. On the next day he was placed in an ambulance, sent over a pine pole road to the station, placed on a flat car and sent to the Moore Hospital at

Richmond. After several weeks, he was taken home on a litter by Fred Smith and John D. Hoke.

Just after the battle of Malvern Hill, he was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant and held this position until April, 1863. He was assured by many physicians and three examining boards that he would never again be fit for active service on account of his wound. Feeling, therefore, that he was depriving the Company of a position that he was not able to fill and not wishing to be transferred to any point the Government might wish to send him, he resigned and was discharged in April 1863.

Upon his return home, Lieut. Brown was appointed Assessor of Tax in Kind for the Eastern portion of Catawba County under Maj. S. M. Finger and served in this capacity until the close of the war.

On Dec. 2nd, 1863, while still using a crutch and stick, Lieut. Brown was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Stevenson, a daughter of J. H. Stevenson, of Iredell County. As a result of this union, two boys and two girls were born. Both of the girls are dead, while one of the boys, James S., is in Guatamala City, Central America, and the other, Malvern Hill, resides at Rex, Washington.

In 1870, he was elected Register of Deeds for Catawba County taking office in September of that year. He held this office until Dec. 1878. In 1882, he was appointed Justice of the Peace and served in that capacity until he removed from the County in 1905.

His wife having died in August, 1872, Lieut. Brown was married on Dec. 2nd, 1873 to Miss Mary Williams, daughter of William Williams, of Catawba County. Their married life was short as Mrs. Brown died in August, 1874.

In 1877, he married Miss Fannie R. Beall, daughter of Rev. B. L. Beall, who resided at that time in Lenoir but who has since moved his residence to Greensboro. From this union, two boys and two girls were born, three of whom are now living. One of the girls, Jessie Rankin, died in July, 1907 and the other one, Nettie Remsen, married Mr. J. Louie Everhart, of Asheville, N. C. With this daughter, Lieut. Brown and his oldest son, Paul, reside, Mrs. Brown having died June 17. 1908. The other son, Edward, married Miss Bessie Fortune and also resides in Asheville being General Secretary of the local Y. M. C. A.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Yount, M. A., 1st Sergeant; enlisted April 27, '61; promoted 2nd Lieutenant September 16, '61.

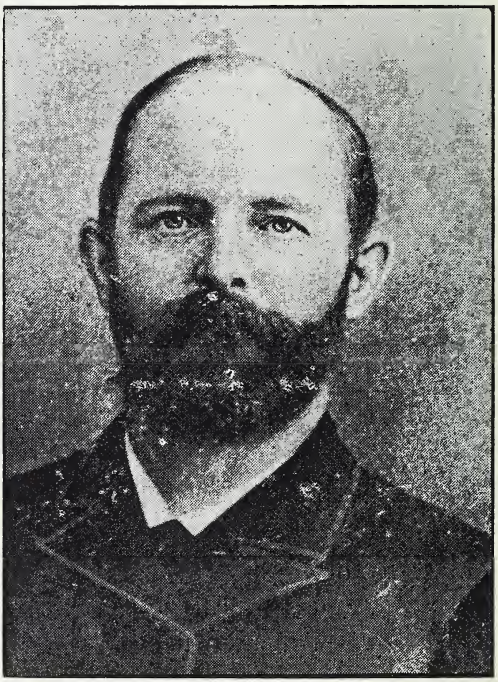
Sherrill, John L., 2nd Sergeant; enlisted April 27, '61; wounded at Hanover Court House. (See sketch.)

Wilfong, T. M., 3rd Sergeant; enlisted April 27, '61; living, a farmer.

Abernethy, J. R., 4th Sergeant; enlisted April 27, '61; wounded at Cold Harbor; transferred to 2nd Regiment cvalary; died since the war in Alabama.

Wilfong, S. T., 5th Sergeant; enlisted April 27, '61; wounded at Cold Harbor and Chancellorsville, lost an arm; died since the war. (See sketch.)

SIDNEY THEODORE WILFONG



Sidney Theodore Wilfong, son of John Wilfong and grandson of elder John Wilfong (the latter a soldier of the Revolution), was born in Catawba county, N. C., February 2nd, 1844, he being the fifth son of a family of two daughters and ten sons, six of whom were soldiers in the Confederate States Army.

At the age of seventeen years, in the first company of volunteers organized in Catawba county, he enlisted April 27th, 1861, as a private in Company A, 12th N. C. Regiment; and was afterwards promoted to 3rd Sergeant. At the battle of Cold Harbor, in the seven day's fight before Richmond, Va., in June 1862, he was seriously wounded in the thigh. He was cared for in Richmond, where his mother, who was an ardent supporter of the Confederacy, went and attended him and, when in condition to be moved, accompanied him home. As soon as he was able, he returned to the army at Martinsburg, Va., in December, 1862. On the 3rd day of May, 1863, at the battle of Chancellorsville, he was again seriously wounded in the right arm and captured by the enemy. Before being captured, his brother, Capt. Milt Wilfong, bandaged the shattered arm and then made his escape. Although weak and exhausted from the loss of blood, he was exposed to a heavy rainstorm during the night, and was forced to march under threat of being bayonated, until he fell, declaring death was preferable to the torture being inflicted, and reminded his captor that under the

fortunes of war he might soon become the victim. He was then more considerately conveyed to Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C. Not until ten days after being wounded did he receive medical or surgical aid, and then only at the urgent pleading of a nurse was his arm amputated on the 13th day of May, 1863, so little probability was there of saving his life, the physicians contending that he could only die and that he ought to be buried whole. So grateful was he to the nurse that he afterwards named his daughter, Genevieve, for her. By an exchange of prisoners he was released from prison July 1st, 1863, and on February 12th, 1864 he received a discharge from the Confederate Army. Afterwards he visited the army several times, carrying provisions and clothing to his brothers.

On the 2nd day of January, 1866, S. T. Wilfong was married to Miss Belle Gill, of Columbia, S. C., where she had been employed in the Treasury department of the Confederate States. From this time he lived on his farm in Jacobs Fork Township until January, 1905, when he moved to Newton, where he died on the 2nd day of October, 1905, being survived by his widow and four children—Summey, Walter and Pierce Wilfong and Mrs. Genevieve Gaither. He was buried in East View Cemetery, Newton, N. C.

Always an enthusiastic Confederate, it was largely due to his efforts that a Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy was organized at Newton.

He was a faithful member and elder of the Reformed Church, first at Grace Church, near his farm in Jacobs Fork Township, and later at Newton.

Taking a great interest in education, he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Claremont College, Hickory, N. C., from its foundation, and was a member of the Board of Trustees of Catawba College, Newton, N. C., and at the time of his death was Chairman of the Building Committee of the latter institution and actively engaged in the work.

He took a large interest in all public affairs and was called to fill public offices, among them, Justice of the Peace for many years, member of the House of Representatives from Catawba county in 1901, member of the County Board of Education, and at the time of his death, a member of the State Board of Agriculture.

Bost, R. A., 1st Corporal; enlisted April 27, '61; transferred to 46th Regiment.

Lorance, Wm. E., 2nd Corporal; enlisted April 27, '61; transferred to 32nd Regiment; lost a leg.

Robinson, Geo. W., 3rd Corporal; enlisted April 27, '61; died September 27, '62.

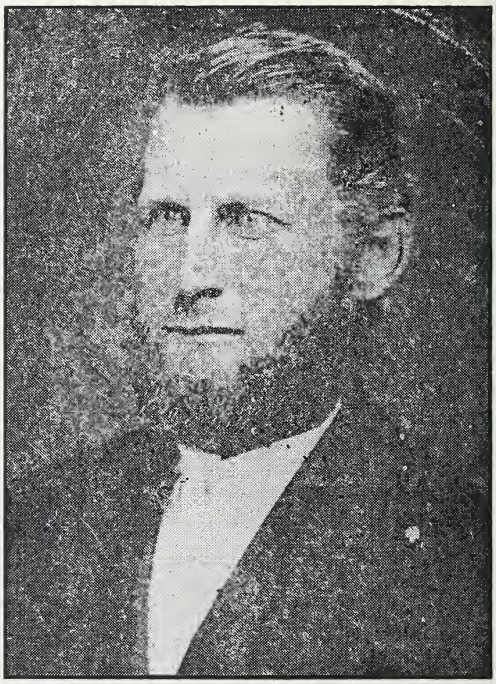
Smith, P. F.. 4th Corporal; enlisted April 27, '61; transferred to 32nd Regiment.

PRIVATES.

Abernethy, Patrick E., enlisted April 27, '61; transferred to 32nd Regiment.

Arndt, John M., April 27, '61; wounded at Cold Harbor, lost a leg. Living. (See sketch.)

J. M. ARNDT



I enlisted in Co. A. 12th Regiment, from Catawba County. I served first as a private; then as a sharpshooter. My first little fight was at Chancellorsville. We unloaded all our baggage, and thought when we got through, w would go back and get it; but no you don't. We had to stampede from there to Seven Pines and Cold Harbor. The last day, we fought there, I was shot in my left arm. I was sent home for four months; When I went back, I found my command at Culpepper C. H. Starting out again, we crossed the Potomac River (waded across) going next to Petersburg. Had a three days' fight there.

I lay three days there behind a fence post, trying to hide. Nearly starved for water. We then came back and crossed the river, where we got into a little tangle with the Yankees at Game's Mill. Was there struck with a Minnie Ball and had my leg broken and was then sent to Richmond and stayed there two months before I got home, as my leg had to be amputated.

I remained at home until just before the Petersburg Blow Up. We were in camp at Petersburg when they started the fight.

Soon after, I made my way home and there remained until after the surrender.

All these years I have farmed, and have been successful. I am still hale and hearty.

Barringer, A. M., enlisted April 27, '61; killed July 1, '62 at Malvern Hill.

Bost, E. G., enlisted April 27, '61; promoted Corporal; living, a farmer.

Bumgarner, T. H., enlisted April 1, '62; living, a farmer.

Bost, Noah, enlisted April 27, '61; killed July 1, '62 at Malvern Hill.

Bost, H. J., enlisted April 27, '61; wounded at Chancellorsville, lost an arm; still living in Texas.

Bowman, Alonzo, enlisted April 1, '62; killed at Chancellorsville.

Bowman, Wm., enlisted April 1, '62; missing; no further account.

Bowman, Wilson, enlisted April 1, '62; died in 1902.

Bowman, Elkanah, enlisted April 27, '61; died in 1906. (See sketch.)

QUINCEY ELCANAH BOWMAN

Enlisted in Co. A. 12th Regiment, April, 1861. He served faithfully and efficiently during the whole four year period. He was brave, therefore gentle and kind. He was twice wounded. He returned and raised a family on the farm. He lived a very consistent church life,—loved and esteemed by all. He died Sept. 22, 1906.

The writer of this sketch and all his company, say that among all of its privates, he always was the cleanest, neatest man in the company. "Cleanliness is next to godliness" was his motto. To honor her Grandfather this photo and sketch was sent by a grand-daughter (Miss Powell).

Bolick, Salathiel, enlisted April 27, '61; wounded at Malvern Hill; died since the war.

Brown, Samuel, enlisted April 27, '61; transferred to Merrimac; no further account of him.

Brown, C. N., enlisted April 27, '61; living.

Brown, James; enlisted April 1, '62; killed May 27, '62 at Hanover Court House.

Burch, Wm., still living.

Bradburn, T. W.. enlisted April 27, '61; promoted 2nd Lieutenant September '62; dead.

Bradburn, J. M., enlisted April 27, '61; transferred to 32nd Regiment; died since the war.

Burns, Wm., enlisted September 1, '62; killed at Chancellorsville.

Cline, W. H., enlisted April 27, '61; killed September 19, '64 at Winchester.

Y. MILTON WILFONG

Y.M. Wilfong enlisted at the 21 April 61. ofIn the reorganization of the company he was elected second Lieutenant and finally to Captain. He was in all the engagements of the company to the 12 of May, '64 in the battle of Spottsylvana C. H. in which battle he was killed. His remains were brought home by Reuben Hoyle some weeks after he was exhumed and brought home and buried in Newton. He was a brave boy, and kind and considerate of his men—all of whom loved and respected him.

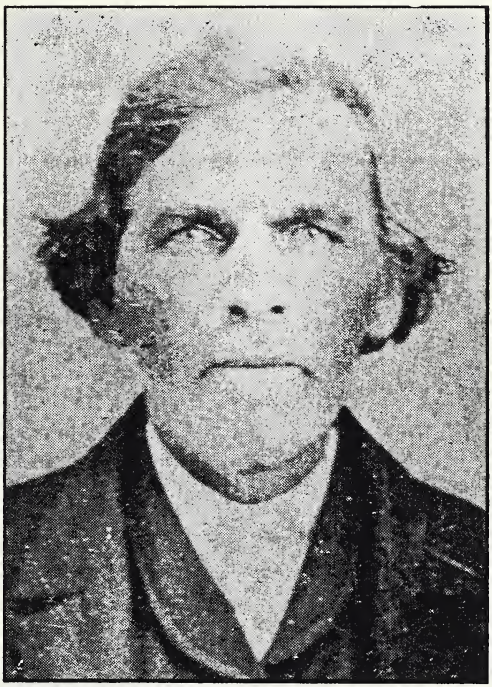
Cline, E. P. R., enlisted April 27, '61; died since the war.

Cline, Eli., enlisted April 27, '61; died since the war.

Cline, Jonathan, enlisted April 1, '62; killed May 14, '63 at Spottsylvania Court House.

Cloninger, Elkanah, enlisted April 1, '62; lost an arm at Malvern Hill; died since the war.

Corpening, A. G., enlisted March 14, '63; wounded at Chancellorsville; died since the war. (See sketch.)



A. G. CORPENING

Enlisted in Co. A, 12th Regiment of N. C., on March 14th, '63, and was not known to shirk a duty. He was wounded at Chancellorsville, Va. He survived the war, and took up farming, at which he made good. He served as a justice of the peace for many years, and was certainly a peace-maker. He died some years ago at an advanced age, and was buried in Grace Church cemetery.

Conrad, Daniel, enlisted April 27, '61; transferred to 32 Regiment.

Conrad, D. E., enlisted April 27, '61; transferred to 32nd Regiment.

Dailey, Abraham, enlisted April 27, '61; transferred to 32nd Regiment.

Dellinger, J. H., enlisted April 27, '61; transferred to 32nd Regiment.

Deal, Henry, enlisted April 27, '61; killed May 3, '63 at Chancellorsville.

Deal, Elkanah, enlisted April 27, '61; no record.

Deal, G., enlisted April 27, '62; died since the war.

Deitz, J. B., enlisted April 27, '62; killed in war, being run over by a horse.

Eaton, J. A., enlisted April 27, '61; transferred to 32nd Regiment; living.

Epps, J. A., enlisted April 27, '61; wounded at Malvern Hill; still living, a farmer.

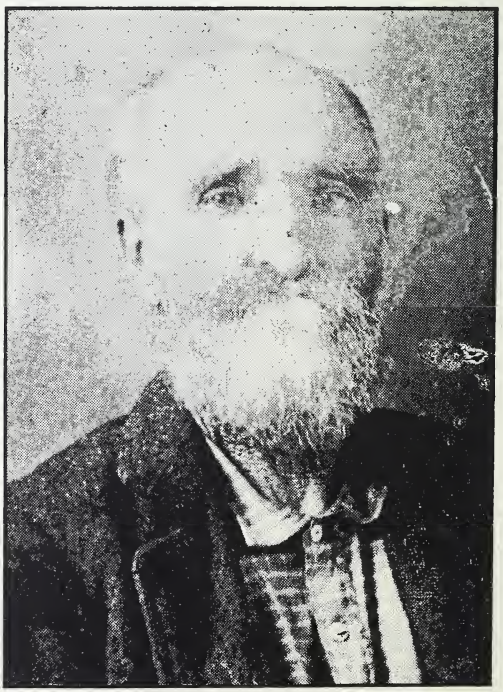
Finger, Daniel, enlisted April 27, '61; still living; a farmer.

Fry, Miles, enlisted April 1, '62; killed at Warrenton.

Harwell, C. C., enlisted April 1, '62; wounded at Chancellorsville.

Hallman, E. D., enlisted October 16, '61; died December 6, '63.

Heffner, W. S., enlisted October 16, '61; living, a manufacturer. (See sketch.)



SIDNEY HEFFNER

Enlisted in Co. A, 12th Regiment, April 27th, 1861. He made one of the best of soldiers. He went through the war "scott free," and after returning home he engaged in farming. He has accumulated a nice little sum by industry and economy. He enjoys talking of war scenes, has given much data for this book.

Huffman, W. F., enlisted August 17, '61; died since the war.

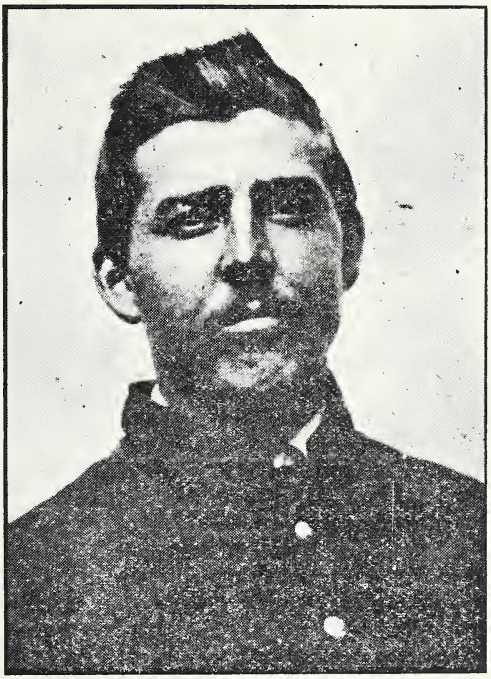
Hoke, J. D., enlisted April 27, '61; transferred to 32nd, Regiment; dead.

Hoke, Julius, enlisted April 27, '61; lost a leg since the war; still living.

Hoke, P. C., enlisted April 27, '61; living, a farmer.

Hahn, E. L., enlisted April 27, '61; living, a mechanic. (See Sketch.)

E. L. HAHN



L. R. Whitener, Mac Wilfong, John Sherrill Dan Moose, Churchill Sigmon, Noah Setzer and myself, stacked arms before a Pennsylvania Regiment at Appomattox, April 9th, 1865. and on our way to North Carolina, we got our support as best we could.

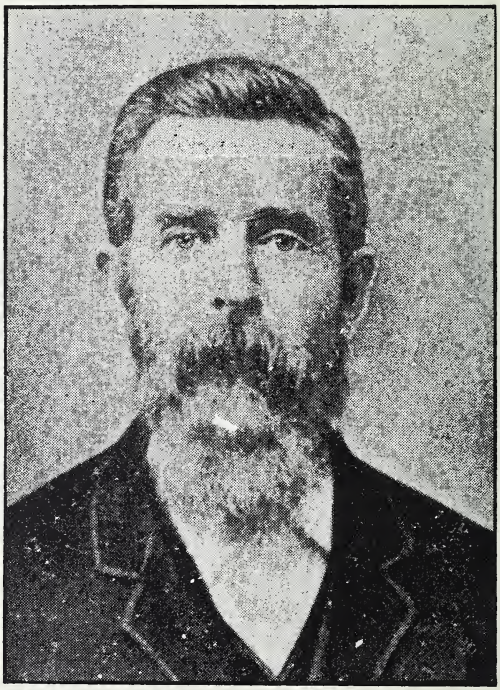
Little towns would keep a table spread for the accommodation of the retiring soldiers. There was one little town, I remember, whose name I've forgotten), where, we were told, was a man who had plenty of provisions under lock in a commissary, and would not let people have them without money. "It belongs to us; we need it; press him to give it to the rightful owners," were the cries of women and children. The nearer we came to the place, the more piteous the cry of women and children: "Tear down the door and let us have something for our children." On our arrival, we demanded the key, but he was obstinate and refused, whereupon L. R. Whitener and myself began battering down the door, finding plenty of flour and bacon, once belonging to the Confederate States. We gave out to the poor, and it was well for the man with the key to hold his tongue, or he would have met with a misfortune. Such characters were not hard to find at the

close of the war; detestable characters they were in the eyes of the retiring soldiers.

Another little circumstance, I must tell: On my way home on a furlough, we stopped on train for dinner. We got our tickets, and about the time we were filling our plates—"Toot! Toot! All aboard for Salisbury!" I scrambled in the train, heard a commotion behind me; and there came my pard (an Irishman) with the four corners of the table cloth with the contents for dinner, and the landlord and landlady begging for even the dishes. "Faith and Bejabbers, you know the train would not wait and we will have our dinner." We pulled him in, and he invited all who had tickets to come and help themselves, and after cleaning the cloth, he divided the delf; I got a knife. He then struck up his banjo and we all went on our way rejoicing.

Hoover, Adolphus, enlisted April 27, '61; lost an arm; died since the war. (See sketch.)

A. A. HOOVER



Adolphus A. Hoover enlisted in Company A 12th N. C. Regiment April 25th, 1861. He was a brave, faithful soldier, and in May, 1864, at Spotsylvania, he was wounded in the arm, which necessitated amputation.

He was soon discharged from service, and returning home, married and settled down to farming. It is remarkable to narrate but true, nevertheless, that he did his own work, with but one arm. He plowed, he hoed, he reaped, he mowed; indeed, he did all kinds of farm labor by a strap fastened to the stub. He was a very industrious man, honest, and his word was his bond. He acquired some property, raised a family of three educated and refined daughters.

He died in 1905, triumphing in hope. A good man is gone—one less in our rank of old soldiers.

Hoover, D. B., enlisted April 27, '61; killed May 3, '63 at Chancellorsville.

Hedrick, W. F., enlisted April 1, '62; died since the war.

Hunsucker, Philo, enlisted October 16, '61; died in the war.

Herman, Calvin, enlisted April 27, '61; died since the war.

Herman, Elkanah, enlisted April 27, '61; died since the war.

Ingold, Brite, enlisted April 1, '62; killed at Gettysburg.

Ingold, Luther, enlisted April 1, '62; died in the West since the war.

Ingold, Francis, enlisted April 27, '61; killed May 9, '64.

Isenhower, Hart, enlisted April 27, '62; moved West, no record.

Killian, W. S., enlisted April 27, '61; no account.

Kale, Pinkney, enlisted April 27, '61; died in '61.

Kale, John, enlisted April 27, '61; transferred to 32nd Regiment.

Long, Wm. A., enlisted April 27, '61; transferred to 32nd Regiment.

Loretz, D. P., enlisted April 27, '61; transferred to 32nd Regiment; died soon after the war.

Lefong, Yodom, enlisted April 27, '61; died December 28, '94.

Lefong, Timothy, enlisted April 1, '62; dead.

Lefong, Noah, enlisted April 1, '62; died since the war.

Lowrance, Bartlett, enlisted April 27, '61; living, a shoe-maker.

Murphy, Frank, enlisted April 27, '61; wounded at Gettysburg died since the war.

Miller, J. F., enlisted April 27, '61; wounded June 27, '62 at Cold Harbor; died since the war.

McGee, Jonas, enlisted April 27, '61; promoted Corporal, wounded at Gettysburg; living. (See sketch.)

McNeil, J. T., enlisted April 27, '61; transferred to 32nd Regiment.

Mize, G. W., enlisted April 27, '61; transferred to 32nd Regiment; dead.

Miller, Andrew, enlisted April 27, '61; transferred to 32nd Regiment; died recently.

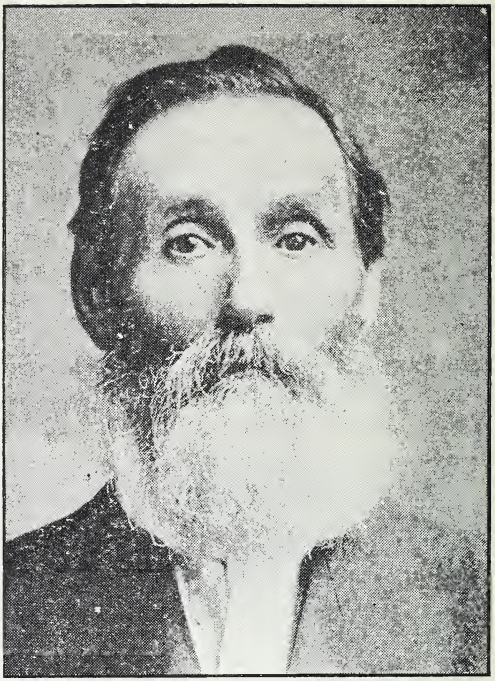
Moose, D. F., enlisted April 27, '61; still living. (See sketch.)

Moose, Wm., enlisted April 27, '61; went West after the war.

Moose, Daniel W., April 27, '61; wounded at Chancellorsville; living, a farmer. (See sketch.)

Moose, Elkanah, enlisted April 27, '61; living, a farmer.

J. M. McGEE



I enlisted in April 1861, at Newton, N. C. and left there and went to Salisbury where I spent two days and nights; from there I went to Raleigh. Was there when the State seceeded. From Raleigh, we were sent to Richmond; stayed there one day and then went to Norfolk, where we remained until some time in May. From Norfolk we went to Rapidan River, then back to Richmond, to get into the Seven Day's fight.

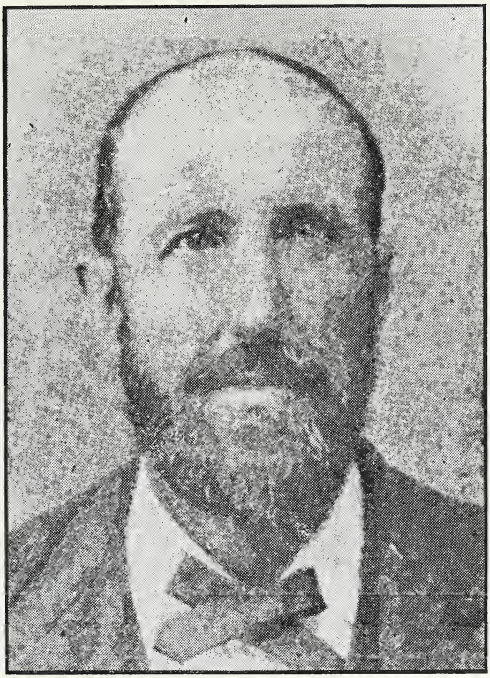
I was slightly wounded at Malvern Hill, but never left Company A. The next battle I was in was South Mountain. My Lieutenant, M. A. Yount, told me if he was wounded he wanted me to care for him. After hard fighting he was wounded in the head, his skull being fractured. I got help and carried him to where I thought we were safe. He and I were left alone for a short time. The shells begin to come so thick and so fast that I did not feel safe there, so I drug him down the mountain for about half a mile to where I obtained help. I remained all night with him. The next morning our army had fallen back, so I got him in a cart and took him to Boonesboro, and there I was taken prisoner. I fared very well. Was there 22 days and was then exchanged, being sent to my command at Staunton.

On the train, I was compelled to ride on top of the car, which caused a severe case of earache, which compelled me to go to the Hospital and there I ran into the small pox, but luckily, I did not take it.

I was sent to Fredericksburg; was next in the Chancellorsville battle, where I was slightly wounded, but did not leave the field; next to Brandy Station; from there to Gettysburg, and was badly wounded at Rock Fence.

After the army fell back, I was taken prisoner the first night of the march, and for three days and two nights I had nothing at all to eat. When I got to Fredrick City, Md., I was unable to sit up for 12 weeks. As soon as I was able to be up, I was sent to Baltimore, Md., and from there to Richmond, exchanged; got a 60 days furlough and got home December 23rd. When the furlough expired, I got another one for 30 days and afterwards, went back to the army and was discharged. I served over three years in active service and never missed roll call without being accounted for. I am 69 years of age.

DANIEL W. MOOSE



Daniel W. Moose was born Feb. 16th, 1842, and enlisted in Co. A, 12th N. C. Regiment, on April 27th, 1861.

His first battle was at Ashland Court House, and he was in all of the most important engagements that the 12th Regiment engaged in, crossing the Potomac every time General Lee crossed. He was several times wounded, once being at the battle of Chancellorsville, where he was wounded in the left temple.

He was surrendered at Appomattox. Like almost all of his old comrades, he came home and has made a living on the farm.

Michael, Henry, enlisted April 27, '61; died August '63.

Michael, Pete, enlisted March 14, '62; died since the war.

Michael, L. D., enlisted April 1, 62; nothing obtainable.

Propst, Noah, enlisted April 27, '61; living, a farmer. (See sketch.)

Mathis, Daniel, enlisted; died since the war.

Mathis, John, enlisted: died since the war.

Propst, Harvey enlisted, no record.

Pope, Elkanah, enlisted April 27, '61; died since the war.

Pool, John, enlisted; lost sight of.

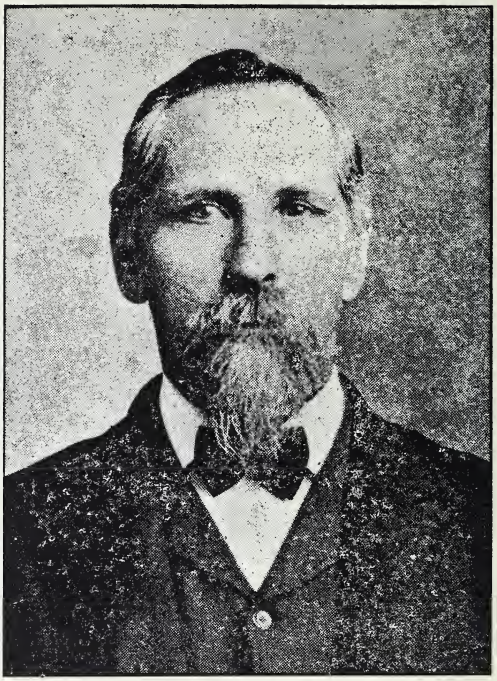
Perry, John, enlisted April 27, '61; no account.

Turbyfield, Thomas, enlisted April 27, '61; killed at Chancellorsville.

Tubyfield, A., died in '63,

Rabb, Geo. W., enlisted April 27, '61; w[illegible] lost leg at Strawsburg in '64. (See sketch.)

NOAH E. PROPST



I enlisted April 30th, 1861, in Capt. T. W Bradburn's Company, which was made Co. K. Second N. C. Regiment, Volunteers. Was encamped near Norfolk, Va., until May 1862, when we left for Hanover Court House; there we had our first experience in a battle. The next was the battle of Mechanicsville, Va.; from there to Cold Harbor; then to Malvern Hill. There we encamped near the old battle field for several weeks; thence we took up our march for Maryland.

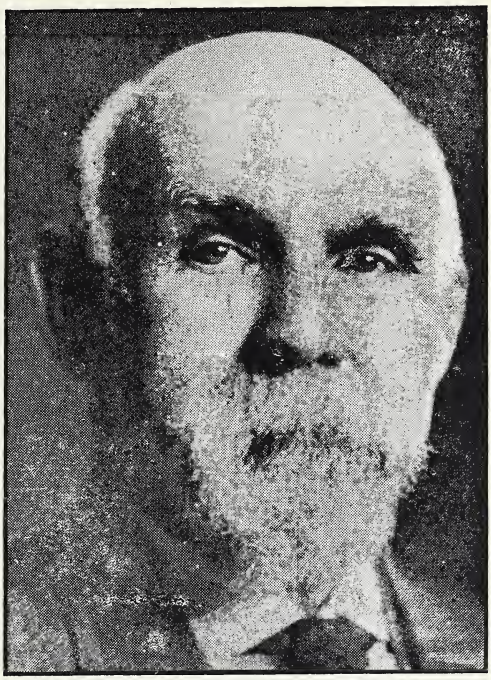
I took sick when we reached Lowray, Va., and was sent to the hospital; joined the Company near Winchester after their return from Maryland. I was in the battle of Chancellorsville, in which Jackson was wounded and afterwards died. I was in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., and in a skirmish at Hagerstown, Md., on our return to Virginia. I was in the battle near Spottsylvania, C. H., and was wounded May 12th, '64; I then received a furlough for 60 days, after which I rejoined the company at Winchester, Va., in August. Was engaged in several skirmishes in the Shenandoah Valley during the fall of 1864.

We left the Valley a few days before Xmas, passed through Richmond on Christmas day and encamped near Petersburg. On the 5th day of Feb., I was in the battle of Hatcher's Run, where we withstood 17 assaults of the Federals, and held our lines until evening, when we retreated, having fought all day in the rain, the timber bending with ice.

We then spent about a month on the Roanoke River, taking up deserters. On the 25th of March, we were in a battle in front of Petersburg; and on the 2nd of April, we started on our retreat for Appomattox, C. H., where we surrendered, April 9th, 1865. I came home after having spent four years, with ten days exception, in the service of the war."

Mr. Propst is one of our best citizens. He is a very young looking man for his age, and numbers his friends by the score. May he live many more years.

GEO. W. RABB



I enlisted in the first company that left the County April 27th, 1861. I was with the company continuously whose man euverings may be found in other sketches. I started in at Mechanicsville, and ended at Malvern Hill. In the Seven Day's, we had thirty seven men wounded, but none killed outright. Several, however, died of their wounds. We then went to the valley and from there to the battle of South Mountain, and wound up that campaign at Sharpsburg. Here I was impressed that this battle was the greatest of the war. On our return to Virginia, I was in all the battles in which the company engaged till at Chancellorsville, where I was wounded twice, on the same evening Jackson was killed. From this battle, I received a furlough and remained at home for the summer. At Fredericksburg, we had a fine time with the Yankee pickets. We made exchanges, bought and sold little things. I had many close calls, but I think the closest place I ever was in was at Spottsylvania C. H. Three of my company were killed, all within four feet of me. How I escaped, I cannot tell. I never surrendered but once; then the Cavalry was over us, and one had his sword drawn to split my head, but just before he struck at me, I fell to the ground, and he hurried on; then I arose and made my escape back to our lines. The grandest charge our Brigade ever made was at the Wilderness on the evening of May 6th, and Sept. 21st, 1864, where I was wounded, riding two miles horseback, with my leg broken and crushed from the knee down. I was taken to the hospital at Woodstock. Here I remained until January, 1865. While here, the ladies of the town prepared our rations, and, indeed, they showed their kindness and hospitality in giving us the best. From Woodstock, I was discharged, and immediately returned home. Taking all in all, I had many narrow escapes, close calls, notwithstanding all this, I must confess now, while old, I had a lot of fun, and was lucky to lose only a leg, all of which I thank my Heavenly Father for.

At Chancellorsville, I had my first intimation of dread. In rear of M. O. Sherrill, I was wounded. The file of the 23rd regiment was on our right, two being shot at the same instant and falling across each other. I was ordered to the rear, already wounded, but I re-loaded, fired again, and was again wounded.

At Spottsylvania, C. H., the enemy charged the breast works occupied by an Alabama Regiment and captured it with great slaughter, artillery and all. Johnson's bridgade was ordered to retake it. He took it and regained the artillery. This I regard the grandest charge of my experience.

On the morning of the 12th, the enemy captured Johnson's Division, and in trying to recapture them, we got mixed,—Dave Setzer, Jake Dixon, and Bill Bowman were all killed within two feet of me in an instant; and in running out of that close place, the wind from the bullets seemed to have helped to blow me out. Ten days after, I slipped off alone from the company, so anxious to see that lonely, deserted spot where fell so many of my company. I found our dead not buried, and among that tall timber, I did not see a place as big as the palm of my hand that was not scarred by balls.

At the battle of the Wilderness, near Sunset, we filed full length of our brigade to the right, charged the enemy, killed Gen. Sedgwick, and drove the enemy back. Being a little lost, Bill Cline and myself charged a house containing an officer and ten privates, capturing the whole eleven. The officer had on a beautiful hat which had had a hole shot in it. Bowman, coming up after our capture, demanded the hat. The officer said: "Don't take it, please; I have been married but a short while, and I want to take this hat back to my wife, that she may see how near I came losing my life." We would not allow Bowman to take the hat. This shows there is honor even on the battle field.

At Charleston, three of us came in contact with a company of 100 Yankee Cavalry, while we were out on a scouting expedition; we fired and dislodged one; the rest ran following them to the river, putting 33 to flight.

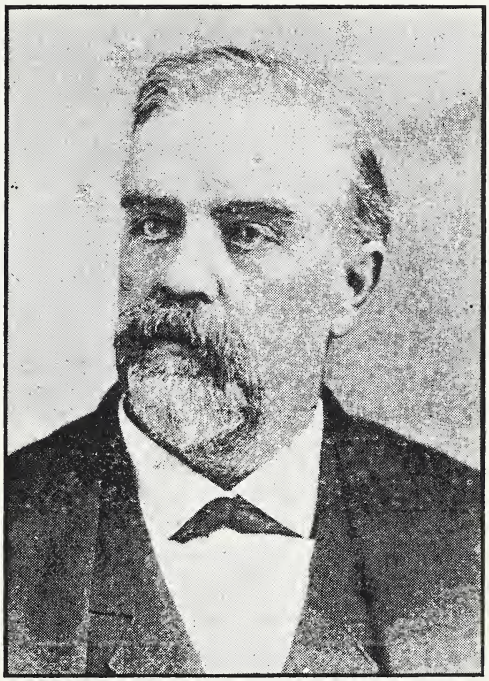
On the Rappahannock, the river being the dividing line between the armies, we made this mutual agreement,—not to fire at each other, unless giving due notice; we thus became right familiar for enemies; and one day they asked us to come over that night and we would take a game of "Seven up." We did so, and while we were intensely engaged in a game, the relief came around and demanded our surrender. The old Guard said, "No; we invited them over. and promised protection, and we mean to see the Johnies back in safety"; so they did. Many incidents like these I could give, but I desist."

Geo. W. Rabb was one of the bravest of the boys. He was always ready for any command. He took up shoemaking,—one of the sons of Crispian. He pegged many and many a shoe and made some money, investing wisely in factory stock; and today, has quite a competency. He married soon after the war, and is without bodily heirs; hence, he has been a very liberal supporter of his Church and denominational schools.

He has held some important County offices, and in 1910-11, he was chosen by his party to represent Catawba in the lower house of the legislature. He has made good in both war and peace.

Travis, Nelson, enlisted April 27, '61; died in the West since the war. (See sketch.)

Rheinhardt, Robt. P., enlisted April 27, '61; discharged; died since the war. (See sketch.)



R. P. REINHARDT

R. P. Reinhardt enlisted in Company A, 12th Regiment April, 1861. He served in the Company for awhile and hired a substitute. He was one of the few men in the county soon after the war that began farming on the "intensive" plan. He also introduced fine improved stock, and this stimulated the County to getting better cattle, sheep and hogs. He, during his later life, was appointed Post Master at Newton, N. C. He died in 1902.

Ritzell, H. J., enlisted April 27, '61; lost a leg July 20 below Winchester; living, a farmer, (See sketch.)

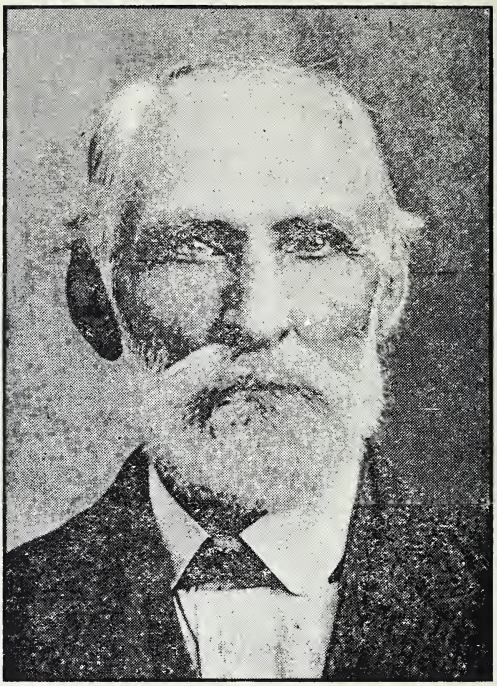
Ritzell A. A., enlisted April 27, '61; died since the war.

Rowe, Lafayette, enlisted April 27, '61; wounded at Gettysburg; died since the war. (See sketch.)

Rowe, N. I., enlisted September 1, '62; wounded at Chancellorsville; living, a farmer. (See sketch.)

Rowe, Sidney H., enlisted June 6, '61; transferred from 23rd Regiment; died in the war. (See sketch.)

HENRY J. REITZEL



Henry J. Reitzel enlisted April 27th, 1861, in Company A, 12th North Carolina Regiment. Was wounded at Winchester, July 20th, 1864, and on his return, with loss of leg, took up farming, at which he made an honest living.

He is now in his 70th year, a hale, healthy man.

At the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, on the night of the 21st of May, he heard groaning near by. He went to see what the matter was, and found a Yankee shot through the head with a ramrod. He asked Reitzel to pull it out, and it was so diffcult to extract that he had to put his foot upon his chest before he could pull it out.

Robinson, J. F., enlisted May 27, '61; killed May 10, '64 at Spottsylvania Court House.

Robinson, A., enlisted October 16, '61; died September '62 at Richmond.

Robinson, Geo. W., enlisted April 27, '61; died in the war.

Smyer, Silas, enlisted April 27, '61; wounded, promoted 3rd Sergeant; living, a farmer. (See sketch.)

Sigmon, J. C., enlisted April 27, '61; transferred to 32nd Regiment.

Sigmon, J. E., enlisted April 27, '61; transferred to 32nd Regiment.

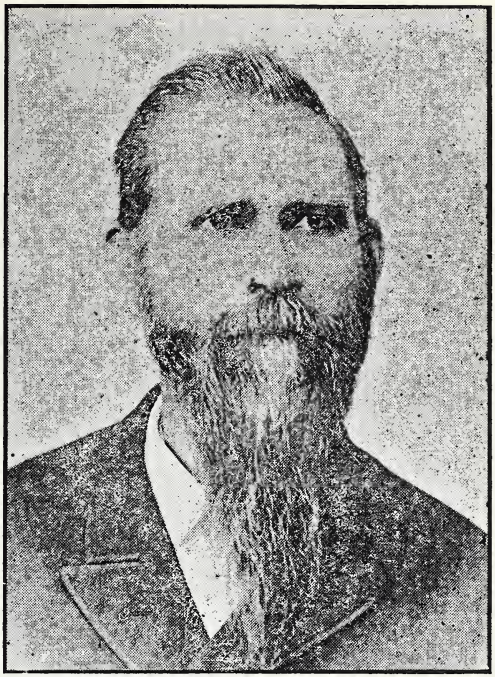
Sigmon, Albert, enlisted April 27, '61; living, a farmer.

Sigmon, Marcus, Sr., enlisted April 27, '61; living.

Sigmon, Marcus, Jr., enlisted April 27, '61; died since the war.

Sigmon, Wesley, enlisted April 27, '61; living, a farmer.

Sigmon, Calvin, enlisted October 16, '61; wounded at Chancellorsville; died since the war.



DANIEL LAFAYETTE ROWE

Daniel Lafayette Rowe was born near Newton, N. C., Feb. 12, 1842. He enlisted in April, 1861, as a member of Co. A. 12th N. C. regiment, and served with fidelity throughout the war, being wounded twice. He was a splendid soldier, a progressive farmer, a good citizen, and the father of a large family. He died Sept. 15, 1897.

Sigmon, M. L., enlisted April 27, '61; living, a farmer.

Sigmon, Jethro, enlisted March 19, '63; died in the war.

Sigmon, Sylvanus, enlisted April 27, '61; no record.

Sigmon, Wm., enlisted April 27, '61; died since the war.

Sigmon, Newton, enlisted October 16, '61; wounded at Chancellorsville; living, a farmer.

Shook, Tobias, enlisted April 27, '61; died since the war.

Shook, Calvin, enlisted April 1, '62; promoted 3rd Corporal; living in Newton, N. C.

Shook, John, enlisted April 27, '61; dead.

Shook, Jacob, enlisted April 27, '61; died since the war.

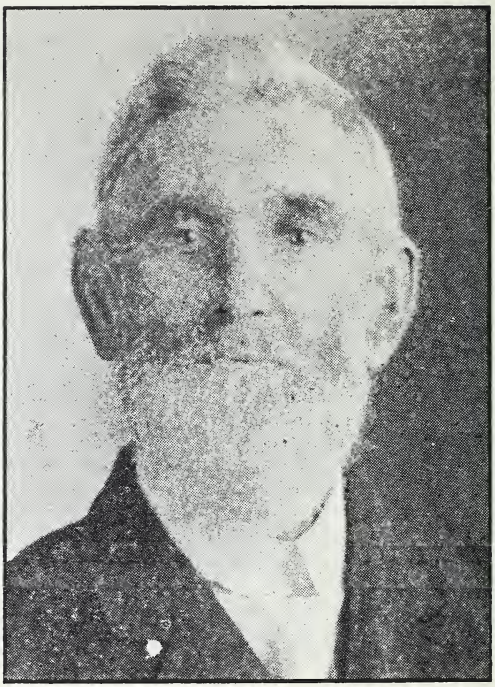
Setzer, Noah, enlisted April 27, '61; died since the war.

Setzer, David, enlisted April 27, '61; died in the West since the war.

Setzer, Jacob, enlisted April 1, '62; died since the war.

Smyre, Geo. S., enlisted April 27, '61; promoted 5th Sergeant; wounded at Malvern Hill, and killed at Hagerstown by a Yankee Sharpshooter from a window.

NOAH ISAAH ROWE



Noah Isaah Rowe, who was born near Newton, N. C., January 20, 1828, enlisted as a member of Company A, 12th N. C. Regiment, in April, 1861. On May 3, 1863, he was wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville. He was taken prisoner on May 12, 1864 at Spottsylvania Court House and confined at West Point three months when he was removed to the Federal Prison at Elmira, N. Y. At this place he was confined until the close of the war. Beginning empty-handed at the close of the war, by untiring toil he has acquired a competency; has brought up a large family, and is an honored citizen in the community. For many years he has been an elder in the Reformed Church, and is still an active church worker. At this time (1911) he is still in active life and is possessed of excellent health, considering his years and labors. He is now in his 84th year.

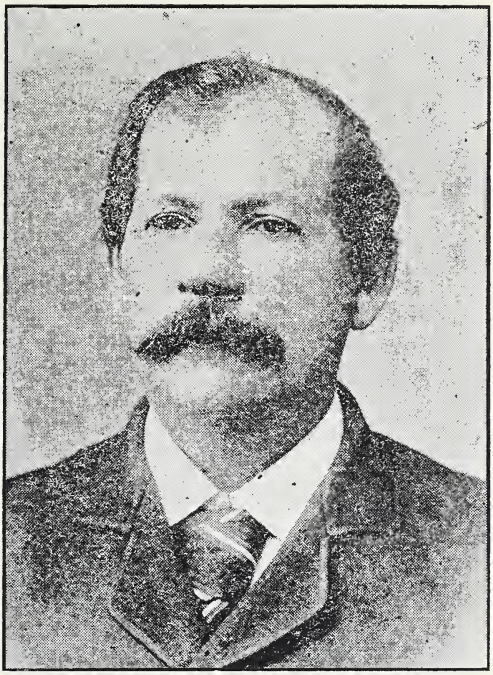
SIDNEY HOKE ROWE

Sidney Hoke Rowe was born near Newton, N. C., November 23rd, 1838. He enlisted in the fall of 1861 as a member of the company organized by T. L. Lowe. In a short time he was transferred to Company A, in which he had three brothers. He was in active service until May 12th, 1864, when he was taken prisoner at Spottsylvania Court House. He was confined at Point Lookout and later, in company with his brother Noah, was removed to Elmira, N. Y., where he died December 20, 1864, at the age of 27 years. In the strength and vigor of young manhood, nobly sacrificing his life for the Cause, he died, as he said. "In the triumph of Faith."

Setzer, Marcus, enlisted April 27, '61; living.

Smyre, L. Z., enlisted March 4, '63; killed March 25, '65 at Petersburg.

SILAS SMYRE



Silas Smyre enlisted in Company A, 12th N. C. Regiment volunteers, April 27th, 1861. He was promoted Sergeant in the early part of the war, and proved himself to be one of the most efficient soldiers of the war. He was one of the few of Company A who surrendered at Appomattox Court House. On his return home, he engaged in farming and the manufacture of flour.

He was always a quiet, peacable and industrious citizen; and by industry and economy, amassed quite a fortune. He honored himself, his family and his country by his upright life. He died New Years, 1911.

ipe, Jacob, enlisted April 1, '62; missing.

Sipe, Noah, enlisted April 1, '62; living in the west.

Settlemyre, D. S., enlisted April 27, '61; living.

Settlemyre, Allen, enlisted April 27, '61; living. (See sketch.)

Sherrill, M. O., enlisted April 27, '61; promoted 1st Sergeant; wounded May 9, '64 at Spottsylvania Court House; leg amputated. (See sketch.)

Sherrill, John, enlisted April 27, '61; discharged, living.

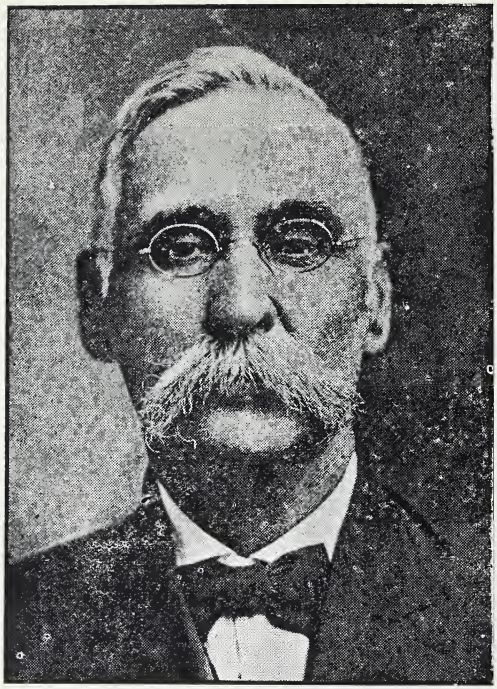
Seaboch, John, enlisted April 27, '61; wounded at Malvern Hill; killed July 9, '64 at Monocacy River.

Turner, Joseph, enlisted April 27, '61; discharged. since the war.

Turbyfield, W. O., enlisted October 14, '62; died April '63.

Wilkinson, J. M., enlisted August 14, '61; wounded at Malvern Hill.

Wilkinson, Rufus, enlisted April 1, '62; wounded at Malvern Hill; still living.



A. M. SETTLEMYER

I enlisted about the first of the year, 1863, at Orange Court House, Va., in Company A, 12th N. C. Regiment. I was in the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, and in the battle of Hatcher's Run; also in an engagement on the 25th of March, 1865, in front of Petersburg, and saw Uncle Jonas Fry struck with a shell on the body and torn to atoms. I was on the Roanoke River guarding deserters prior to the engagement at Petersburg. I was on the retreat from Petersburg to Appomattox Court House. I was slightly wounded on the 6th. I was near Gen. Lee when he surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, and marched from there home.

I began tilling the soil and made quite a success of it. I had nothing when I came from the war; I now own a good farm and some town property.

Webb, Curtiss, enlisted April 27, '61; went to Florida since the war.

Wilkinson, John, enlisted August 14, '63; died since the war by electricity.

Wilfong, S. T., enlisted August 27, '61; lost an arm; died since the war. (See sketch.)

Wilfong, Maxwell, enlisted April 27, '61; died since the war.

Wilson, Henry, enlisted April 27, '61; killed at Malvern Hill.

Wilson, D. C., enlisted April 27, '61;transferred to 32nd Regiment; died January 1, 1911.

Whitener, L. R., enlisted April 27, '61; promoted Sergeant; wounded at Gettysburg; living in Hickory, N. C. (See sketch.)

JAMES ALBERT SHERRILL

Youngest child of Hiram and Sarah Sherrill, was born in Catawba Co. in 1843. In the war of 1861-5 he volunteered in Co. A. 12th N. C., the same Co. that his brother Miles O. Sherrill, and his nephew James F. Robinson, were in. He was in every battle that his Company was in from Hanover Court House and seven day fighting below Richmond, Va., until the battle of South Mountain in Md. in Sept. 1862, where he sacrificed his life. Alfred Sigmon, a comrade now living in Catawba County, who was wounded in the battles of South Mountain, Md. in 1862, and captured, says that Sherrill, when the command to fall back was given, was the last to leave the line of battle, and while firing a parting shot, was badly wounded; and when the enemy came one of them half drunk stood over Sherrill, and bayonetted the poor fellow to death, showing no mercy to the brave boy, but manifested a brute in human form. Sherrill was counted as one of the bravest men in the company. His dust has been resting in South Mountain, Maryland, since Sept. 1862.

Whitener, P. W., enlisted April 27, '61; wounded at Gettysburg; living in Hickory. (See sketch.)

White, Wilson, enlisted April 27, '61; died since the war.

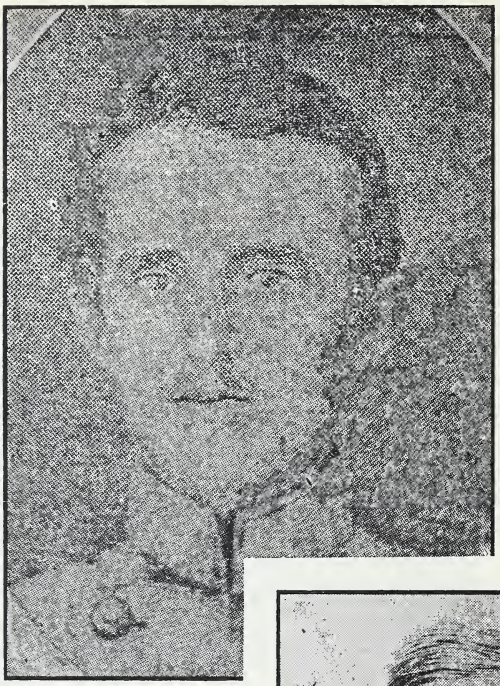
Yount, Hosea, enlisted April 27, '61; died since the war.

Yount, Joseph, enlisted April 27, '61; died since the war.

Yount, Sidney L., enlisted April 27, '61; promoted Sergeant; wounded at Malvern Hill and Chancellorsville, lost an arm; died since the war. (See sketch.)

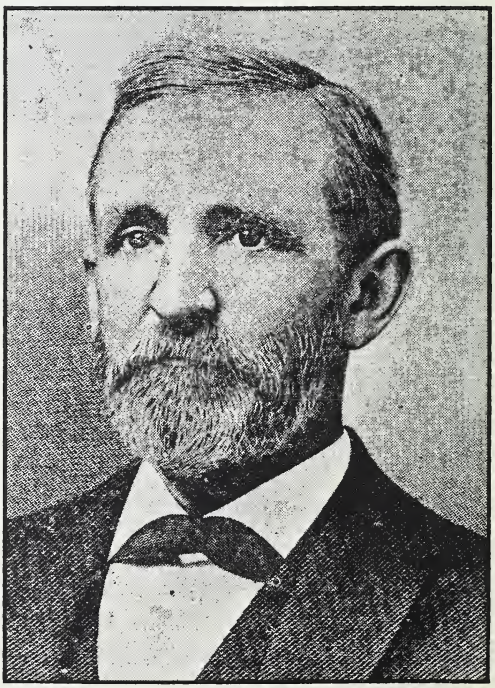
Yount, Elcanah, enlisted as recruit; died in the war in '63.

Total 183. (See sketch.)



MILES OSBORNE SHERRILL

Son of Hiram and Sarah Sherrill, was born in Catawba county, July, 26th, 1841. He enlisted in Co. K. 2nd, N. C. Volunteers April, 1861. At the reorganization in 1862, the "Catawba Rifles" became Co. A. in the 12th N.C. Regiment. In the Fall of 1861, while at Norfolk, Va., Sherrill was appointed a first Lieutenant in another regiment, but declined to leave his company. He was appointed orderly Seargeant, in 1862, which position he held until he lost his leg in May 1864. Sherrill was with his command, and in the battles beginning at Hanover Court House, and the seven days fighting below Richmond, Va., on up to and including Gettysburg, Pa., to the time he lost his leg at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, Va. May, 1864. The balance of the war was spent in prison. His brother Albert and a nephew, (Ferdinand Robinson) never returned. Miles O. Sherrill married Sarah R. Bost, 1st of May 1867. She was a



daughter of Capt. Joseph M. Bost, who was killed near Petersburg, Va., June 1864. They have seven children. Sherrill was elected Judge of Probate & Clerk of Superior court of Catawba county in 1868, and served fourteen years. In 1882 he was elected to the Legislature and was elected to the Senate of N. C. in 1885 and again in 1893. In 1899 he was elected State Librarian which position he now holds.

JOHN A. SHERRILL

John A. Sherrill enlisted in the first company organized in Catawba county, April 1861, and surrendered with Gen. Lee's army, April 9, 1865. During this time he was never in the hospital nor in prison, but was in active service all the time, except two months which he spent at home on a furlough, recovering from a wound.

Mr. Sherrill did duty at Norfolk during the first year of the war. When Norfolk was evacuated he, with his regiment, (the Second North Carolina Volunteers), was transferred to the army of Northern Virginia.

He was severely wounded at Hanover Junction in May, 1862. After recovering from this wound, he rejoined his regiment at Richmond and did service in Virginia for the remainder of the war.

He was in the Maryland campaign in 1862. In the spring of 1863, he was detailed as courier to Gen. Iverson and served in this capacity during the Gettysburg campaign, and to the end of the war.

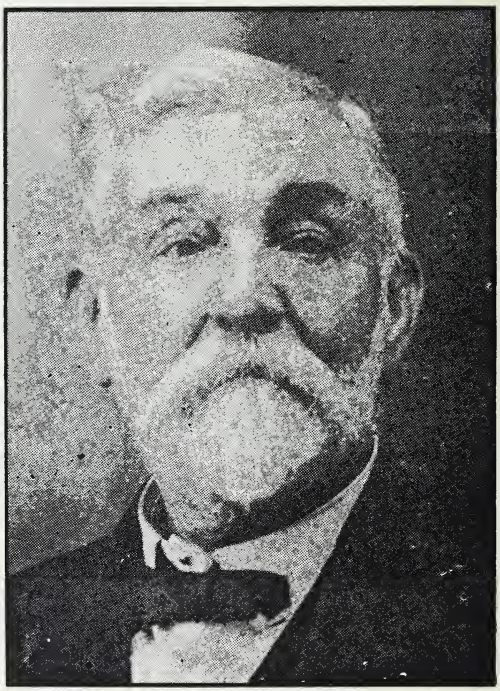
He did service in Early's campaign, in the valley of Virginia, in 1864, and returned with Early's command to the army of Northern Virginia in the fall of that year in time to take part in the engagement at Hatcher's run. During this engagement, he saddled his horse Sunday morning at sunrise and did not unsaddle him until Wednesday night. During these four days and three nights, he was in his saddle more than half the time amid a constant downpour of sleet and rain.

After the surrender he returned to his native connty and has proven an honored and useful citizen.

He served as county Commissioner from 1894 to 1896, and as County Treasurer from 1900 to 1904. He was also appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Dr. W. E. Wilson on the County Board of Education.

Mr. Sherrill is still living, and is in fine physical condition, considering his age.

LEROY ROBINSON WHITENER



Leroy Robinson Whitener, a veteran of the army of Northern Virginia, was born in Catawba County, N. C., Nov. 27th, 1837, a descendant of Henry Weidner, the first white settler of the County. He entered the Confederate service April 27th, 1861, as a private in the 2nd regiment of volunteers, under Col. Williams, later known as the 12th Regiment. The regiment was organized before the State seceeded, and he was in Raleigh at the time of the secession.

During his first year's duty in Virginia he was a witness of the Naval encounter between the Merrimac and Monitor, and after the evacuation of Norfolk, he fought in the Seven Days' battle before Richmond. After the victory at Second Manassas came the celebrated fight of his brigade at South Mountain. He fought at Fredricksburg; was near the spot where General Jackson was mortally wounded at Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg shared the gallant service of Rodes' division until he was wounded and captured by the enemy.

He was held but a few weeks at David's Island and then paroled. Upon his exchange, in October following, he rejoined his regiment, and in 1864 was in the battle of the Wilderness, Spottyslvania Court House, and Cold Harbor; was with Early at the battle of Mondcacy and the demonstration against Washington City, and in the fall took part in the desperate struggle against Sheridan's superior numbers at Winchester

and Cedar Creek. He fought in the Petersburg trenches; was in the battle of Hatcher's Run and other engagements, and upon the retreat to Appomattox, was surrendered with the remnant of the glorious old army.

In addition to his wound at Gettysburg, he was slightly wounded at Cold Harbor and Hatcher's Run.

Coming back to his old home he engaged in farming. Since 1887 he has lived in Hickory, where he is engaged in business.

He has had a prominent career as a public official; eight years as County commissioner, as a member of the Board of Alderman, elder in the Reformed church, twice Mayor of the City, six years a director of the State Hospital at Morganton and representative of the County in the legislature for two terms. He is Justice of the Peace and U. S. Commissloner.

He was married January 12th, 1866, to Miss Martha J. Shuford, with whom he lived happily until her death, February 3rd, 1896. He was married again June 22nd, 1897, to Miss Alice Ingold Murrill.

Speaking of his experience, Mr. Whitener said:

"I walked all the way home from Appomattox Court House, being on the way I reached the home of my sister, Mrs. Eli Rhyne, dirty, ragged and foot-sore. She said, "What will you do for clothes?" There were no stores, and there was no money to pay, if there had been. I said, "I don't know what I will do;" then sister said, "I have a little cotton, a little wool and a little bacon; you go to see Millie Reese and tell her I will pay her in bacon if she will come here and spin yarn to make a suit." Millie came; the cotton and wool were carded together and spun and wove, making grey mixed cloth. My sister made the suit and then I started out to have a good time."

PETER WILFONG WHITENER

Peter Wilfong Whitener, in April 1861, enlisted in the first company organized in Catawba County—Company "A", 12th. Regiment, N. C. Volunteers. As a soldier, he performed every service faithfully and bravely. He was in many battles. In the "Seven Days Battle" around Richmond, on June 27th, '62, he was wounded. While thus wounded he was given a furlough, and during his stay home, he married Miss Kate Shuford, who proved to be, not only a faithful and loving companion and mother, but a model, consecrated, Christian worker, whose unshakened faith in God's word was her ever ready weapon in every battle of life from which she came out more than conqueror.

When able he returned to his post in the army and on the battle field, and performed every duty with that distinction of faithfulness that has ever characterized him in every sphere of life. In the battle of Gettysburg, on July 1st, 1863, he was so badly wounded in the knee that his

leg had to be amputated thus putting him on crutches for life.

As soon as able, on November 27, 1863, he came home, and he and his faithful companion began life together on their farm on South Fork river. With industry and good management, they made farming a great success. To this union were born seven children, four daughters and three sons, of whom two sons and two daughters are still living.

About five and one-half years ago, he sold his well improved and valuable farm, and moved to Hickory. About two years thereafter, death entered his home and took from him his beloved companion. Since then, he makes his home principally with his two devoted daughters, Mrs. J. F. Abernethy, and Mrs. W. G. Shell.

This noble veteran is now in his 72d year. Owing to his age and weight, he is unable to be out only as he is carried in a rolling chair.

No man has more friends than he, and none deserve more than he. Though he was always ready to do his part in every feature of active life, yet with the same good judgement and faith in the goodness of God, he is fully resigned to his present, inactive state. In this, his last battle of life, he is brave and cheerful, feeling assured that when the summons comes and he answers the roll call above, the Captain of his salvation will say: "Well done thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

SIDNEY L. YOUNT

Catawba county sent no braver or better man or more loyal soldier to the Virginia firing line than Sidney L. Yount. He went as a volunter in Company. Twenty-third Regiment, Captain M. L. McCorkle, and was among the first to leave for the battlefield. At Chancellorsville he lost his left arm and thus incapacitated for further duty, he was returned home.

Following the war he taught school, and a well-known citizen has

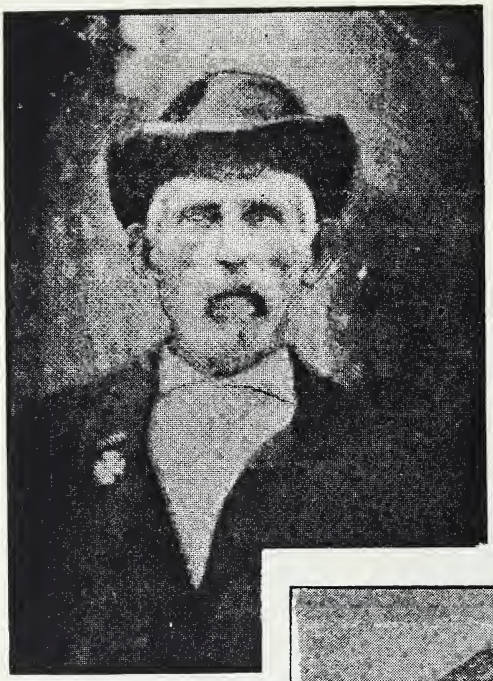
written of him that he "took his first lesson in the old blue back speller from him and has never lost that admiration for the man that was formed in the old log school house."

In 1878 Mr. Yount was elected sheriff of Catawba county and served continuously in that capacity for a decade. If he was brave on the field of battle, he was faithful as a civil officer, and withal considerate and merciful to those who in the course of his duties as sheriff he found in distress. In fact, as has been often said, he was too tender-hearted, too generous, for the place. Rather than force payment of taxes in those hard times, he paid the tax himself. His broad sympathies had much to do with his financial disaster. Honest as the day, he surrendered everything to his creditors. He came out of this a poor man, but bore himself with characteristic fortitude, and although a crippled soldier, he endeavored to labor on.

Under the last administration of President Cleveland he held a position in the revenue service and it caused no surprise among those who knew him when it was started that he made a record that showed him to be one of the best men in the service.

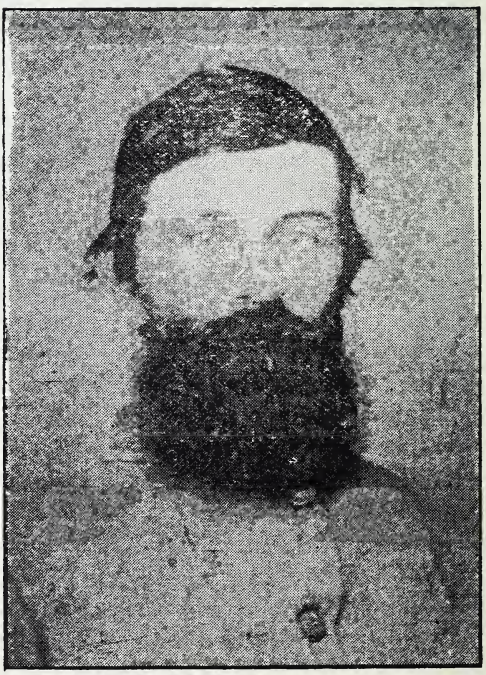
"Sheriff" Yount as the public knew him, "Sid" as his war comrades called him, has been described as "one of Nature's noblemen. He was one of those quiet, good-hearted, generous men who always command admiration. Generous he was, to a fault and tender-hearted as a woman, yet he could be stern on occasion, and when duty demand it, he was.

He passed away on July 12, 1899, being 58 years and five months of age, having been born February 12, 1841. He was a son of the late Franklin A. Yount, and married Miss Belle Fox, a daughter of the late Rev. Albert J. Fox, of Lincoln county, a Lutheran minister widely known. His family numbered seven children: Miss Clara Yount, Mrs. Lucy Witherspoon, Mr. Zeb H. Yount, Miss Maude Yount, Mrs. George F. Cochran, Mr. Floyd E. Yount and Mrs. Grace Haendiges.



D. F. MOOSE

D. F. Moose enlisted in Company A 12th Regiment, in 1861. He was wounded at Chancellorsville, and was afterwards shot twice through the hat—two very narrow escapes. He engaged in farming on his return, and has made a living thereby. He is now 68 years old. He is a good citizen, an industrious man, and a friend to everybody.

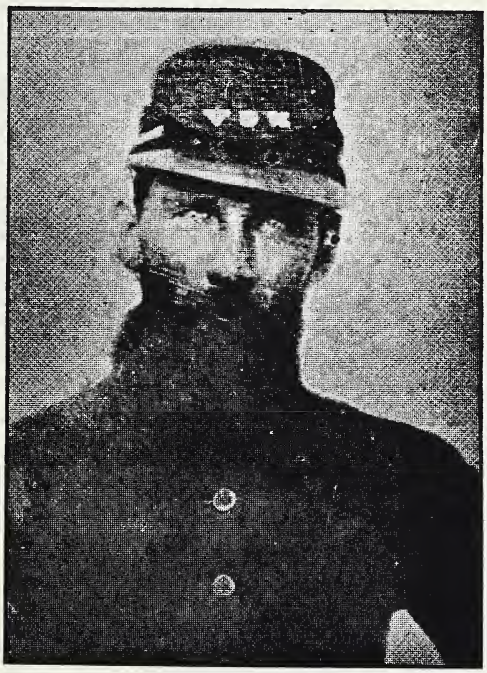


ELCANAH YOUNT

Elcanah Yount was born March 9th, 18:5 He joined Co. A. 12th Regiment, and took an active part in all the battles of his regiment. He died at Charlottesville, Va., being 39 years old. This honor is conferred upon him by his son, showing his esteem for a noble father.

JAMES FERINAND ROBINSON

Son of Marion and Margaret Robinson was born in Catawba county N.C. in 1842. He enlisted in Co. K. 2nd N. C. volunteers in 1861. At the reorganization inthe Co. was made Co. 12th N. C. Regiment, Robinson was with the company never failing to be at the post of duty. He was killed at Spottsylvania Court House Va., May the 12th, 1864. Robinson wrote with a pencil (while in line of battle) to his father, saying: "Uncle Miles O Sherrill was killed on yesterday"; poor boy; his uncle got back to read his letter; though 46 years have gone by, the uncle is living, while his nephew has been in the ground over 46 years; such is war. Robinson was a brave soldier; he was admired for his wit and humor; he could not be excelled along that line.



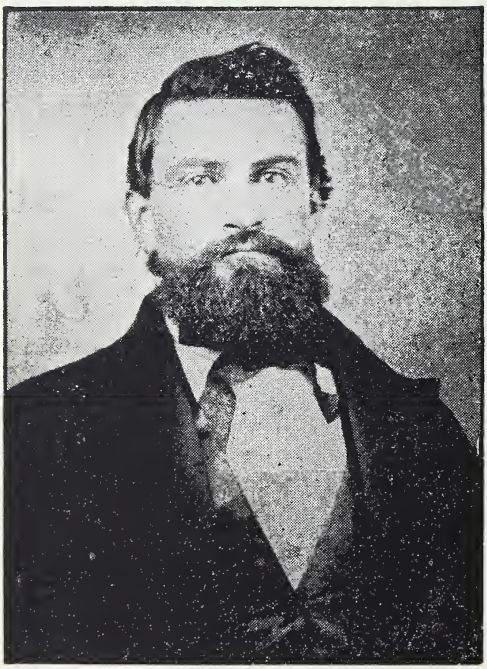
JOHN HOSEA YOUNT

John Hosea Yount was born May 27th, 1828. He was married to Cynthia Killian, Feb. 19th, 1868. He died May 26th, 1888.

Mr. Yount was a good soldier. He was never on extra duty for disobedience. He indeed served his country well. After the close of the war, he returned home and made a success at farming, and on his death, left his widow and two children,—one son and a daughter,—in easy financial circumstances.

PATRICK R. CLINE

Patrick R. Cline enlisted April 27, 1861 in Co. A 12th N. C. Regiment. He served in the company up to the battle of Malvern Hill, where he was wounded, He survived the war, came home and engaged in the mercantile business. He died since. He was a loyal citizen of Catawba.



MILES YOUNT

Miles Yount served as 1st Lieutenant in Company A, 12th Regiment. (See sketch under list of officers.)

CO. F. 23rd N. C. TROOPS

By P. A. Hoyle

In presenting this sketch of Co. F. 23rd regiment N. C. T., the author will not attempt a recital of all the brave acts, heroic deeds and faithful services already known and accredited to them. A record of the names alone will fill the space allotted and a recital of their marches and battles; their wounds and sufferings; their willing sacrifice and patient endurace would demand a more accurate knowledge, more time and more ability, than the author can command.

He can only hope that this imperfect sketch will inspire and stimulate in the hearts of each survivor a desire for continued and increasing patience in the sacrifices, sufferings and battles that are yet to come, and that it will help to perpetuate in the memories of their relatives and friends and their descendants, this fact; that Co. F. did its duty to itself, to the state and to the Confederacy, and did it nobly.

From beginning to ending, there were enrolled 146 men. They were representative men of their day and time-the true yeomanry of their country. Of this 146-30 are living; 35 died of disease while in service; 36 have died since the war; 36 different ones were wounded. 29 were killed in battle, and 17 were prisoners of war. Two of the boys were killed in the last battle fought, and two others died on their way from prison to their homes. The company was gotten up by Capt. M. L. McCorkle and the organization was perfected on the 6th day of June 1861, when commissions were issued as follows; M. L. McCorkle, Capt; Jacob H. Miller, 1st Leutenant; M. L. Helton, 2nd Leutenant; R. A. Cobb, 3rd Leutenant; L. D. Wilkie, 1st Searg't., H. H. Thornton, 2nd Seargent; J. M. Leonard 3rd Seargent; Jno. M. Prunes, 4th Seargent; Peter A. Link 1st Corporal; D. M. McCorkle, 2nd Corporal; Eli F. Rink 3rd Corporal and Sidney H. Rowe 4th Corporal.

With the organization, the company was pushed to the front with the Army of Northern Virginia, near Mannasas

Junction. It was first known as Co. F. 13th Reg't of Volunteers, but in the final adjustment, became Co. F. 23rd Regt. of State Troops, and was commanded by Col. Jno. F. Hoke.

The company camped near Manassas during the fall and winter of 1861, and while there, several of the most robust men succumbed to attacks of typhoid fever. In the opening of the campaign, 1862, the command was transfered to the penninsula, and shared the hardships and victories that usually attended the Army of Lee.

The first general engagement in which the company took part is known as the battle of Williamsburg. From that time on until after the battle of Seven Pines, and the Seven Days Fight, the fighting was almost continous and Co. F. was at its post. During the battles, seven of our best boys were killed and wounded. The company was with the command, and participated in all the marches and battles through which the brave commanders led it. Specific battles in which the company fought, and heroic deeds they performed, will be seen by reference to the individual historical sketches that follow this recital. The official rank of the company, as well as the private, had been thinned by battles, sickness or resignation, and on May 10, 1862, Jacob H. Miller became Captain of the company; Thomas W. Wilson, 2nd Leutenant, and G. P. Clay, 3rd Lieutenant. At a later date, not now remembered, other officers were elected and official changes made. W. D. Eckard, A. G. Propst, W. T. Warlick, W. L. Killian and A. A. Shuford became non-commissioned officers in the company. And in this connection, I will state a fact not recorded in our rosters or histories-that A. A. Shuford and W. L. Killian were elected Lieutenants in the company, but never served in that capacity, both having been captured before they received their commission. It is known to all the survivors of the company that W. C. Wall of Granville county commanded Co. F. for a time by virtue of his appointment by Col. Christie. This was done under the protest of our ranking officer, Lieutenant Wilson. I mention this, not that any of the company disliked Mr. Wall, for he was a brave, good man, but to show Lieutenant Wilson's regard for the rights and wishes of his men. Lieutenant Wilson would not recognize Mr. Wall as an officer in the company,

and absolutely refused to sign Mr. Wall's name to any official report or document he was required to make. The Col, put Lieutenant Wilson under arrest, and during the campaign of 1864 he followed his company and suffered with them, but carried no sword, and commanded no men until just previous to the battle of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House. The company was greatly bereft and grieved when on May 10 1864, Wilson was stricken down, just two years after he was commissioned. On that same evening, Sergeant Warlick was also killed. Besides these, Abel Yoder and his son, Bob, were killed and buried in the same grave. In the campaign into Maryland, and Pennsylvania, the company was ever found at its post ready for duty. Many of the boys were killed wounded or captured. Capt. Helton and his brother, Frank were captured. The Capt. was taken to Johnson's Island and Frank to Point Lookout. Both died in prison.

The company returned to Virginia, crippled and reduced in number, but buoyant in spirit. The company entered camp near Kelly's Ford, and hoped for rest and peace during the winter; but the enemy soon appeared on the opposite side of the river and it was manifest that a battle must soon be fought. This occured the latter part of October 1863. The company had just drawn a ration of fresh beef, and it was in process of cooking when a shell from the enemy's guns came whistling over our quarters.

The raw beef and the water in which it was cooking were divided and distributed among the men just before orders came to pack up and fall into line. Some of the boys ate the meat and drank the broth alloted to them, and some dropped their meat into their haversacks. I left my allotment of broth in a tin can under a pine pole bunk which we had built that day. We were soon in full view of the enemy and under the range of his guns, but were on the reserve line. Late in the evening, we returned to our quarters with orders to be ready to march at a moments notice. We found our quarters in tact, except that the chimney of one house had been demolished by a shell, but my can of beef tea was missing. We slept on our arms until about midnight when we were ordered to move hastily but quietly. We continued

the march all night and through the next day till late in the night when we crossed the river and camped the balance of the night. All were wet and cold, having waded the river. On making a light, we found ourselves in an old field almost surrounded by pines and cedars that had been cut and piled so as to make a wind break for troops and horses that had recently left that place. The wind break was fired and very quickly, we had the biggest, the hottest and the most heartily welcomed fire I ever saw. From the wet clothes of the bog, a great smoke ascended like unto-well it was a sight. All were soon comfortable and in sound, sweet sleep. The company moved the next day a short distance up the river and struck camp. Again, we built quarters but occupied them for only a short time. During our stay here, we did guard duty along the river with our enemy in full view on the other side. We frequently would converse and exchange products with our blue-coated fellow guards. A field of nice corn lay between the lines and agreements were entered into that pretty nearly divided the corn between the two governments. Here I ate my only mess of lye homing during my soldier life. Rations were exceedingly scarce during this time, but before all of our houses were completed, we drew a ration of fine bacon—regular fat back. One of our boys, a very hearty fellow, determined to fry his three days ration of fat back and enjoy one square meal. Accordingly. he secured a canteen frying pan (which was simply one half of a canteen with a split stick slipped over the edge for a handle), and in this he carefully placed the tempting slices of fat back. Holding it gently over the fire, the savory oder soon filled the air, and the recital of it to-day, 47 years later, makes my mouth water. The fat back was almost wholely converted into "sop"—just the article he desired. His square meal was almost ready. We frequently forgot to say grace or even to take off our hats before eating in those days. This comrade did, I know, on this occassion. Placing the precious meal before him, he sat down, and as he thought, to get up satisfied, and prepare to go in the strength of the meat at least three days. Now, the top of his hat was shaped very much like the bottom of his frying pan. A gentle innocent little breeze just lifted his hat and sat it down square-

ly in the midst of that square meal. On removing the hat, it was found that the "sop" was gone andthe pan "sapped." The air was blue and sulphurous around that comrades head for some minutes, after this mishap, but his hat always reminded us of the fat back and the square meal.

The winter quiet of our camp was rudely disturbed by Gen. Wade when he began his Mine Run campaign in the latter part of November 1863. Being on guard duty when the first gun of that campaign was fired, some of the company was not permitted to return to the camp, but at once followed the command in its marches through that intensely cold December. Our company perhaps fared better than most of the commands, as we were placed between the lines of battle as a support to our sharp-shooters. Our location was in an old pine field just below and behind the brow of a hill. The trees and the hill greatly shielded us from the cold winds and freezing rain as well as from the wild bullets from the picket lines.

A flock of sheep was ranging between the lines of the sharp-shooters and after some private negotiations, small parts of both armies engaged mutton chops. We were in no general engagement during those days, and in a few days, we were moved back on the main line and found apparently impregnable breast works that had been built while we were at the front. The trenches had been dug during the cold rain and the dirt had frozen as it was thrown up so that the work appeared as hard as stone, and on top of these large, heavy logs extended the full length of the line, with space between the dirt and the logs for our rifles to be used, and along the line at about 80 yards of each other, cannons had been placed. Many of the boys were heard to say, "we are ready now and wish Meade would advance." Very soon he did, but he was retreating, and we were content to follow him in haste. In passing through the deserted Federal camp, we saw many discarded horses, and one poor fellow hanging to the limb of a tree. We made no halt and no investigation as to cause of changing. That hard days march, capturing some stragglers, plunder, etc closed our activities for the winter, and we were marched to a point about seven miles east of Orange Court House, and again built winter quarters.

Sometime during the winter or early spring, our regiment was detached and sent over to Hanover Junction for guard duty. We went into good quarters already built and remained there until the active campaign of 1864 began in the Wilderness. At Hanover we had a good time for Confederate soldiers. The guard duty was not heavy and we did little else. We were at a junction of two railroads only 26 miles from Richmond, and could occassionally visit the capital city. Taylorsville church was right near our camp, and we frequently attended service there and came in contact with many good citizens of the Old Dominion. Soon after we came here, we were delighted by the roving and rooting through the camp of a litter of beautiful fat pigs weighing about 60 or a hundred pounds each, gross weight. The owner knew something of a soldier's fondness for pork and he soon appeared in the camp hunting his pigs. He was so kind and his pigs so pretty that the officers and privates seemed anxious to assure him that his pigs should not be hurt. I think this man's name was Baker and he said; "troops from N. C. camped here some time ago and they appropriated a similiar lot of my pigs, and I fear to trust you." But he did trust us and so far as I know, his pigs never entered any part of the Confederate Army. Mr. Baker had some girls, too, and they were as pretty about home and at church as the pigs were about the camp. Our boys who wore the stars or bars said, this was true, and they determined to save the pigs.

When the campaign of 1864 opened, we left Hanover Court House on the 2nd. or 3rd day of May and went into battle on the evening of the 5th. On the 6th, 7th and 8th, we marched and skirmished in the Wilderness and near Spottsylvania, On the 9th, our brigade, under R. D. Johnson, charged what was said to be a squad of cavalry, but in truth was a whole Federal Army corps. We were flanked and driven back, but not with a heavy loss. On the 10th we were again in battle, being taken in from a reserve after the Confederate main line had been broken. As we approached the firing line, we saw Gen. Lee and heard that little dialogue recorded in history that closes with these words: "Lee to the rear." That evening, the armies fought at short

range, and, in many places, bayonets and clubbed guns were used. The Federals were driven back and our line retakeh, but not without serious loss. Four of our company were killed on the field, as has been previously mentioned.

On retiring from the field to our reserve camp, we again passed Gen. Lee and he was complimenting the passing troops. "Go rest, my brave boys, you have saved my army to-day," were the words we heard him speak, and they will ever be treasured as a rich legacy from this good and great man. On the 11th, our company was not in battle, but it was a day of bitter experience. Still on the reserve line and in a position, as we thought, well protected, we were on the exact spot about which many spent and half spent balls from a distant howitzer found lodging. We dug and scratched holes in which to protect ourselves, and, in one instance, only to see the removed dirt replaced by a ball around the boys who had dug the hole and were enjoying its protection. The day was one of awful dread, but, to our company, not of death.

On the morning of the 12th, the company followed its commander into the Bloody Angle where many were killed or wounded. Several of our company were captured and taken to Point Lookout and other prisons.

Perhaps the recital of a brave, but rash, act of one of our surviving boys will help to strengthen his arm for the remaining battles of life. Pardon this personal mention, it was Newton Whitener– Newt, as we called him. He mounted the breast works and stood or kneeled while cursing the advancing foe and shooting into his ranks, hurried the boys to load and hand him their guns.

Shattered, thinned and bleeding, without a commissioned officer, the company followed its commander through its eventful marchs around Spottsylvania, in the Valley and on to Petersburg, where it suffered and endured hardships, the half of which has never yet been told.

In the ditch, in the Crater, in the battles, in the marches, in the surrender at Appomattox, Co. F. bravely bore its part. While the company does not claim to be the first at Bethel, farthest at Gettysburg and last at Appomattox, it was stimulated by the same cause, inspired by the same pa-

triotism, and had the same blood coursing in its veins. It was only circumstance, with duties just as brave, just as noble, that with held that recorded honor.

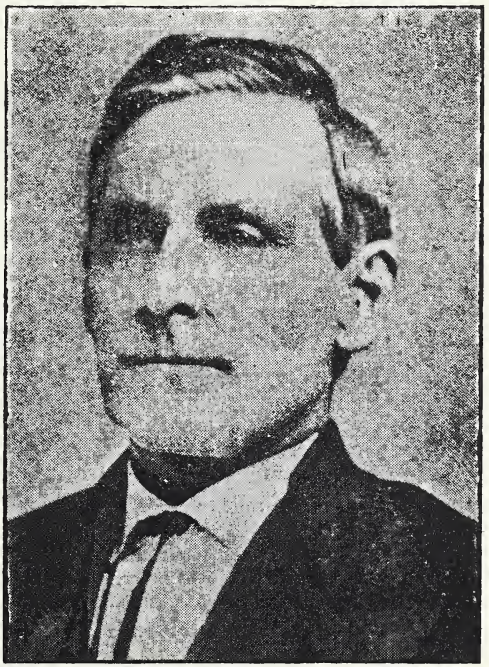
Long live the name and fame of Co. F., and may her survivors well and worthily wear the honors and maintain the heroic integrity she so dearly bought.

COMPANY F. 23 REGIMENT.

OFFICERS.

McCorkle, M. L., Captain, commissioned June 6, '61; retired May '62. (See sketch.)

COL. MATTHEW LOCKE McCORKLE



Col. Matthew Locke McCorkle, of Newton N. C., was born in Catawba, County, November 7, 1817. He is the grand son of Francis McCorkle, a native of Mecklenburg County, who was a gallant soldier of the Revelution, participating in the battles of Ramseurs Mill. Kings Mountain, Eutaw Springs, Cowans Ford and Torrence's Tavern. The grandfather of Col. McCorkle was Matthew McCorkle of Scotch Irish parentage, who came to America in 1745. The year after Davidson College was founded, Col. McCorkle became a student there, and though compelled to teach school during a part of his academic course, he was able to graduate with his class, which he did with honor, in the year 1843. Subsequently he read law with Chief Justice Pearson. and began practice in 1845 at the county seat of Catawba, now the city of Newton. In 1846 he was appointed Clerk of the Superior Court, to fill a vacancy, and subsequently being elected, held the office until 1850.

Upon the passage of the ordinance of secession by North Carolina, he devoted himself heartily to the support of the State, and though advanced in years, sought active duty in the field. He organized a Company of which he was made Captain, and this was assigned as Company "F" to the Thirteenth Regiment, North Carolina Volunteers, known at a later date as the Twenty Third Regiment.

Accompanying this command to Virginia, he was on duty near Manassas Junction until the Spring of 1862, and then marched to reinforce McGruder on the peninsula. After the evacuation of Yorktown, he participated in his first battle at Williamsburg. At this time his health was completely wrecked and he was compelled to resign and return to his home. During the latter part of the War he held the rank of Colonel commanding a Regiment of Senior reserves. From 1864 until 1867 he represented the counties of Lincoln, Catawba and Gaston in the State Senate, and in 1875 was a member of the Constitutional convention which framed the constitution under which we now live. His high reputation as a jurist warranted his appointment as judge of the Superior Court of the eleventh judicial district by Governor Daniel G. Fowl. During his service upon the bench it was observed that upon all appeals to the supreme court his judgments were affirmed by the higher tribunal. And upon his retirement there from, Judge McCorkle was the recipient of many complimentary notices of his ability and wisdom generally in the discharge of the duties of that high office. In 1850, Judge McCorkle was married to Jane Martha Wilfong, a daughter of John Wilfong and granddaughter of John Wilfong Sr., who was a gallant soldier of the Revolution, and a presidential elector in 1836. The living children of this union are Henry W. McCorkle, Texas, Civil engineer, George McCorkle, Lawyer, Newton, Charles M. McCorkle, Clerk of the Superior Court of Catawba County. Lieut. in Co. A. 1st N. C. Vols War with Spain. Mrs. Mary Locke Simons, Statesville, and Mrs. Alberta Beylin, Wadesboro. Col. McCorkle's great ability and high character was a vital force in everything that tended to the uplift of his fellow man, and no man has lived in Catawba County who has to a greater extent left the imprint of his life on the community generally to a larger extent than he. He was foremost in education and was said by the late Rev. Dr. J. C. Clapp to have been the founder of Catawba College, and was president of its board of trustees for many years.

Miller, Jacob H., 1st Lieutenant, commissioned June 6, '61; promoted Captain; killed May 31, '62 at Seven Pines.

Wilson, T. W., 2nd Lieutenant, commissioned May 10, '62; killed May 10,'64 at Spottsylvania. (See sketch.)

LIEUTENANT T. W. WILSON

Lieut. T. W. Wilson was born in what was then Lincoln County (now Cleveland) on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1833.

He was educated at Rutherford College—followed teaching until he went into the mercantile business—formed a partnership with a gentleman in Lincoln County—soon sold his interest to his partner and went into business in Newton. While there, he entered the Confederate service, volunteering in Capt. McCorkle's Company.

Lieut. Wilson was a fine mathematition and one of the most correct surveyors of his day. While in College, he delivered a speech on the "Preservation of the Union."

In that speech he opposed Secession and drew a picture of the blood shed, carnage and desolation that would follow such a course.

When, however, the call came for volunteers—when he saw the principal of "States-Rights or Local Self-Government" was threatened, he without hesitation, volunteered to defend this principal, which is dear to every one who loves liberty. Doubtless if alive to-day, he would admit that the principal of "Secession" is forever lost, but that the principal of "Local Self-Government or States-Rights" is more firmly established than ever before.

Helton, M. L., 2nd Lieutenant, commissioned June 6, '61; promoted to Captain; captured at Gettysburg and died a prisoner at Governor's Island.

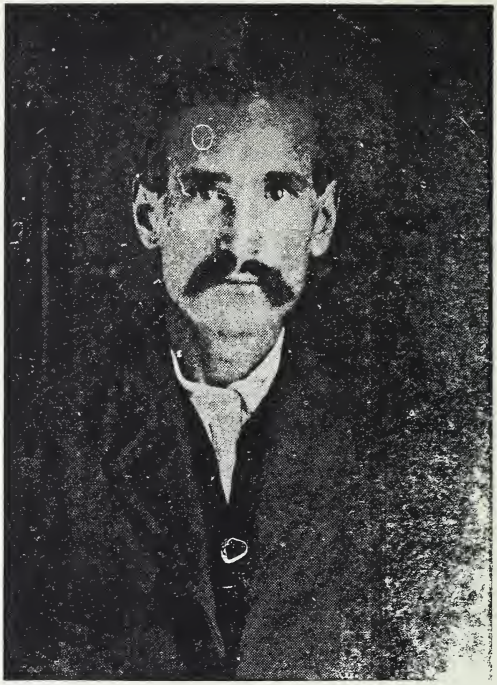
Cobb, R. A., 3rd Lieutenant, commissioned June 6, '61; retired; died since the war. (See sketch.)

ROBERT ALEXANDER COBB

Robert Alexander Cobb was born in Lincoln County, N. C. October the 1st, 1839. He was a son of James Cobb and Fanny (Helton) Cobb. At the beginning of the war, he enlisted in Co. F. 23rd Regiment, from Lincoln and Catawba Counties, and was made Second Lieutenant of the Company. This Company was a part of Hoke's Brigade; and during the latter part of the war, Mr. Cobb was detailed to the commissary department. He was married July 27th, 1862, to Matilda Smith Falls, daughter of John Z. Falls, of Cleveland County. To them were born seven children,—three sons, and four daughters; two sons and two daughters are now living. In 1868, Mr. Cobb moved from Newton (where he was a merchant for two or three years), to Morganton, N. C.,—then the head of W. N. C. Railroad, where he engaged in the Mercantile business for many years. During his residence in Morganton, he was also Postmaster, Revenue Collector, and afterwards, editor of a newspaper. He was State Librarian from 1897-8. He was a member of the Methodist Church from his youth until his death. He died in Morganton, March 26th, 1901.

Clay, G. P., 3rd Lieutenant, commissioned May 10, '62; resigned at Seven Pines; died in 1910. (See sketch.)

Mr. G. PINKNEY CLAY



G. Pinkney Clay joined Co. F. 23rd N. C. Volunteers in the fall of 1861, under command of Capt. McCorkle; and was appointed Second Lieutenant. Resigned as second Lieutentiant Oct. 8th, 1862.

Resignation signed as Second Lieut. by Jno. Withers. Assistant Adj. General, through General Lee; was hit by a shot which would have proved fatal had it not been for a Bible, having brass lids, which he had found on the battle field, and carried in his coat pocket.

He was rescued from the water into which he fell by a comrade. From this injury, he was given an order "To return to some hospital or private house, until able to join his regiment", signed by Jordan, Asst. Surg. in charge, Sept. 6th, 1862.

The accompanying photo was taken after the war. He died June 26th, 1910—79 years; occupation, millwright.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Wilkie, L. D., 1st Lieutenant, enlisted June 6, '61; promoted 1st Lieutenant; resigned at re-election; died since the war.

Thornton, H. H., 2nd Sergeant, enlisted June 6, '61; died at home.

Pruner, Jno. M., 4th Sergeant, enlisted June 6, '61; missing at Gettysburg.

Link, Peter A., 1st Corporal, enlisted June 6, '61; killed at Cold Harbor.

McCorkle, D. M., 2nd Corporal, enlisted June 6, '61; died July 9, '62 at Richmond.

Rink, Ell F., 3rd Corporal, enlisted June 6, '61; wounded at Seven Pines; killed.

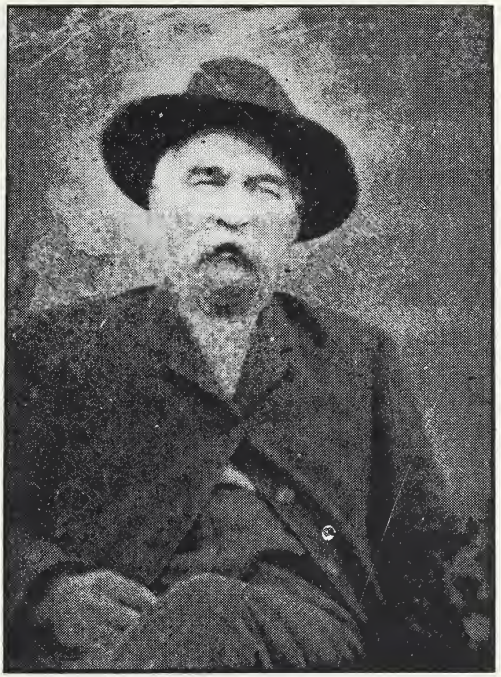
PRIVATES.

Abernethy, John F., enlisted June 6, '61; wounded at Malvern Hill; died since the war.

Angel, Marcus L., enlisted March 1, '62; wounded at Point Lookout; killed April 2, '62 at Petersburg.

Abernethy, S. O., enlisted December 21, '64; died since the war.

Baker, Barton, enlisted June 6, '64; now living. (See sketch.)



BARTON BAKER

Barton Baker enlisted June 6th, 1864, in Co. F. 23rd Regiment. At the close of the war, he returned home, making farming his life work, at which he succeeded. He is a sprightly old soldier to-day, and bids fair to live to a ripe old age.

Bolch, Wm. H., enlisted June 6, '61; living.

Benfield, Marcus, enlisted June 6, '61; missing.

Bynum, James M., enlisted June 6, '61; discharged in '61 and died.

Beatty, Tyler, enlisted June 6, '61; prisoner at Gettysburg; died in 1908.

Bost, W. R. D., enlisted June 6, '61; killed at Seven Pines '62.

Bumgarner, Miles, enlisted June 6, '61; wounded at Frederick City; died since the war.

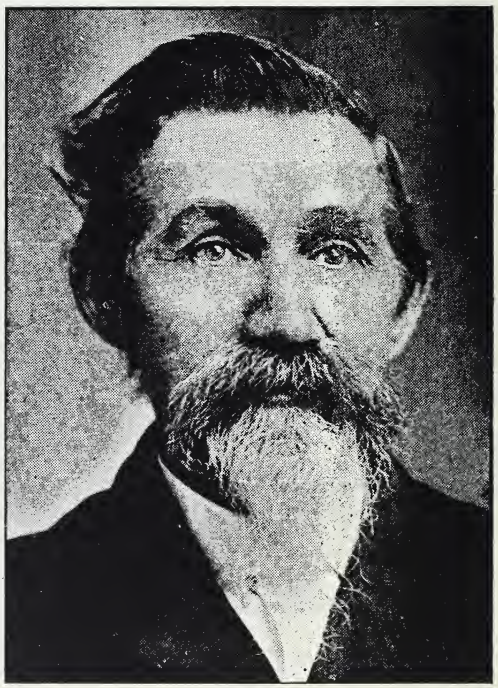
Bumgarner, H. P. enlisted June 6, '61; living, a farmer and peddler.

Bolch, Isreal, enlisted June 6, '61; killed at Chancellorsville.

Bolch, Anthony, enlisted June 6, '61; killed at Chancellorsville. A live wire in the Company for innocent fun.

Baker, Alfred, enlisted September 1, '61; discharged July 4, '62; for wound received at Seven Pines; living. (See sketch.)

A. BAKER



At the age of 17 years, Sept. 3rd, 1861, I started to the war. Was sent as a recruit to the 23rd regiment Co. F., Capt. McCorkle's Company. The regiment was then at Manassas Junction. From that time on, I experienced the hardships of Camp life.

At Williamsburg (I don't remember the date), I was in my first engagement. The next battle was Seven Pines, which commenced May 31, 1862., the day I was wounded. The first shot I received, simply shot my hat off; never hurt me. The second shot was through my left breast, cutting the end of a rib off in front. The third shot was on my left collar bone, doing little harm. All three shots were in less time than five minutes. I was color bearer at the time I was wounded. From 3 0'clock Saturday I lay on the battle field until Sunday 12 o'clock, then hauled to Richmond in a two horse wagon, and lay in the hospital seven weeks; then went home about July 28th, ,62, and remained at home eleven months; then was sent to Camp Holmes, near Raleigh, sometime in June, '63; remained there until October the 10th, '63. Then I was carried to Camp Vance, and was there until June the 16th, '64. Then I was sent from Camp Branch to my old regiment, 23rd Company F., which was near Lynchburg; then soldiered in the Valley of Virginia until Sept. 19th, 1864, and was captured in the battle

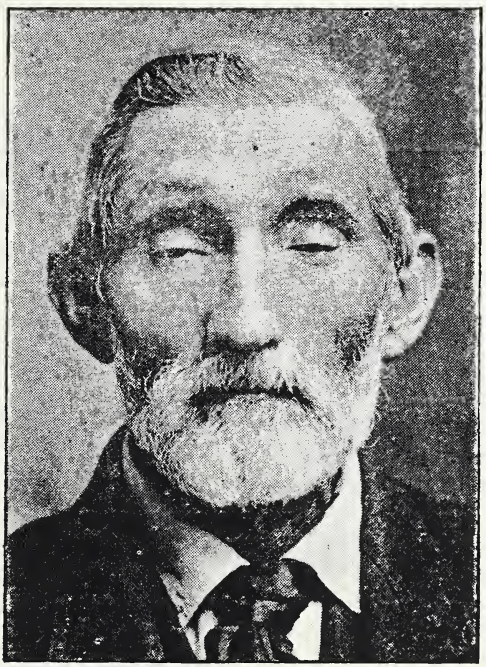
of Winchester and carried to Point Lookout prison and remained there until March 15th, 1865. ("Had a tough time while there).

Was then exchanged and sent up James River to Drewry's Bluff, where we got on the Rebel boat and went up to Richmond. The day we arrived in Richmond (the 18th day of March), I was twenty-one years old; was a free man and free from the war, but did not know it; but I got a parole home for thirty days, and Lee surrendered before it expired.

Burnes, Eli, enlisted March 10,'63; prisoner at Winchester; died in 1900.

Cline, Wm. T., enlisted June 6, '61; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, '63; living, a walking encyclopedia of war records. (See sketch.)

W. THORNTON CLIN



W. Thornton Cline is to-day a walking encyclopedia of the war. We are indebted to Mr. Cline for valuable data in this book. He was a brave soldier, and performed his part well. He was in the battles of Seven Pines, Seven Day Battle, Battle of Boonesboro, Sharpsburg, Frederick City, Fredricksburg, and Chancellorsville. He was wounded May, 3rd, 1863, and did no more duty that summer; but on his return, he was in the battle of Orange, C. H., and from that on until the end, it was a continual skirmish. He was captured at Fowler's Creek, released June 27th, 1865.

He has made a honest living at farming, and, like Josh. Billing, likes the funny side of all things. We do not think there is an old soldier in Catawba County but that knows "Thornt." Cline as an amusing and jolly companion. One can sit for hours without even thinking of getting tired, listening to both the jovial and serious side of war life, as he tells of those days of the sixties, which brings the tears to the eyes of even the hard-

hearted; while the next minute, he may strike the "Funny Side", and you will be holding your sides, at some ridiculous yarn, made interesting indeed by Thornt. Cline's gestures and expression and his original wit.

Cline, Eli, enlisted June 6, '61; killed May 31, '62, at Seven Pines.

Crawford, W. J., enlisted June 6, '61; discharged and died.

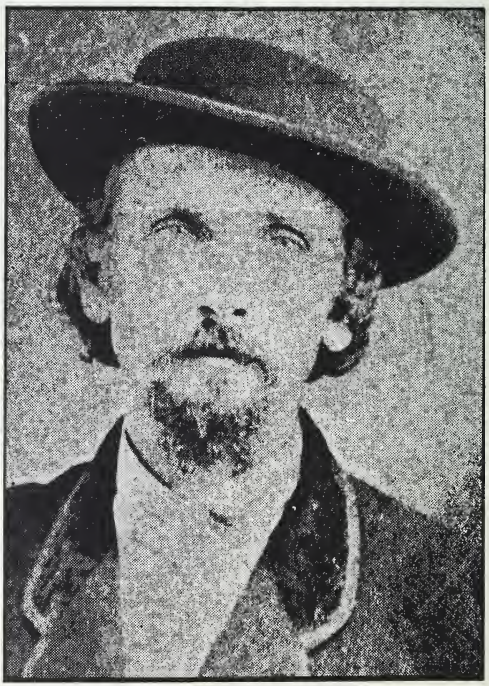
Cline, Calvin, enlisted June 6, '61; killed July '63 at Gettysburg.

Christopher, E. A., enlisted June 6, '61; wounded at Seven Pines; killed on railroad in North Carolina.

Clay, David E., enlisted March 1, '62; killed July 28, '62 at Malvern Hill.

Deal, J. A., enlisted June 6, '61; missing.

Dellinger, Thomas J., enlisted June 6, '61; wounded at Chancellorsville; died since the war. (See sketch.)



J. T. DELLINGER

J. T. Dellinger enlisted in Co. F. 23rd Regiment. He was a mechanic before he enlisted.

He was a jolly good man, and all who knew "Tom Dellinger" loved him. He died May, 1878.

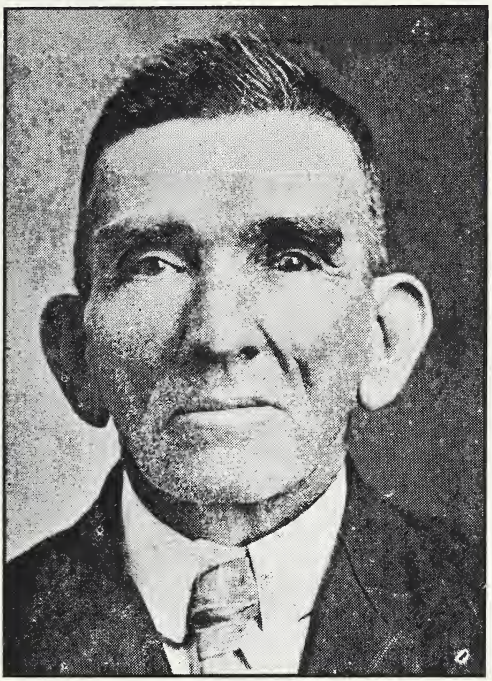
Having no near relatives living, his photo was kindly sent us by his cousin, Mrs. Ann B. Dakin, of Newton.

Dellinger, W. P., enlisted June 6, '61; wounded at Gettysburg; died in 1910.

Degerhardt, Pinkney, enlisted September 1, '61; died May '62.

Degerhardt, John, enlisted June 6, '61; died soon after the war.

Deitz, J. S., enlisted June 6, '61; wounded at Gettysburg; living, a farmer.



JACOB S. DEITZ

Jacob S. Deitz enlisted in Company F. 24rd Regiment, June 6th, 1861. He made an ideal soldier. He was wounded at Gettsyburg. He came home after the surrender and began to farm. To-day, he has quite a number of acres of land.

Eckard, W. D., enlisted June 6, '61; promoted Sergeant; wounded at Seven Pines; living, a farmer.

Fisher, James C., enlisted June 6, '61; died April 2, '62 at Fredericksburg.

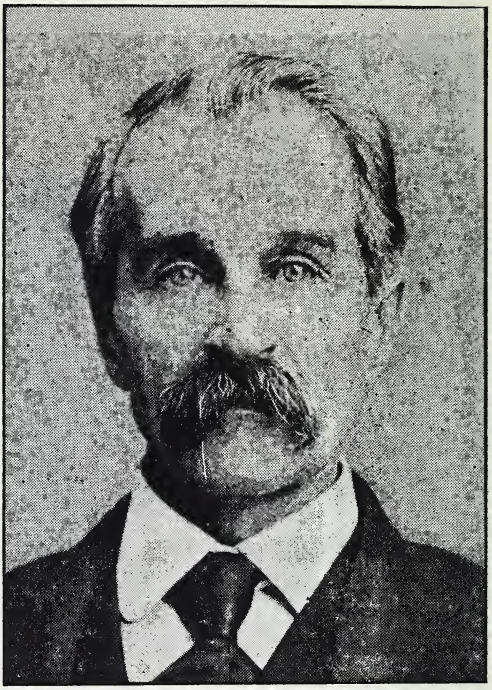
Fry, John C., enlisted June 6, '61; wounded at Seven Pines; killed at Chancellorsville.

Fisher, Joel H., enlisted September 1, '61; living, a mechanic. (See sketch.)

Fisher, Harrison, enlisted Dec. '64; living at McAdensville.

Gibson, James W., enlisted June 6,'61; detailed as black smith; died since the war.

JOEL H. FISHER



Enlisted in Co. F. 23 Regiment, Sept. 1st, 1861. The drilling from the first year, or nearly so, worried me more than anything else. It was not long after I was out that I found out I was in the war.

Our first winter was spent near Fairfax, C. H. During the first winter all was quick stout marching. We were sent down to York town to check the enemy who had moved around to that point by water. We soon began to fall back toward Richmond to avoid the flank movement at Williamsburg. Here we had our first taste of battle in a skirmish. As we passed through the streets of Williamsburg, one of our boys got into a mud hole, and it took several men to pull him out. I marched all night and finally I got so sleeply that I lay down and went to sleep—when I awoke, the sun was burning in my face—I rose, started and found my company not far away in camp asleep. We went through the motion of breakfast as our wagons were ahead of us. On this march I suffered for bread as it was about three days before we overtook the wagon train—during these three days we parched corn, peas, and wheat, boiled the peas and wheat. Did you ever try to eat boiled wheat? We soon learned to eat anything without salt or grease. While in camp at Chickahominy we reorganized the Co. Capt. Miller; 1 Lieut. Quint Tom Wilson, 3rd; Pink Clay; Dow Wilkie, Orderly Sergh; Capt. Miller having been killed at seven Pines, Capt. Helton was elected—the old officers retiring. Soon after this came the battle of seven Pines, too terrifying to describe. After the battle of seven Pines, we went into camp near Richmond, and my being a Dutchman, baking bread one day, Dr. Hicks, our Surgeon passed by where I was; says he "Fisher, I want just such a man to take care of my sick, will you serve"? I was delighted to be with the sick and cook for them. I remained with the medical department till 1864, last of the year, when I went back to ranks and remained with my company till the close of war.

While in the medical department, at the battle of Cold Harbor, I held the leg of John Arndt while it was amputated, at the Gettysburg battle, I held for amputation Anderson Lofton's and at the battle of Fisher's Hill, George Cobbs. Had I space, I would tell future generations much that I saw while in this department.

On my return after the war, I began life without anything, but good health and a hearty good will. I soon after married a good woman with whom I have lived for fourty-four years, and raised a family of seven children, and now it is "Grandpa" here, "Grandpa" there and "Grandpa" everywhere. I am a happy and fortunate man—a man who has no enemies, but have strickly fulfilled the Proverb, "A man that hath friends, must show himself fr endly." I hereby greet all the comrades, and may our last days be our best, that we may all re-assemble beyond the River where wars never come.

Gross, Daniel, enlisted July 8, '62; captured at Gettysburg died in 1908.

Hefner, Timothy, enlisted June 6, '61; wounded at Gettysburg; died since the war, a chief forager.

Hayes, Wm., enlisted June 6, '61; died September 28, '61.

Holler, D. S., enlisted June 6, '61; died July 9, '62.

Hoyle, Wm C., enlisted June 6, '61; died January 1, '62 at Manassas.

Hoover, Jefferson, enlisted June 6, '61, M. at Gettysburg.

Hartzoe, Paul, enlisted June 6, '61; died August 15, '61.

Holler, Gilbert, enlisted June 6, '61; died since the war at Statesville.

Hoyle, Phillip A., enlisted October 2, '63; living, a farmer. (See sketch.)

Hudson, W. H., enlisted February 16, '64; killed by being thrown from horse, in '72.

Hufman, M. A., enlisted June 6, '61; wounded at Chancellorsville and Winchester; living, a farmer. (See sketch.)

Hall, John C., enlisted June 6, '61; discharged and died September '61.

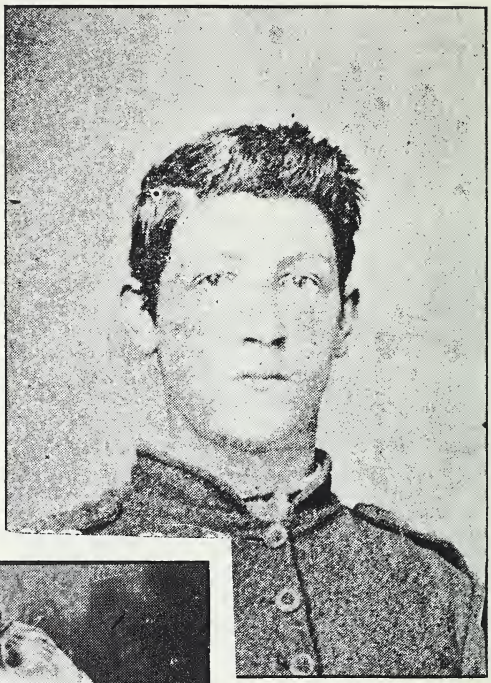
Holler, N. A., enlisted June 6, '61; wounded at Seven Pines, discharged March 13, '63; living, a local preacher in M. E. Church.

Huffman, L. C., enlisted September 1, '61; died July 17, '63.

Helton, M. A., enlisted March 1, '62; living, a farmer in York county, S. C.

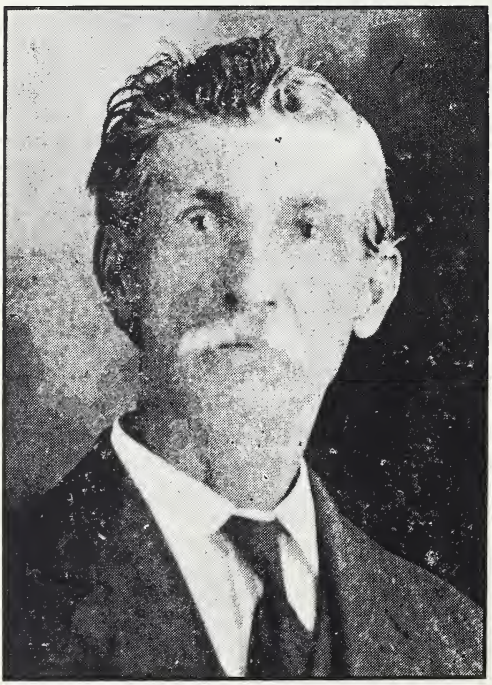
Holler, Elliott, enlisted during the war; living in South Carolina.

P. H. HOYLE



P. A. Hoyle wrote the Introductry to Company F, 23rd Regiment. It contains his war record. It is only necessary to give a sketch of his life since.

He attended school after his return from the war for a time, and fitted himself for teaching. He taught for quite a number of years, when he was elected to the County Court Clerkship. In this capacity, he served several terms. He was afterwards elected as Representative

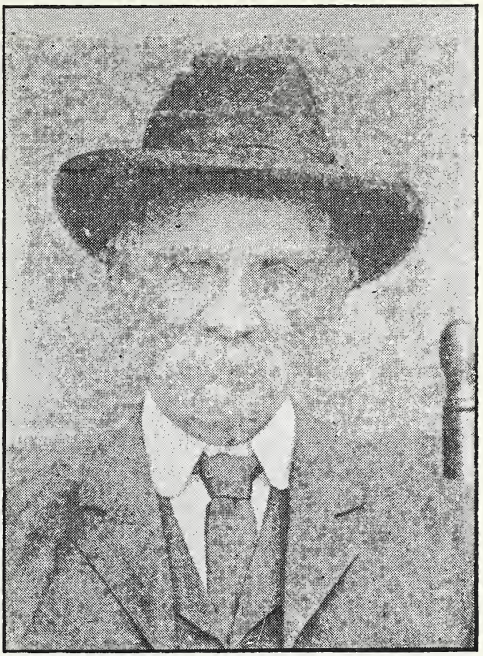


of the Lower House of the Legislature. He was afterwards on the Board of County Commissioners. He is now on the County School Board.

Phillip Hoyle, as he is known, has been an honor to his wife, his children, his county and his state. He is always on the right side of moral questions. He lives on his farm just without the corporate limits of Newton. He has always lived unimpeachable. Who could do more, and what bet-

ter could be said of anyone? "I have been young, and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread."

M. ADLEY HUFFMAN



M. Adley Huffman joined Company F, 23rd Regiment in May, 1864, at the age of 23 years. He was in all the battles of the Company, and was twice wounded—once at Chancellorsville and again at Winchester, where he was captured. He remained in prison two months. He was with his company at Appomattox.

After the surrender he began farming and has followed same until now. He is an honest, industrious citizen, being highly respected and loved by all who know him.

Helton, A. F., enlisted February 28, '63; died in the war a Point Lookout.

Isenhour, M. J., enlisted June 6, '61; wounded at Gettysburg; died October 9, '64.

Jones, Isaiah E., enlisted June 6, '61; captured at Winchester; returned but no account since.

Johnson, Geo., enlisted March 1, '62; wounded at Gettysburg; captured returning from prison.

Johnson, Maxwell, enlisted March 10, '63. Died in November '64; returning from prison.

Jarrett, Geo., enlisted March 1, '62; wounded at Gettysburg, prisoner at Winchester; now living in Des Moines, Iowa.

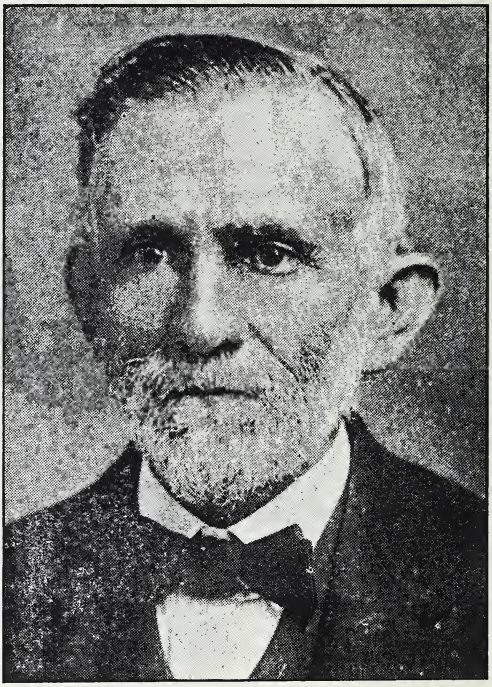
Killian, Wm. F., enlisted June 6, '61; wounded at Seven Pines and Gettysburg; killed since the war while logging, near Beatties Ford.

Killian, Wm. L., enlisted June 6, '61; promoted 1st Sergeant;

Captured; living, a nurseryman. (See sketch.)

Killian, John, enlisted, returned, but not accounted for.

W. L. KILLIAN



W. L. Killian enlisted in Company F, 23rd Regiment N. C. Volunteers on July 1, 1861. He was reared under adverse circumstances, being destitute of means for an education. He, however, by industry and economy, managed to enter Rutherford College before the war, at which he was when he volunteered. He went with his company to the army of Northern Virginia, arriving at Manassas Junction on the night of the closing up of that first battle. The army was stationed at that point until the spring of 1862. It was then transferred to Yorktown, at which place there was very little military service done. Then the army evacuated Yorktown, and marched back on the peninsula towards Richmond; but was overtaken by the enemy at Williamsburg—the old capitol of Virginia. At this place there was a pretty hard contest for a short time. No more trouble occurred until the Seven Pines battle near Richmond. Here the contest was fiercer than at Williamsburg, but the Confederates succeeded in driving the enemy back. In a short time after the battle of Seven Pines, came the memorable Seven Day's fight around Richmond, in which the Confederates were successful in repelling the opposing forces. It is needless to relate more of the engagements in which Mr. Killian was engaged. Hoyle's introductory to the Company will show that, up to the battle of Gettysburg, that he was in all; and in that memorable battle of Gettysburg, where so many of the company were either killed, wounded or captured. Among the captured was Comrade Killian, who was taken to Fort Deleware; thence to Point Lookout, where he he remained until the close of the war. Thus ending his military career. On his return home he was, like all his comrades, destitute of clothing or any way to make a living; but being of Catawba German stock, he

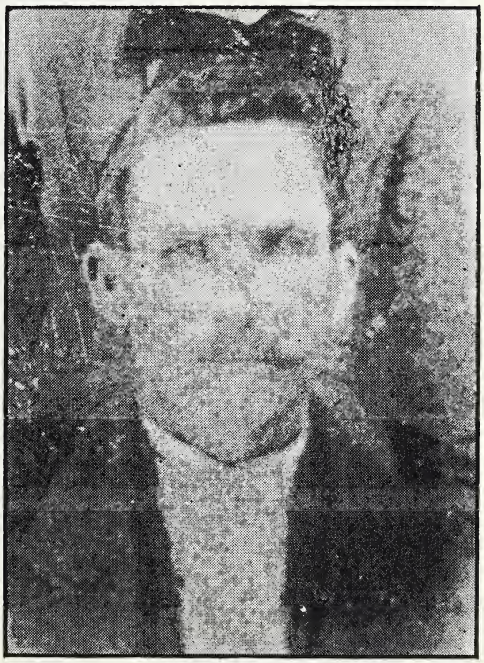
determined to continue his education, and spent several years at Catawba College under Clapp and Finger, where many of us by an arduois struggle with poverty, prepared ourselves for teaching. He taught for many years in the common schools in the winter and farmed in the summer. He worked hard and soon gained financially, buying him a farm. He then married, and some years ago entered in the nursery business, and by honesty, fair and honest dealings, he made money. He educated his children (two sons a daughter) in the State institutions. In addition to this, he started them off well in the world, having give them land and bank stock. Today, he is an honored citizen, and labors with his own hands, carrying on his nursery.

"Billy," as he is familiarly called, is found on the right side of all questions. He is now in his sev n y third year, and is a hale, healthy and active man; and if he will permit us, we desire to say for the encouragement of poor young men, his commercial rating is twenty thousand dollars, aside from fifty shares in the First National Bank. Young men of Catawba you can do as well by industry, economy and good judgement. Try it.

JOSEPH W. GAULT

Joseph W. Gault enlisted March 25, 1862, in Company F, 23rd regiment, He was wounded at Harper's Ferry, Sept. 17, 1862, the ball passing through a part of his head. The children have his Bible in which the stains of his own blood are visible.

In 1907, a good man passed over the river, and is now resting "Under the Shade." He is gone, but not forgotten.

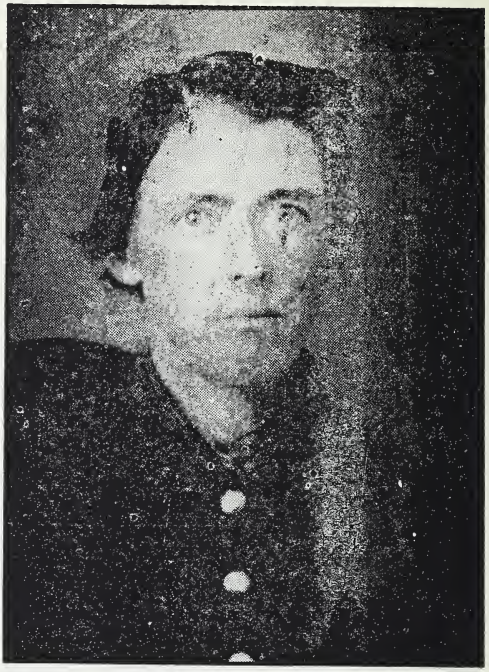


Lutz, Sydney, enlisted June 6, '61; wounded at Seven Pines and near Richmond; died since the war. (See sketch.)

Leonard, D. P., enlisted June 6, '61; died October 9, '62.

JOSEPH S. LUTZ

Joseph Sidney Lutz was born January 15th, 1840. He volunteered June 1, 1861, in Capt. McCorkle's Company, which was afterwards Company F, 23rd N. C. Regiment. He was twice wounded during the war; slightly at the Horse Shoe, and at Winchester, Va. He was captured once during the war, and was a prisoner at Point Lookout. He came home after the surrender and married Mary Catherine Setzer, of Newton, and worked on the farm until his death,—July 9th, 1897.



Lofton, Eli, enlisted June 6, '61; wounded at Gettysburg, losing a leg, the only limb lost by company F; now living. (See sketch.)

ELI A. LOFTIN

Eli A. Loftin, son of Thomas Loftion, was born in Lincoln county in 1845. He volunteered in the spring of 1861. He became a member of Company F, 23rd N. C. Regiment. He was shot in the knee at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, and lost his left leg, which was cut off half-way between the knee and hip. He lay on the battlefield several days and nights, not being moved until after the battles of Gettysburg were all over. The leg, eowever, was removed or cut off by a surgeon on the field. He, with his crutch, has long been, and is yet a familiar figure in Oast Catawba and at local reunions.

Lofton, Pinkney, enlisted June 6, '61; died Srptember 6, '61, at Fairfax Station.

Lofton, Wm., enlisted June 6, '61; died October 20, '61.

Lail, Alex, enlisted June 6, '61; missing during the war; living.

Lail, Lawson, enlisted October 13, '63; missing during the war; living.

Moose, George A., enlisted June 6, '61; no account.

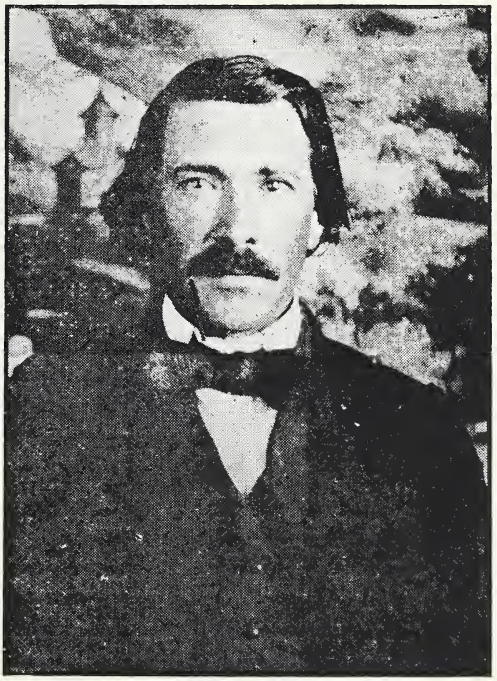
Michael, Noah, enlisted June 6, '61; died July 6, at Yorktown.

Martin, M. P., enlisted June 6, '61; killed July '63 at Gettysburg; ensign.

Mitchell, Thomas. enlisted June 6, '61; died September 28, '61 at Manassas.

Mays, Wm., enlisted June 6, '61; died in the war.

Mosteller, Lawson, enlisted June 6, '61; died in 1907. (See sketch.)



LAWSON MOSTELLER

Lawson Mosteller enlisted in Co. E. 23rd Regiment, June 6th, '61. He made a good soldier. On his return home, he successfully engaged in farming. He died several years ago, leaving two sons and two daughters, who are doing well in the world. He was an honorable citizen, and his death left a gap among friends and loved ones, which can never be filled.

McGinnis, Albert, enlisted June 6, '61; killed June 1, '62 at Seven Pines.

McNeil, George C., enlisted June 6, '61; discharged; died since the war. (See sketch.)

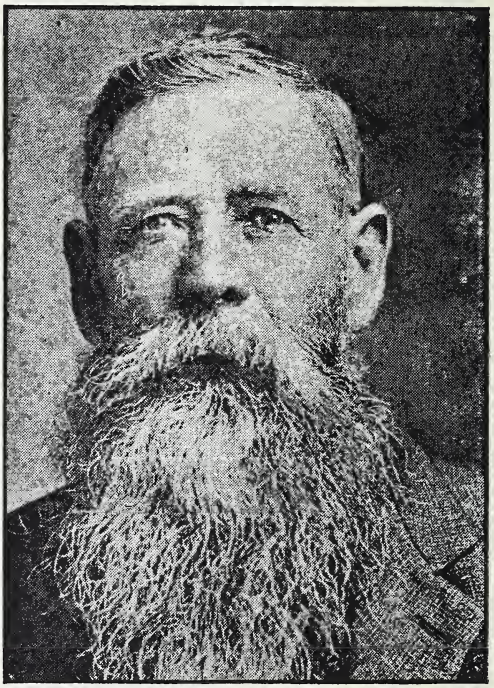
Miller, Robt., enlisted June 6, '61; discharged October 8, '62; gored to death in 1907.

Miller, Jno. R., enlisted June 6, '61; lost in Maryland.

Miller, J. M., enlisted April 3, '64; captured May 13, '64; living, a farmer. (See sketch.)

J. MONROE MILLER

J. Monroe Miller enlisted in Co. F. 23 Regiment in the year 1863. He was in the battle of Spottsylvania, C. H. He was captured on May 12th. imprisoned at Point Lookout—from there to Elmyra, N. Y. He was exchanged, returned to the Company, and was in all the final engagements around Richmond. After his return he engaged in farming with nearly all of Catawba's returned soldiers, and is one of many who have the honor of advancing agriculture to its present improved state. He is still living, and hereby erects his monument for his posterity.



Mosteller, J. B., enlisted March 1, '62; died May 16, '62.

McCorkle, F. M., enlisted June 5, '61; died June 17, '62 in Va.

Marshall, E. W., enlisted July 8, '62; died February 2, '63.

Miller, Wesley, enlisted July 4, '62; died in the war.

Miller, Elcanah, enlisted in '62; died in the war.

Moose, Geo., enlisted June 6, '61; killed at Appamattox after the surrender.

Pool, James L., enlisted June 6, '61; prisoner and released after the war in July.

Pool, John, transferred from 12th Regiment in '62; no record.

Pool, Alex., enlisted June 15, '63; killed May '63 at Chancellorsville.

Parker, Jacob, enlisted June 6, '61; died in the war.

DR. GEO. C. McNEILL

Dr. Geo. C. McNeill was born in Robinson, Co., N. C., in 1837. In 1857, his father, S. R. McNeill moved to Catawba Co., and located near where Claremont is now. In early life, he taught school and also clerked in a drug store in the City of Wilmington, N. C. After coming to Catawba, he took up surveying, at one time being appointed County Surveyor of Catawba County. Not liking this occupation, he went to reading medicine, and was ready to enter this profession when the war broke out. He enlisted in Co. F. 23rd regiment where he remained until the close of the war.

Being a physician, he was never engaged in many active battles, but was retained in the hospital to take care of the sick and wounded. Almost all of his time in the war was spent at Richmond, Va., and Wilmington, N. C.

After the war, he married and located three miles southwest of Catawba Station, where he lived until his death. He continued practicing medicine all his life, and was considered a successful physician of his time, having a large practice.

His health failed in 1884, and he discontinued riding, but kept up his practice at his office and around his home.

He was a good writer; at one time was editor of a small paper printed in the town of Catawba; was also correspondent for the Newton Enterprise for many years.

He died Sept. 5th, 1890, at the age of 53 years, leaving a widow and three children—two sons and one daughter. All his children survive him. His wife lived only 11 years after his death.

Prost, A. G., enlisted September 1, '61; wounded at Chancellorsville; promoted Sergeant.

Parker, Albert, enlisted March 1, '62; died in the war.

Propst, John H., enlisted March 21, '62; discharged October 20, '63.

Payne, J. S., enlisted July 8, '62; captured July 10, '64.

Rheinhardt, E. F., enlisted June 6, '61; killed July '63 at Gettysburg.

Rink, George F., enlisted June 6, '61; wounded at Gettysburg; living, a farmer. (See sketch.)

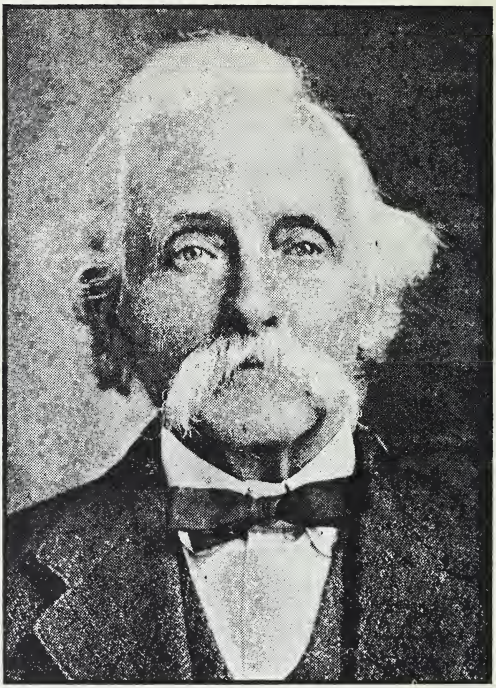
Ramsey, Daniel, enlisted March 1, '62; wounded twice.

Rheinhardt, Abe, enlisted July 8, '62; killed July '63 at Gettysburg.

Reinhardt, Levi, enlisted March 10, '63; killed at Spottsylvania.

Reinhardt, Elias, enlisted March 10, '63; wounded and died at Chancellorsville.

GEO. F. RINCK



"I enlisted in Co. F. 23rd Regiment early in the war. The first battle I was in was at Williamsport; thence to Seven Pines; from there to Cold Harbor; then to South Mountain; from there to Gettysburg. In this battle, I was severely wounded in shoulder and hip, and being unable to get away, I was captured and remained a prisoner two months. After my release, I was furloughed for 30 days, finding my Company on my return, at Winchester. I got there on my birthday, and on the 9th, I was again wounded and captured. I was wounded at another time near Gordonsville, through the left lung, being shot by a sharpshooter.

From there, we went to Point Lookout. I came home again on another furlough, and then came the surrender.

I had quite a varied experience during the war. I feel that I acted my part well. Thrice wounded, twice captured.

I am a farmer and have spent forty-five years at labor on my little farm. I am now 74 years old and am still tilling the soil for a living."

Mr. Rinck is one of Catawba's quiet, peaceable, industrious and noble sons.

"He that keepeth his mouth, keepeth his life."

Spenser, Daniel, enlisted June 6, '61; died March 15, '62 in North Carolina.

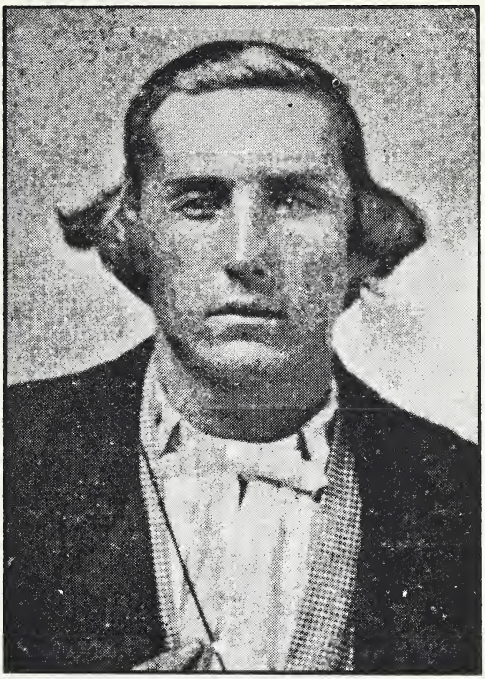
Seitz, Julius, enlisted June 6, '61; still living in Buncombe county.

Shell, William, enlisted June 4, '61; wounded at Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg; living, a farmer.

Setzer, John F., enlisted June 6, '61; suicided at Newton since the war.

Sherrill, Henry, enlisted June 6, '61; wounded at Seven Pines, prisoner. Major; died since the war.

Seitz, David, enlisted June 6, '61; died July 7, '62 of wound at Malvern Hill. (See sketch.)



DAVID M. SEITZ

David M. Seitz, son of Darius and Rebecca Link Seitz, was born in 1841; enlisted in Co. F. 23rd Regiment, June 6th, 1861. He was mortally wounded at Malvern Hill, and died in Chimborazo Hospital, July 7th, 1862. He was a Christian young man, a devoted Lutheran, a good soldier, and died in defence of his country's cause. Thus, with many others, many noble youths passed away.

"Old men for counsel, young men for war"

Sigmon, C. C., enlisted June 6, '61; died since the war.

Shuford, Phillip, enlisted March 1, '61; died of wound at Lynchburg.

Shuford, A. A., enlisted June 6, '61. (See sketch.)

Shuford, Solomon, enlisted March '61; living in Caldwell, a farmer.

Seitz, G. L., enlisted March 1, '62; died August 3, '63 of wound received at Gettysburg.

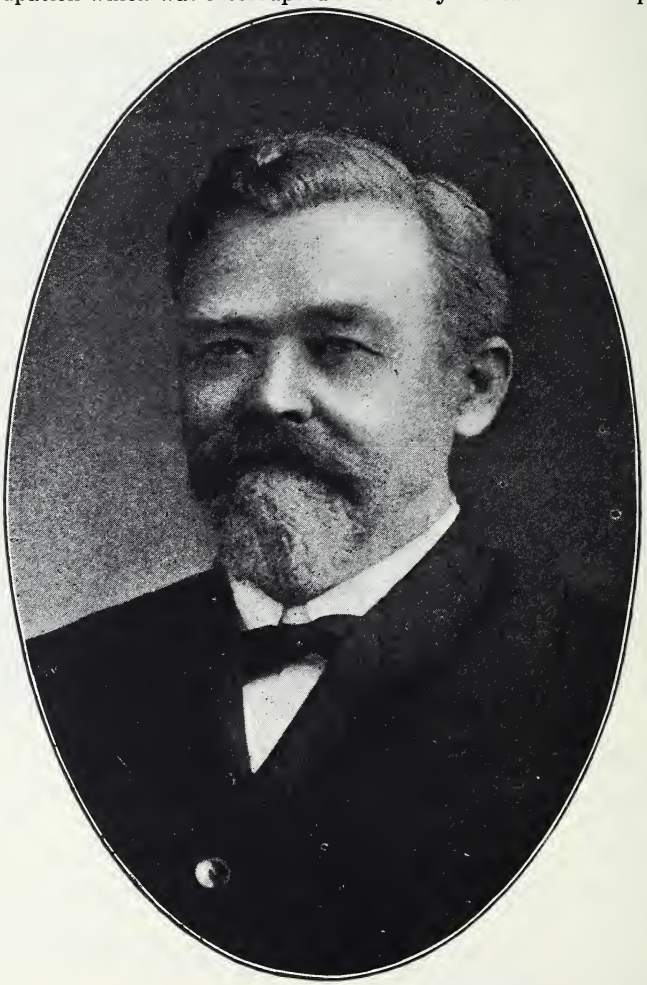
Scronce, William A., enlisted June 6, '61; wounded at Seven Pines; living in Missouri.

Sigmon, Miles S., enlisted June 6, '61; living, a mechanic.

Sigmon, G. P., enlisted June 6, '61; died December 4, '61 in Va.

Smith, W. H., enlisted June 6, '61; died November 20,'61.

Abel A. Shuford, of Hickory, N. C., Manafacturer and Banker, was born in Catawba county in 1841, son of Jacob H. Shuford, a farmer and native of the same county. After receiving his education in the Old Field Schools, he made his début in business life as a clerk in Hickory, an occupation which was interrupted in 1861 by the call for troops for



ABEL. A. SHUFORD

defence of the State. At the age of 19 he enlisted as prviaate in Company F, 23rd N. C. Regiment under command of Col. J. F. Hoke. He was soon promoted to Corporal, then to Second Sergeant. With his regiment, he was in Manassas Va., until the spring of 1862, and was then ordered to the peninsula, where in his first battle, Williamsburg, he

carried the colors of his regiment. He fought at Seven Pines and in the Seven Day's campaign, up to the battle of Cold Harbor, where he was severely wounded. After a season in the Hospital and at his home he was again with his comrades at Martinsburg, Va., after their return from Maryland, and engaged in the battle of Fredricksburg and other battles. Some days before the battle of Gettysburg his friend, the late Sidney T. Wilfong, found a letter F which he gave to him. He wore this letter on the front of his cap and it was shot off in the battle of Gettysburg. At the battle of Gettysburg he was wounded in the first days fight and was captured by the enemy. He was held as a prisoner of war for twenty-one months at Fort Delaware and Point Lookout. Then being exchanged he was given a furlough during which the war came to an end.

After the war he farmed for awhile, then went to Hickory and engaged in business with a capital of $500.00. In 1891 he became President of the First National Bank of Hickory and at this writing is still President of this institution. He is also President of the Shuford National Bank of Newton, N. C., and a director of the First National Bank of Morganton, N. C. He is President of the Hickory Manufacturing Co., President of the Hickory Electric Co., Secretary and Treasurer of the Ivey Mill Co. and Granite Falls Mfg. Co. (Cotton Mills) and Treasurer of the A. A. Shuford Mill Co. He is Vice-President of the Piedmont Wagon Co., and is a Trustee of Catawba College and Claremont College. He served for fifteen years as Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee. He is a Director of the State Hospital at Morganton, being a memember of the Executive Board. He was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1884 and 1885. He says the greatest honor ever paid him was by the Daughters of the Confedracy in naming the Chapter at Hickory the "Abel A. Shuford Chapter."

He was married in 1873 to Alda V., daughter of Dr. O. Campbell, of Newton, and niece of Col. Reuben Campbell, of Statesville. To this union were born three sons and five daughters, all of whom are living, except one son who died in early childhood.

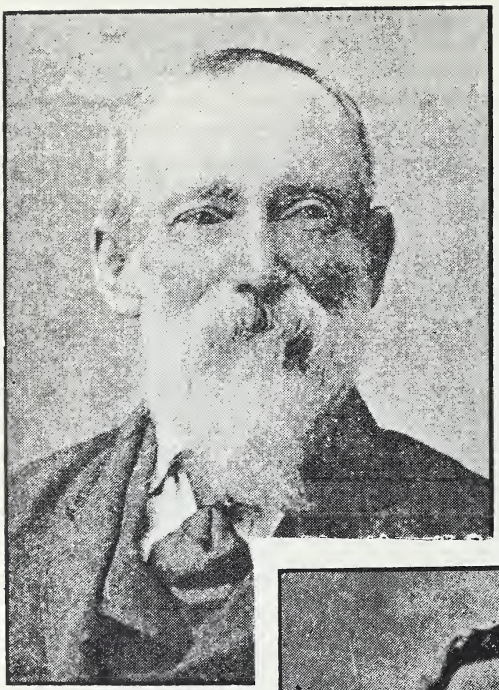
The subject of this sketch who is now living is, at the age of 69, a hale and hearty man, actively engaged in his official and business duties, taking an active interest in public affairs and especially church work and educational institutions.

Seagle, Adam, enlisted June 6, '61; wounded at Gettysburg; living in South Carolina.

Towell, Wm., enlisted June 6, '61; killed May '63 at Chancellorsville.

Warlick, G. W., enlisted June 6, '61; wounded at Chancellorsville. (See sketch.)

Warlick, W. T., enlisted June 6, '61; promoted Sergeant, wounded at Gettysburg and killed at Spottsylvania Court House, May 10, '64. (See sketch.)



WILLIAM T. WARLICK

William T. Warlick enlisted June 6, 1861, in Company F, 23rd Regiment. He was promoted Sergeant; wounded at Gettysburg, and also near Richmond. He was killed at Orange Court House.

The author is indebted, through the patriotic spirit of Mrs. Lafayette Mostella, for the photos and short sketches of her grandfather, J. C. Sides, and her uncles, Logan and William Warlick.

WILLIAM D. SHELL

William D. Shell enlisted in Company F, 23rd Regiment. He was twice wounded; at Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg. He returned home and has spent his life farming. He has honored himself, his family and his county by an upright life. He has been active in the prosecution of this book.

Whitener, D. W., enlisted June 6, '61; killed below Richmond.

Wingate, Albert, enlisted June 6, '61; died July 13, '62.

Wilson, T. W., enlisted June 6, '61; promoted 2nd Lieutenant May 10, '62 and killed May 10, '64 at Spottsylvania Court House.

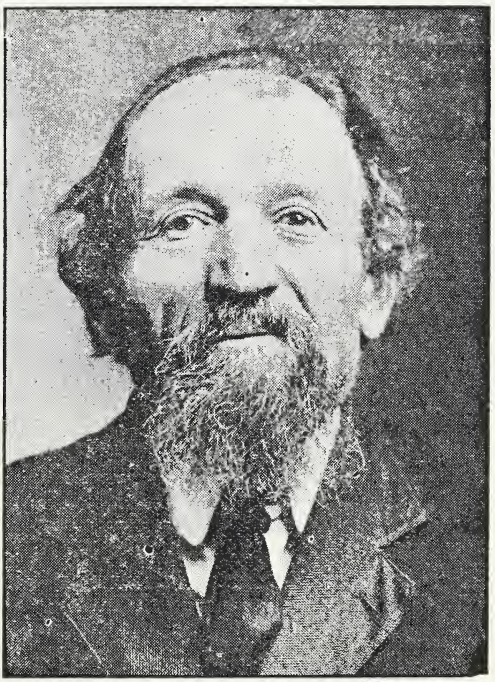
Whitener, G. W., enlisted September 1, '61; died September 20, '62 at Shepperdstown.

Weaver, John, enlisted March '62; died since the war in Ala.

Weaver, J. S., enlisted July 8, '62; no record.

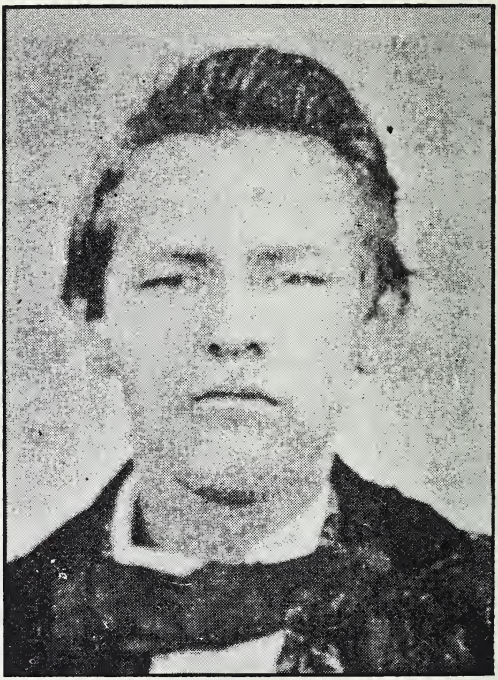
Whisenhunt, William, enlisted March 1, '62; prisoner May 12, '64; living, a farmer. (See sketch.)

WM. WHISANANT



Wm. Whisnant enlisted March 1st; prisoner May 12, '64. This photo represents a man who began life with an axe after his return from the war. His father was a laboring man, who raised a large family, having three daughters, triplets,—and supported them mainly by rail splitting, at which he was a greater expert than Abe. Lincoln. On his return from the war, engaged in farming and soon after began the manufacture of lumber on a small scale. He began to enlarge his business by buying timber land and manufacture it into lumber, and thus he continued until, today, Dec. 31, 1910, he owns more land in Jacob's Fork Township than any other man in the County, the lands lying on Jacob's Fork, containing nearly two thousand acres. He is one of the few clean men; he neither chews nor smokes tobacco, neither has he ever tasted liquor. He owes no man, but has a strong bank account. Let young men learn a lesson of energy and tact from this sketch.

Warlick, M. H., enlisted February 28, '62; wounded and died at Gettysburg. (See sketch.)



MAXWELL H. WARLICK

Maxwell H. Warlick enlisted February 28, 1863, in Company F, 23rd Regiment. He was wounded at Gettysburg August 1, 1863. He died at Point Lookout, where he was a captive. He was nursed by a Federal officer, Benj. O. Wade, who wrote his father of his triumphant death, and sent him a lock of his hair and his bible.

Workman, Daniel, enlisted March 5, '62; died in 1908.

Whitener, Newton, enlisted March 10, '62; wounded at Chancellorsville. (See sketch.)

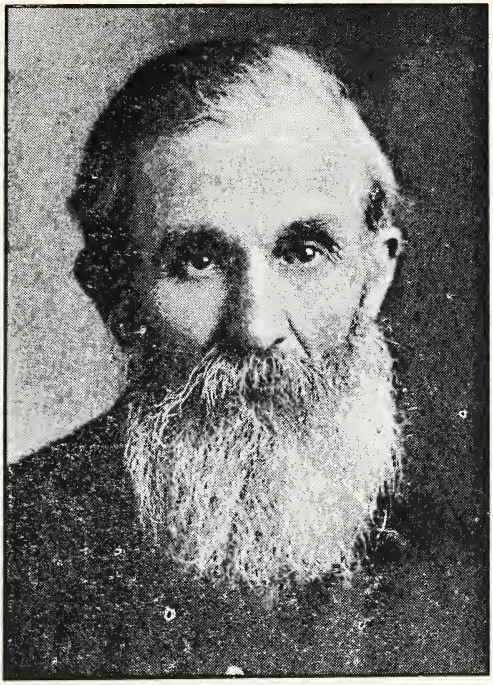
Yoder, A. M., enlisted September 1, '61; wounded three times, killed May 10, '64 at Spottsylvania.

Yoder, Robert, enlisted September 1, '63; killed May 10, '64 at Spottsylvania. Father and son buried in same grave.

Cobb, Columbus, enlisted in '62; died in the war.

Whitener, John A., enlisted February '65; died in 1908 in Hickory.

NEWTON WHITENER



Newton Whitener, son of Phillip Whitener, and Malinda Gross Whitener, entered the services in Co. F. 23rd Regiment, soon after its organization. He is said to be the Bravest of The Brave. At one time, in the thickest of the battle, he mounted the breastworks and told his comrades behind to load guns; he would do the shooting, and thus levelled many a Federal.

He was captured at Chancellorsville, and remained a prisoner until the close of the war. Some years ago, at one of the Hickory Fairs, Col. Gaither Hall, boasted his pedestrain feats, and offered a wager to any one who could outwalk him around the race track. Newton Whitener accepted the challenge, and came out far ahead of Hall, holding aloof the five dollar bill in great glee. He has been a hard worker all his life, and is now old and feeble being in his 74 th year.

COMPANY C, 28TH REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS

Company C, 28th Regiment Volunteers, was organized by Thos. L. Lowe at Newton, N. C., in the summer of 1861, numbering about 130 men. Left Newton August 13th, went to High Point, was organized into the 28th Regiment, and left there that fall to go into winter quarters at Wilmington. Remained there during the winter of 1861 guarding that section of the coast. In the spring of 1862 was called to Newbern, arrived there just in time to be in the evacuation, as Burnside's Fleet was already landing. We marched back to Kinston and there was organized into Branche's Brigade. After a short stay there we were called to Richmond, Va., and there organized into Gen. A. P. Hill's division and later, into Gen. Stonewall Jackson's corps, and then was engaged in the battle at Hanover Court House, where we had a sharp fight with the enemy. After this fight we took up camp west of Richmond, and then, on the 26th of June, we broke camp, crossed the Chickahominy and engaged McClelland's army on their right flank on Thursday evening above Mechanicsville, and was in all the great Seven Days battles—at Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Frazier's Farm and Malvern Hill from June 26th to July 1st, 1862. Was engaged in battle every day until the next Tuesday evening at Malvern Hill where McClelland's army, after a dreadful defeat, took shelter under cover of their gun boats on the James River, July 1st. This is known as the Seven Days battles around Richmond. Federal losses were over twenty thousand. Confederate losses were nineteen thousand, five hundred and thirty-three. (See Life of Gen. Lee, page 166.)

McClelland's army numbered about two hundred thousand troops, well armed, well equipped, well drilled and was inspected just before the battle by an English officer and pronounced to be the finest army in the world. We defeated this grand army of Gen. McClelland, this "young Napolean," as Gen. Lee called him, "met his Waterloo." After

a short stay in camp, east of Richmond, the first Maryland campaign was planned. And then taking up a long line of march, encountering the enemy at Cedar Run, where we had a sharp fight, defeating the enemy and driving them from the field. This was the 7th, 8th and 9th of August. Federal losses were one thousand and eight hundred. Confederate losses were one thousand, three hundred and fourteen. Continuing our march, we arrived at Manassas and engaged the Federal troops in battle. After two hard days fighting, we won a complete victory, driving the enemy in the direction of Washington. This is known as the second Manasses, or Bull Run battle. Hill's men fought with rocks from a railroad cut. Many men were killed by having their skulls broken with rocks. Federal losses were seventeen thousand; Confederate losses eight thousand. This was like unto the first Manasses battle.

When Scott and Wool did at us pull,
Across the country level,
We met them there and fought them fair,
And whipped them like the devil.

Continuing our march, we encountered the Federals at Ox Hill, near Leesburg. After a hard fight we drove the enemy from the field. After this battle, we crossed the Potomac River near Leesburg into Maryland, making a little stop at Fredrick, Md., and planting a battery on the hill directed solid shot against a railroad bridge. It soon yielded to our shots and tumbled into the stream. Continuing our march through Maryland, crossing the Potomac River back into Virginia near Williamsport, marching down the river via. Martinsburg to Harpers Ferry capturing about twelve thousand troops, and more arms and ammunition than we could get away with. This was a very important place as the United States had an arsenal here. It was also noted as the place where John Brown raised the first insurrection. John Smith first settled Virginia at Jamestown. John Brown first unsettled it at Harpers Ferry.

Now for Sharpsburg or Antietum. Then a double quick up the river to Shepard's town, crossing the Potomac River back into Maryland, engaging the enemy so as to relieve Gen. Longstreet and D. H. Hill who were in a deadly struggle with the enemy, with-driving them from the field that night. Federal losses eighteen thousand, Confederate three thousand. Crossing the Potomac at Shepard's Town, the enemy following us. We fought them to a finish, back

in and across the river. The broad surface of the Potomac was floating with dead bodies. Federal losses were three thousand, Confederate losses two hundred and sixty-one. We then tore up the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near Martinsburg; then took up camp at Bunkers Hill. After a short stay there, the cry was "for Fredricksburg." We broke camp at Bunker Hill and marched up through the Shenandoah Valley, where the destruction of war was visible everywhere. Crossing the Shenandoah River near Winchester, winding our way up the mountains, a distance of about nine miles, I saw we had reached the top. The army halted, and as I looked around me, I saw the cloud capped mountains of the Blue Ridge heaving her lofty peaks and smoky terits in the very clouds of heaven and basking her towering spires in the dazzling sunlight of eternal day. As we looked back over the blood stained valley, we beheld the Shenandoah, as she rolled her sporting waters through the valley, fertilizing thousands of acres of the most productive land, and yielding broad fields of sparkling water for the broad-billed duck and silver-scaled fish. Oh, what a scene! A valley once of peace and plenty now all laid to waste and dessolation. Now continuing our long and tedious march, we arrived at Fredricksburg and engaged the Federals in battle on December 13, 1862, and after a hard fought battle defeated the Federals, driving them back across the Rappahannock River. I shall never forget the scene of the women and children as they passed through our lines, some with babies in their arms. What became of them I never knew. Confederates lost four thousand, two hundred and one, Federals lost twelve thousand, three hundred and twenty-one. Then we went in camp below Fredricksburg for the winter of 1862-63.

Breaking camp in the spring of '63, we arrived at Chancelorsville and engaged the Federals in battle on the 2nd and 3rd of May. This proved to be one of the bloodiest battles of the war. Gen. Stonewall Jackson was wounded on the evening of the 2nd, and died at Guinea Station on Sunday, May 10th. I shall never forget that memorable day—May 3rd. The second shell that was thrown from the enemy busted in our ranks, just to my left. I turned my

eyes and saw the mangled bodies of Marcus Seitz, Jones Smyre and Laban Yount—all perished- and Solomon Honeycutt badly wounded. This impressiveness of my surroundings hushed my voice and filled my eyes with tears. Leaving our dead behind

Steadily we step adown the slope;
Steadily we climb the hill;
Steadily we load, steadily we fire,
Marching right onward still.

Confederate losses were ten thousand, two hundred and eighty-one, Federal losses were seventeen thousand, one hundred and ninety-seven. The writer of this sketch had his right arm broken in front of the Chancelorsville House, near the plank road. Now a second invasion of the North was planned. Leaving Chancelorsville, crossing the Blub Ridge and the Shenandoah river, marching down the valley, driving the Federal scouts out of the way. Crossing the Patomac near Williamsport, we marched through Maryland, arriving at Gettysburg, Pa., and engaging the Federals on July 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. This battle was one of the most deadly conflicts of the Civil war. The map of the battle field shows that Lane's Brigade went as far as the farthest. Losses in the battle of Gettysburg were heavy on both sides. Confederate losses were over twenty thousand, Federal losses were twenty-three thousand, one hundred and ninety.

We withdrew from the battle field on July 4th, and in returning from that great battle, we intercepted the Federals at Falling Waters. After a sharp fight we gave the Federals to understand that we only wanted time to recross the Potomac back into Virginia. And after a strenuous march we finally arrived at Liberty Mills, near Gordonsville, and went into camp for the winter of 1863-64. After spending the winter here, we broke camp on May 1st, and on the 5th, 6th and 7th, we engaged the Federals in the Wilderness. True the name; a wilderness it was. After three days battling with the enemy we were led out of the Wilderness—not by Joshua of old, but by Gen. Robt. E. Lee,—but only to be engaged in a more deadly conflict at Spottsylvania Court House on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th

of May, it being the fortune, or misfortune, as it was, on the 12th, for the 28th Regiment to be placed where they fell into that historic bloody angle where hand to hand conflicts ensued, and where blood flowed like water. No wonder Gen. Sherman's definition of war was "hell." In the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, Gen. Grant's losses, since passing the Rapidam, from May 4th to May 16th, were more than forty thousand men. In Spottsylvania county there were five great battles fought: The first and second Fredricksburg, Chancelorsville, Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House. All in a radius of fifteen miles. Men gave their lives by the thousands and poured out their blood in torrents. We have nothing in history to equal it. This Regiment, the 28th, Lane's Brigade, was in all these battles and suffered heavily, and was complimented highly by Gen. A. P. Hill and Gen. Lane for their bravery and good behavior.

Now the march to Chickahominy on May 21st, 1864. Gen. Grant withdrew from Spottsylvania and commenced his move towards Richmond; Gen. Lee moving paralel with the enemy, determined to force him east of Richmond. We had a sharp engagement at North Anna river and near Noel's Station on the 22nd and 23rd of May, also at Jericho Ford. Arriving on June 2nd at Cold Harbor Ridge, and on the morning of the 3rd, just at the break of day, there was just light enough to guide the troops, the second great battle of Cold Harbor Ridge began. This was the same ground that was contested by Gen. Lee and McClelland two years previous. A fearful struggle took place in the works soon after the battle began. The enemy was repulsed time after time and driven back with fearful loss. The attack ended at 12 o'clock. Every attack of the enemy had been successfully repelled, and the battle closed with the Confererates in full posession of their works. Confederate losses were twelve hundred, Federal losses thirteen thousand. This ended the campaign north of the James river. The Federal losses since the passing of the Rapidan river were more than sixty thousand men, ten thousand more than Lee's total strength. Confederate losses eighteen thousand.

Passing south of the James River, we took up our posi-

tion in front of Petersburg where we were in many hard fought battles during the summer, fall and winter of 1864 and 1865, until the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond on April 2rd 1865. One of our hardest fought battles in defence of Petersburg was on July 25th 1864 at Ream's and Malone's stations. Heath's division and Lane's Brigade were advanced under cover of guns of Pegram's battery, until directly in front of the works, when a rush was made which resulted in the capture of the whole line—not however, before the enemy had been driven off in a desperate hand to hand struggle in the works, in which clubs, muskets and bayonets were used freely. The Confederate losses were seven hundred and twenty. Federal losses two thousand. After retiring from this battle constant skirmishing occurred between the two armies, and many sharp encounters took place between the hostill cavelry forces, the most brilliant of all those affairs was the dash made by Gen. Hampton into the Federal lines in September. It was known that Gen. Grant had a large drove of cattle grazing in Prince George county. This information was gained by Gen. Hampton from a letter to Gen. Grant which he intercepted. The letter stated that the cattle had been sent to the neighborhood of Sycamore Church, and that they were in splended condition. Hampton, at once, determined to secure the beeves which were much needed by our army. Hampton leaving Petersburg on the 14th of September and ariving at Sycamore Church; and, at daylight on the morning of the 16th, he surprised and stormed this position, capturing the works and camp of the enemy and three hundred prisoners and all the cattle, about twenty-five hundred in number were secured. And the object of the expedition being accomplished, Hampton set off on his return. Fitzhuhg Lee brought up the rear, the captured cattle marching between. The beeves stretched out over a line of four miles, but were skilfully handled. And from time to time, he had to drive off the enemy's cavelry on his way back. He finally succeeded in reaching Petersburg safely with all his captures at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, having lost only fifty men during the expedition. This was the greatest cattle victory during the war. A nice presentation of Hampton to the hungry Confederates. Steak

for breakfast, steak for dinner and steak for supper.

And now during the remainder of the fall and winter of 1864 and 1865, we were in all the principal battles and witnessed all the principal events up to the blowing up of the great tunnel which formed a crater and looked like a second Mount Vesuvious where the negro troops with the whites rushed in to break our line. But our artillery being trained on the crater, mowed them down by the hundreds. They were caught in their own death trap. Now the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond. On the morning of the 2nd of April, Lee had decided to abandon the cities he had so long defended. As we passed out and looked back we saw that which added more to the horror, destruction—great clouds of smoke go up from the two great cities, where men poured out their life's blood and perished by the tens of thousands. We saw our fate was sealed, our cause lost. Now our last retreat back to Appomattox court house, where Gen. Lee surrendered the remnant of the grandest army of fighting men the world ever produced.

Now in conclusion, I will say the war between the States was undoubtedly one of the most interesting events in the pages of modern history. Being a veteran of the Civil war, I could mention many thrilling narrations of battle scenes, daring adventures, narrow escapes and feats of personal prowess during the war—all tending to make indelible impressions upon the tablets of memory.

The writer feels a willingness to contribute his mite to the store of accumulated materials relating to the Confederate soldiers now waiting to be molded into finished historic shape by one of her gifted sons. Our flag of the Confederacy is furled, and will live in song and story, though its folds are in the dust.

This company met their responsibilities and performed their duties faithfully and courageously; and on all occasions when the fire of the battles spread its deadly pall over the battle fields, they proved to be as brave as the bravest.

J. P. Little

1st Lieut. and Ensign, Co. C, 28 Regt.

COMPANY C. 28TH REGIMENT.

OFFICERS.

Lowe, Thos. L., Capt.; commissioned August 31; promoted August 13, '61; promoted Major September 21, '61; died in the war. (See sketch and Photo.)

THOMAS L. LOWE

Col. Thos. L. Lowe was born April 27th 1831. He remained with his father, Isaac Lowe, on the farm until 16 years of age. He went to Charlotte and engaged as clerk for Williams & Co., and remained there four years, during which time he taught penmanship, which was remunerative. He came home and by the aid of his father he entered Catawba College in 1852. During his college course, he became quite a writer and speaker. In the fall of 1854, he taught school near Lincolnton. In April 6th 1854 he was married to Anna D. Coulter. After that he became a permanent resident of Catawba County, teaching school and surveying. When the call came for volunteers in 1861, he made up a company of 130 Catawba boys and was mustered into service. He was elected Lieutenant Colonel when his company was formed into the 28th regiment. He held this command until his death which occurred six miles beyond Richmond at the residence of Dr. Bulock. His body was brought home and buried in the historic grave yard at Grace Church, and which is marked by a monument. A great soldier fell before the enemy, death in the very sun light of a bright future.

Linebarger, James T., commissioned May 12, '62; promoted from 1st Lieutenant, wounded at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg; now living at Rock Hill, S. C.

Kent, Jno., 1st Lieutenant, commissioned May 3, '62; died July 4, '62.

Gilbert, Jacob H., Lieutenant, commissioned May 13, '61; now living.

Cline, E. Elkanah, 2nd Lieutenant, commissioned May 13, 61; a farmer, living near Granite Falls, N. C. (Transferred to 57th Company E.) (See sketch.)

Thornburg, M. A., 2nd Lieutenant, commissioned August 4, '62; promoted; died July 1910. (See sketch.)

J. P. LITTLE

J. P. Little enlisted in company C, at Newton on August 13, 1861. He was at this time only sixteen years of age, and the examining officer, thinking the boy too young to enlist, refused to accept him at first but through persistent pleadings of the youth to fight for a cause that he thought was just he was at length accepted.

Even at this early age he was cultivated to no small degree. His manners were frank and candid, and the more intimately he was known, the better he was beloved. Never was he known to shrink from any toil, however painful, nor quail before any danger.

He had a high regard for his superior officers, and more still for the commission which he filled, as examplified in an anecdote told by his comrades. At the Battle of the Wilderness when the soldiers had become somewhat routed, in order to rally them again the brave Captain Lovell

reached up to shake the flag that Little was carrying but the fearless ensign, reaching for his pistol, gave the Captain to understand that he was man enough to carry that flag and for him to let it alone.

He was in many of the principal battles of the war, namely, Hanover Court House, Seven Days' Fight around Richmond, Cedar run, Second Manassas, or Bull Run, Oz Hill, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, or Anteitum, Shepardstown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, and Spottsylvania Court House.

At the Battle of Frazier's Farm he received a wound in the thigh, and was also wounded at Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania Court House. At the latter place he was in the famous Bloody Angle and was taken a prisoner here. Later he was sent to Elmira, New York where he was held during the remainder of the war.

He returned home in the summer of 1865 and then completed his education. He is now a merchant in Hickory.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Thornburg, Mathias A., 1st Sergeant, enlisted August 13, '61; promoted 2nd Lieutenant August 4th, '62; living near Hudson, N. C., a manufacturer.

Setzer, Franklin A., 2nd Sergeant, enlisted August 13, '61; died since the war.

Austin, Coleman, 4th Sergeant, enlisted August 13, '61; promoted 2nd Lieutenant; killed July 3, '63 at Gettysburg.

Turner, Geo E., 1st Corporal, enlisted August 13, '61; promoted Sergeant; killed July 9, '63 at Jordan Springs.

Little, Joshua, A., 2nd Corporal, enlisted August 13, '61; promoted Sergeant; wounded at Ox Hill and at White Oak Swamps; died in City Point.

Flowers, Noah F., 3rd Corporal; enlisted August 13, '61; died July 25, '62.

Ecard, Rufus, 4th Corporal, enlisted August 13, '61; promoted Sergeant; killed, December 13, '62 at Fredericksburg.

PRIVATES.

Asbury, Wm.,

Asbury, Sidney; still living.

Bolch, Marcus, enlisted August 13, '61; wounded at Manassas and at Chancellorsville; now living, a farmer.

Bolch, Aaron, enlisted August 13, '61; promoted Corporal; wounded at Gettysburg; living, a farmer.

Bolch, Abel, enlisted March 15, '61; wounded at Cold Harbor; died since the war.

Bolch, Emanuel, enlisted March 15, '61; died August 15, '62 at Chancellorsville.

Bolch, Wm., enlisted March 15, '61; died July 15, '62.

Bolch, Logan, enlisted March 14, '63; wounded at Gettysburg and died of wound.

NATHANIEL BOLCH

Nathaniel Bolch enlisted in Company C. 28th N. C. Regiment late in the war. He was a good soldier. Since the war he has lived on the farm, making a good, honest living. He is yet active and bids fair to live and bless his county many years yet. So may it be.

Bolick, Henkle P., enlisted March 14, '63; wounded and died at Gettysburg.

Bumgarner, Sydney, enlisted August 13, '61; died August 1, '62.

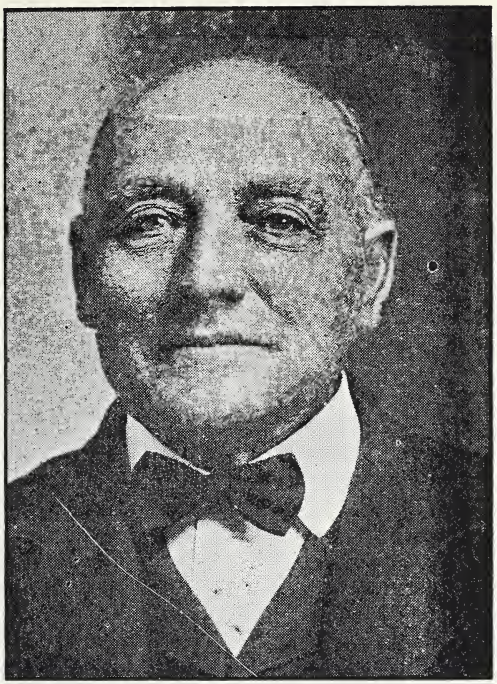
Bumgarner, Allen, enlisted August 13, '61. (See sketch.

Bumgarner, David, enlisted March 15, '62; wounded at Chancellorsville, and captured July 28, '64; died 1910.

Barger, Moses, enlisted September 9, '61; died May 25, '62 at Charlottsville.

Barger, Josiah W., enlisted March 15, '62; wounded and died May 20, '63 at Guinea Station.

ALLEN L. BUMGARDNER



Allen L. Bumgardner enlisted in Company C. 28th Regiment on Aug. 13th 1861. He was counted one of the bravest of the brave. He was wounded once, and on leaving the battle field, he found a friend unable to retire. He picked him up and carried him to a secure place, and went and found a litter-bearer to care for his friend. He came from the war with nothing to begin life with save a kind and energetic soul, Today he is a successful farmer, having land, money and friends. He is a jolly, good fellow. Everybody likes him. A noble Veteran, as brave in life's conflicts as in the battles of war, and just as sympathetic.

Barger, Allen, enlisted March 15, '62; died in October 1910.

Barger, David; living, a farmer.

Barger, Gilbert; died of wound.

Barger, Noah, enlisted March 11, '62; died October 3, 1910

Barger, Marcus, enlisted March 15, '62; a farmer, living near Hickory, N. C.

Bowman, Calvin, M., enlisted March 15, '62; died in the war.

Bolch, Jordan, enlisted April 4, '64; died since the war.

Cline, Sylvanus, enlisted March 2nd. '63; a farmer, living near Hickory, N. C.

Cline, J. Timothy, enlisted February 12, '64; a farmer, living near Hickory, N. C.

Cline, Adolphus, enlisted April 6, '64; living.

Campbell, Adolphus L., enlisted August 13, '61; died July 18, '63 of wound received at Gettysburg.

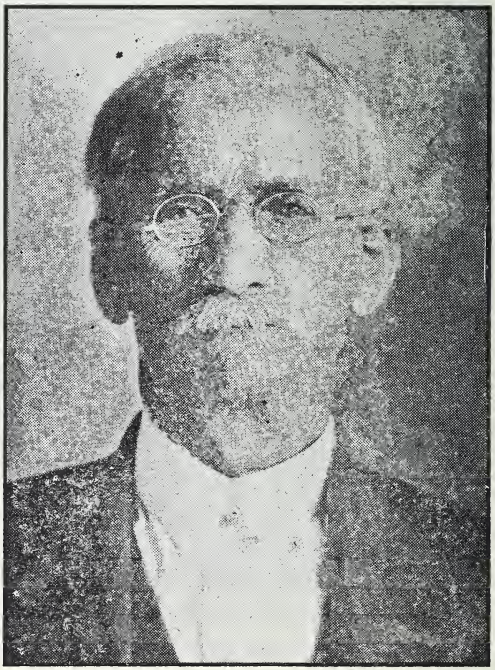
Campbell, Wilburn A., enlisted August 13, '61; discharged December 20, '61; living at Waynesville, N. C.

Cook, Abel, enlisted September 9, '62; died of wound at home since the war.

Cook, Lawson, enlisted March 15, '62; died since the war.

Clippard, John, enlisted March 15, '62; died since the war.

Carter, Joshua, enlisted March 13, '61; wounded at Chancellorsville; now living. (See sketch).



JOSHUA C. CARTER

Joshua C. Carter enlisted in Company C. 28th N. C. Regiment on Aug. 13th 1861. He was in the battles of Newbern, this State; Harpers Ferry, Chancellorsville and Manasses. In the battle of Manasses, he received a slight wound. He was also in other engagements. It is said by his officers that he was an excellent soldier. This is a high compliment to a private, a man "behind the gun."

Cline, Monroe J., enlisted March 13, '61; died at Winchester.

Cline, Maxwell A., enlisted August 13, '61; died since the war.

Cline, Jno. L. H., enlisted February 18, '63; killed May 2, '64.

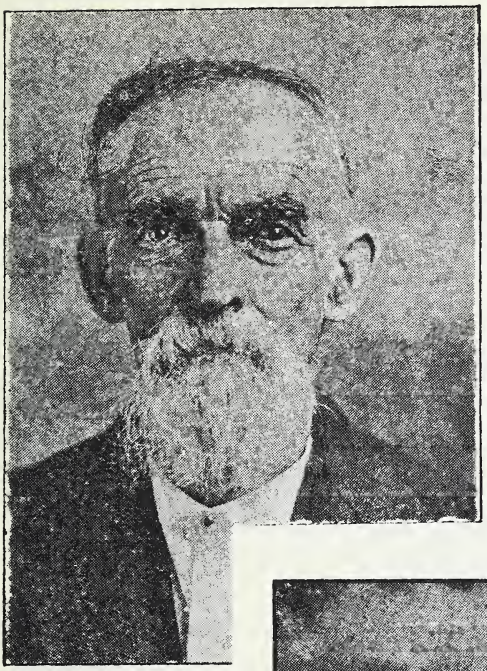
Cline, Alfred J., enlisted August 13, '61; died since the war.

Cline, Ambrose, enlisted March 14, '63; killed near Richmond.

Conrad, A. Henry, enlisted August 13, '61; killed at P. Mills.

Deal, Junius, enlisted August 13, '61; died of wound received at Manassas, August 13, '62.

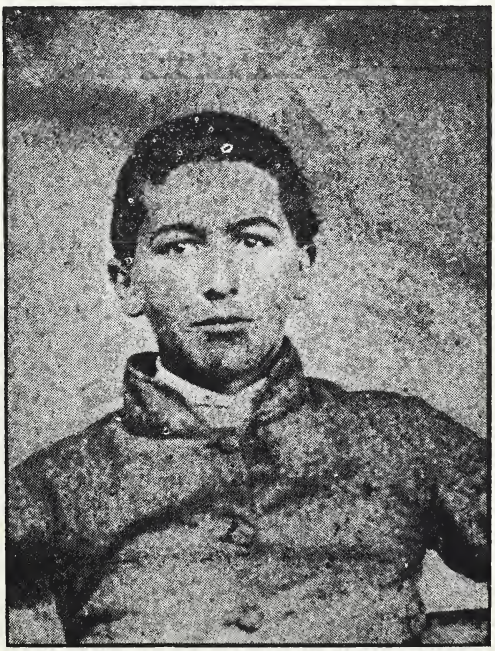
Deal, Levi, enlisted March 14, '63; died June 10, '63.



TIMOTHY CLINE

Timothy Cline enlisted late in the war. He was quite young but served with distinction till the close.

On his return home he began life again on the farm. Despite many obstacles, by industry, economy and good tact, he ammassed quite a competency of those things that tend to render home comfortable and happy.

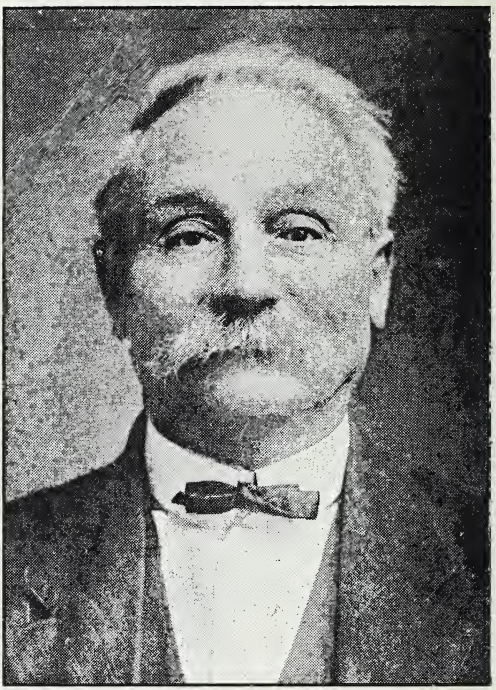


HENRY A. CONRAD

Henry A. Conrad enlisted in Company C, 28th N. C. Regiment on Aug. 13th, 1861. We are sorry that we could not get a full account of Henry. There are four of the Conrad boys, all of whom are said to be brave, noble boys. This one has been placed in this book by one of his younger brothers.

Drum, David J., enlisted August 13, '61. (See sketch and photo)

DAVID J. DRUM



David J. Drum enlisted in company C. 28th Regiment at its formation. He was in every battle in which his company engaged except the Second Fredricksburg battle. He was sick at the time. At the battle of Ream's station he was firing from the breast works when an enemy's ball broke both bones in his leg just below the knee. Trying to step, his leg doubled up and he fell on the enemy's side. He begged his captain, Captain Lineberger, to have him lifted back on the other side. He said "If I detail two men to every wounded man, who'll do the fighting?" In a minute, down came the Captain who shamed Drum for begging. The enemy captured the breast works, and they carried him to the woods where he lay all night in the rain. The Federal army retreated, and he was carried to Petersburg where his leg was amputated. In three days he took gangrene. The Surgeous said he must die. To make room he was carried to the Deadhouse. A lady from Gordonsville came through hunting for her wounded husband. When finding him, she also took Drum in her care and tenderly waited on them both until they were able to go back to the hospital. Drum has never forgotten that kind lady. If this should ever fall under her eyes, let her again accept the profound thanks of Dave Drum. He was later sent home. In his words—"Poor as a church mouse"—he began farming. With industry and good management, he has made marvelous success. He has lands, stock, tools and everything to be found on an improved farm. With money in bank, with the confidence of the people, proves how good and kind the Giver of all Good has been to him and his, for which, they are all glad, and greatful.

Drum, Joseph M., enlisted March 15, '62; wounded at Cold Harbor; killed August 9, '62 at Manassas 2nd.

Eckard, Cyrus, enlisted August 13, '61; captured and died June 29, '62 at Governor's Island.

Fry, Jacob A., enlisted September 2, '61; now living.

Fry, Ephraim M., enlisted August 13, '61; wounded at Gettysburg. Dead.

Fry, Andrew J., enlisted August 13, '61; no account.

Fisher, Geo., enlisted March 15, '62; died in the war.

Fulbright, Jno., enlisted March 14, '63; no account.

Goins, Phillip P., enlisted August 13, '61; wounded at Chancellorsville. Died since the war.

Goodson, James, enlisted August 13, '61; wounded at Frazier's Pond. Dead.

Grice, James C., enlisted September 2, '61; wounded at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Died since the war.

Grice, H. Lee, enlisted August 12, '63; killed at Reams Station.

Gabriel, A. Alonzo, enlisted March 15, '62; transferred to 23 Regiment; promoted Sergeant. No account. beyond this.

Hefner, Marcus, enlisted August 13, '61; killed May 3, '63 at Chancellorsville.

Hefner, Serenus, enlisted August 13, '61; wounded September 20, '64. Living.

Hefner, David, enlisted August 13, '61; wounded at Gettysburg; died since the war.

Huffman, George, enlisted in '64; wounded and died at Farmville.

Huffman, Jno. F., enlisted April 13, '61; wounded at Cold Harbor; died of wound.

Huffman, Levi L., enlisted April 13, '61. A farmer; now living.

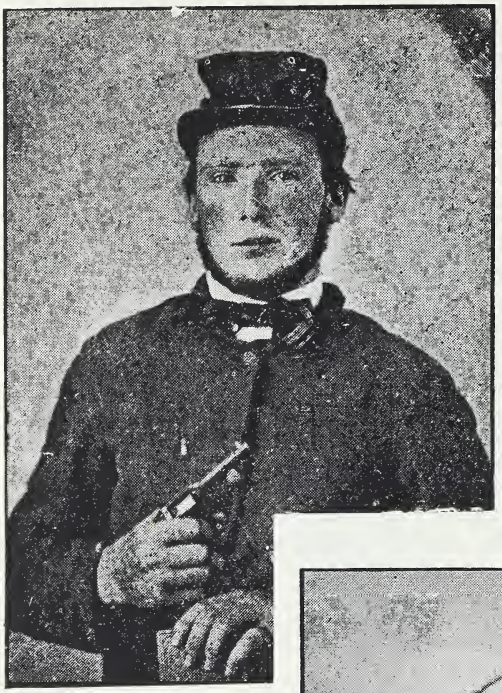
Huffman, Daniel W., enlisted August 13, '61; wounded at Manassas. (See sketch.)

Huffman, Jeremiah, enlisted August 13, '61; wounded at Cold Harbor; died of wound.

Huffman, Marcus, enlisted March 15, '62; died July 2, '62; prisoner at Governor's Island.

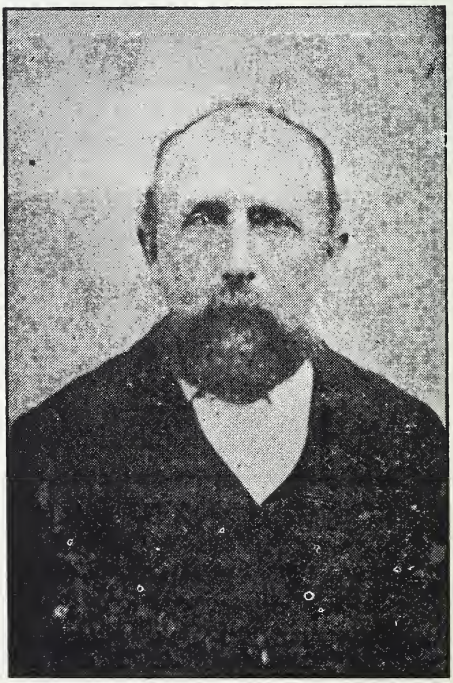
Huffman, Elijah, enlisted March 15, '62; died December 10, '62.

Hefner, Levi, enlisted August 13, '61; wounded at Ox Hill and Fredericksburg. A farmer, died in 1910. (See sketch and Photo)



LEVI HEFNER

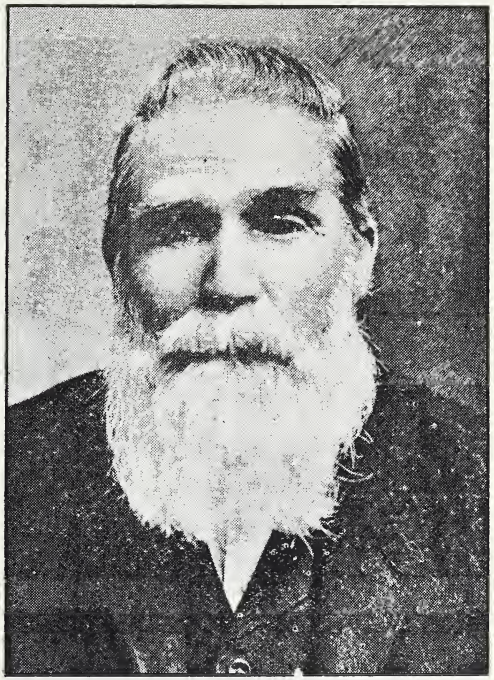
Levi Hefner enlisted in Company C, 28th Regiment on Aug. 13th, 1861. His experience as a soldier was quite varied. He was twice wounded: once at Ox Hill and again at Fredricksburg. He was a good man. He spent his life on the farm, and laid down life's battles in 1910 to answer the roll call of the captain of his salvation. He was loved and respected by his friends who were many. They honor his memory.



DANIEL W. HUFFMAM

Daniel W. Huffman enlisted in Company C, 28th Regiment on Aug. 13th, 1861. He served with his company faithfully. At the battle of Manassas he was wounded. Since the war he has been a successful farmer and a good citizen. He is still active in every good word and deed, and has the confidence of his neighbors.

Huffman, Elijah J., enlisted March 15, '62. Died June 6, '63 in Virginia.



LEVI L. HUFFMAN

Levi L. Huffman enlisted in Company C, 28th N. C. Regiment on August 13, 1861. He survived the war and is another monument to Catawba's industrious Dutch stock. He is yet active on his farm. His home is noted for Southern hospitality and good things to eat.

Harmon, Abel, enlisted August 13, 61. Missing at Falling Water.

Harmon, D. Monroe, enlisted August 13, '61; wounded at Chancellorsville; promoted corporal. Died since the war.

Harmon, Rufus D., enlisted August 13, '61, wounded. Died since the war.

Herman, Phanuel J., enlisted August 13, '61; wounded at Gettysburg; promoted Sergeant. A farmer, now living near Newton. (See photo and sketch.)

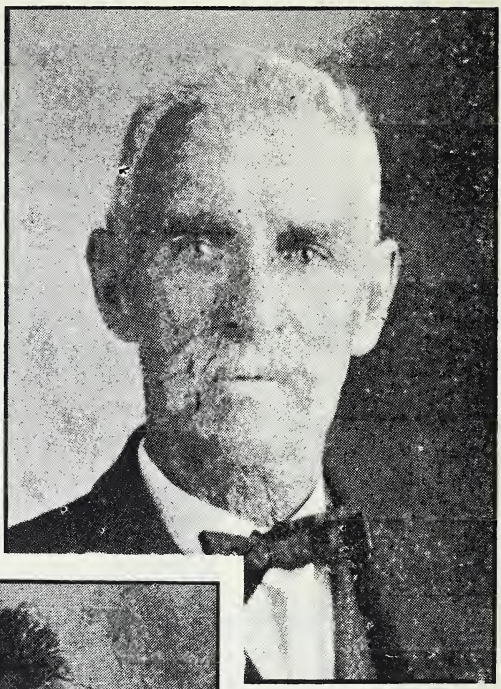
Herman, Geo. D., enlisted August 13, '61; wounded at 2nd Manassas; promoted Corporal; killed at Wilderness.

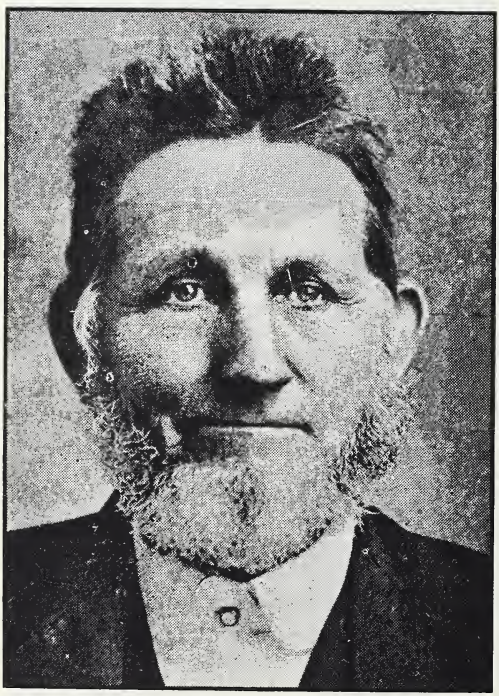
Herman, D. Alexander, enlisted March 15, '62; died March 27, '62 at Gordonsville.

Herman, W. Henry, enlisted March 15, '62; died July 8, '62.

PHAMUEL J. HERMAN

Phamuel J. Herman enlisted in Company C, 28th N. C. Regiment on August 13, 1861. He was wounded in the battle at Gettysburg. For duty well done, he was promoted to Sergeant. He survived the war, and on his return, he engaged in farming at which he has been successful. He is now in declining health. When he departs this life, Catawba county will have lost one of her most law-abiding and honored citizens.





NOAH HUITT

Noah Huitt enlisted late in the war, he being quite young. At the close of the war he came home and began farming near Conover. He is still an active man, and has many friends all over the county. A good soldier, a good citizen.

Houston, Martin L., enlisted August 13, '61; died of wound received at Cold Harbor, July 17, '62.

Houston, John W., enlisted August 13, '61; died since the war.

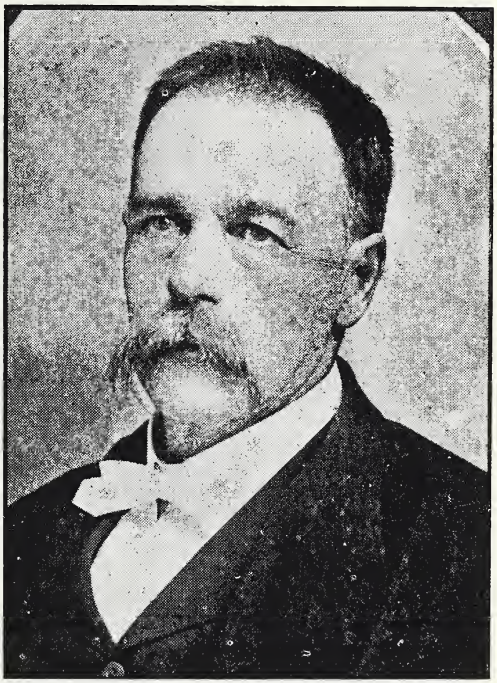
Houston, Jacob F., enlisted March 15, '62; wounded at Shepardstown and Gettysburg; promoted Corporal. Now living.

Heffner, Geo., enlisted March 15, '62; died since the war.

Heffner, Wilson, enlisted March 15, '62; wounded at Chancellorsville; killed by train since the war.

Holler, Adley D., enlisted April 11, '62. (See sketch and Photo)

A. D. HOLLER



A. D. Holler was a carpenter and was at work near Chester, S. C. Hence volunteered in the Chester Rifles on April 11th 1861. He was thrice wounded around Richmond. He was at Fort Sumpter and heard the first gun. Typhoid fever kept him in the hospital ten months. He was transfered from the 6th S. C. Regiment to company C 28th N. C. Regiment. After his second wound at————————, he was carried a mile to a place of safety by Allen Bumgardner who also was wounded. He finally surrendered at Appomattox. He returned home, soon married and reared an intelligent family of children in Rock Hill, S. C. where he now lives. A very successful contractor and builder, and a jolly good fellow even now at the age of 70.

Hass, Sydney, enlisted February 6, '64; died since the war.

Herman, Daniel, enlisted May 6, '61; died in the war.

Hahn, D. Newton, enlisted March 15, '62; wounded at Gettysburg and died of same.

Holler, Lemuel, enlisted March 15, '62; wounded at Gettysburg; living at Rock Hill, S. C.

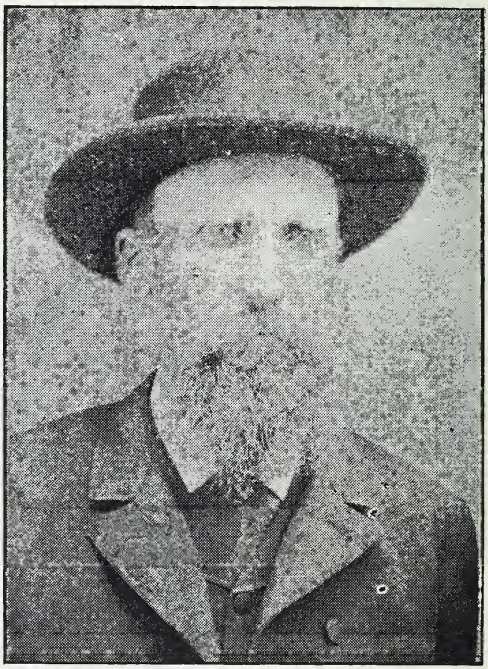
Honeycutt, Solomon, enlisted March 15, '62; wounded at Chancellorsville. Living.

Hass, Jno. A., enlisted August 13, '61; wounded at Chancellorsville. Living.

Harwell, Watson A., enlisted March 13. '63; wounded at Gettysburg. Died since the war.

RUFUS D. HERMAN

Rufus D. Herman enlisted in Company C, 28th N. C. Regiment on Aug. 13th, 1961. This faithful soldier was once wounded. He was captured by the enemy and spent ten months in prison. He lived to see the close of the struggle. This photo was taken when he was at the age of forty years. He died in 1889, loved and honored, a loss to the county, one of its noblest sons.



Kayler, Alfred, enlisted in '64; wounded in chin. Living.

Killian, Elisha, enlisted August 13, '61. Died since war.

Killian, Calvin M., enlisted August 13, '61. Died July 1, '62 of wound received at Frazier's Farm.

Killian, Joseph, enlisted March 15, '62. Killed.

Kent, John, enlisted September 9, '61. Promoted 1st Lieutenant. Died July 4, '62.

Killian C. Jasper, enlisted. Living.

Linebarger, Monroe M., enlisted November 16, '63. Died in the war.

Linebarger, F. Middleton, enlisted October 25, '64; died since the war.

Little, Joshua A., enlisted August 13, '61; promoted Sergeant; died of wound in prison.

Little, J. Pinkney, enlisted August 12, '61; wounded at Frazier's Farm and Chancellorsville. (See sketch and Photo.)

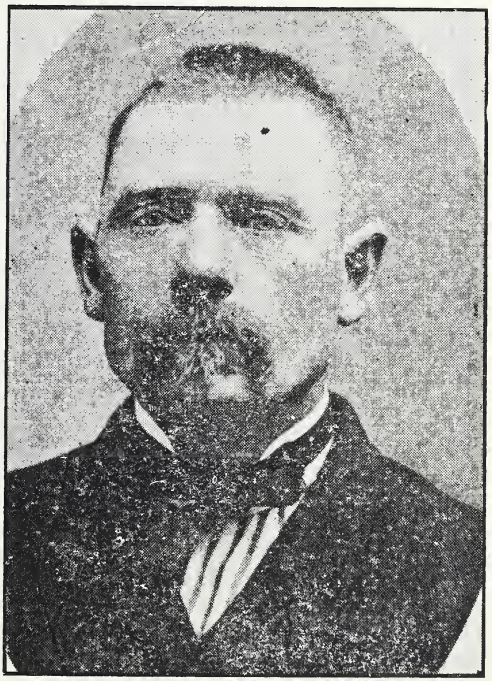
Linebarger, Levi W., enlisted March 15, '62; promoted 1st Sergeant; killed in the war at Farmville.

Linebarger, Avery P., enlisted March 15, '62; wounded at Shepherdstown; died in the war.

Link, Ephriam M., enlisted March 15, '62; killed at Gettysburg.

Lail, Pollycarp, enlisted March 14, '63; living at Conover. (See sketch. and Photo.)

POLYCARP LAIL



Polycarp Lail, when quiet a youth, enlisted for the war on March 14, 1463. He went right into active service. He was wounded at Spottsylvania Court House. Before recovering from the wound he took fever. After returning to the army he had some narrow escapes. At the wilderness battle he and Adley Holler, being color guards, and not observing the retreat of their regiment, stood by the colors, Ensign Little having been wounded. In making their escape they were saved by only Providence from being mangled with bullets. On his return home he engaged in farming near Conover. He has lived a quiet but industrious life and as a reward has a comfortable home and many friends.

Lail, Abel, enlisted August 12, '63; now living in Alexander county.

Lail, Cicero, enlisted March 15, '62; wounded at Ox Hill; missing in action, July 28, '64.

Linebarger, Jacob A., enlisted June 22, '61; transferred from 23 Regiment; wounded at Chancellorsville; died July 5, '63 of wound received at Gettysburg.

Linebarger, T. James, enlisted August 13, '61; promoted Captain; wounded at Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and Chancellorsville. Living.

LEVI W. LINEBERGER

Levi W. Lineberger enlisted in company C. 28th Regiment on March 15th 1862. No record of him has been furnished us. Moore's Roster says he was promoted to Sergeant which indicates his popularity and courage as a soldier.

Martin, William A., enlisted August 13, '61; wounded at Gettysburg; living.

Martin, James W., enlisted September 5, '61; wounded at Manassas; died September 27, '62.

Martin, Robt., enlisted September 6, '61; died July 15, '62 at Governor's Island.

Moose, Jno. B., enlisted August 13, '61; died July 11, '62 of wound at Hanover's Court House.

Miller, Marcus, enlisted August 13, '61; died in the war.

Miller, Wm. J., enlisted August 13, '61; killed July 3, '63 at Gettysburg.

Miller, Samuel E., enlisted September 9, '61; died June 6, '63 at Lynchburg.

Miller, W., enlisted March 15, '62; wounded at Frazier's Farm and Gettysburg; dead.

Miller, Caleb, enlisted March 16, '62; died in the war.

Miller, David E., enlisted March 15, '63; wounded at Wilderness; died in '72. (See sketch.)

Pitts, Conrad, enlisted August 13, '61; wounded and died.

Pitts, W. Henry, enlisted August 13, '61; died August 31, '62.

Propst, Alfred, enlisted August 13, '61; died January 29, '63 at Lynchburg.

Punch, Robt. W., enlisted September 9, '61; died December 16, '63, of wound received at Gettysburg.

Punch, Joseph L., enlisted August 13, '61; discharged June 15, '62; dead.

Punch, Wm. S., enlisted September 9, '61; died July 15, '63.

Poovey, Josiah A., enlisted March 14, '62; wounded at Gettysburg; Living.

Poovey, Wm. H., enlisted August 13, '61; wounded at Shepardstown; Living.

Poovey, Hiram H., enlisted March 14, '62; living, a farmer.

Poovey, David A., enlisted March 14, '62; wounded at Chancellorsville; missing at Gettysburg.

Poovey, Wm. F., enlisted September 1, '62; died December 10, '62.

Poovey, Julius A., enlisted January 27, '63; wounded at Gettysburg and Wilderness. A farmer, living near Hickory. (See sketch and Photo.)

Poovey, A. Levi, enlisted January 27, '63; wounded at Gettysburg; died since the war.

Poovey, Henry F., enlisted March 14, '63; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, '63.

Pollard, Hiram, enlisted September 9, '61; wounded at 2nd Manassas; died since the war.

Rader, W. Pinkney, enlisted August 13, '61. Living near Newton, N. C.

Reynolds, James A., enlisted September 2, '61; missing at Gettysburg.

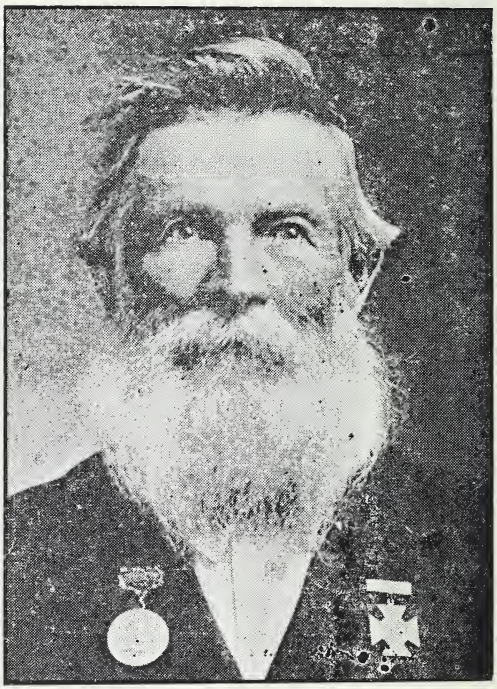
Rink, Henry, enlisted March 15, '62; wounded and prisoner at Hanover Court House.

Starr, Lee, enlisted in '64; died since the war.

Spencer, Eli, enlisted August 13, '61; wounded at Cedar Run; died since the war.

Spencer, J. Pinkney, enlisted August 13, '61; wounded at Cold Harbor. Living. (See sketch and Photo.)

J. PINKNEY SPENCER



J. Pinkney Spencer enlisted in Company C. 23th N. C., Regiment, on Aug. 13th 1861. He was one among the dutiful and faithful soldiers of Company C. In the battle of Cold Harbor, he had his hand shot to pieces. He, however, had his hand patched up, returned to his post, and remained until the surrender. He settled near Conover and engaged in farming. Like most of the soldiers, he has made his life's work a success. He has been active and liberal in church work. He is now an honored official of his town, Conover. The author wishes to say to his credit that he has been an active helper in the production of the "Catawba Soldier of the Civil War." Thanks to him and may he live out a happy old age.

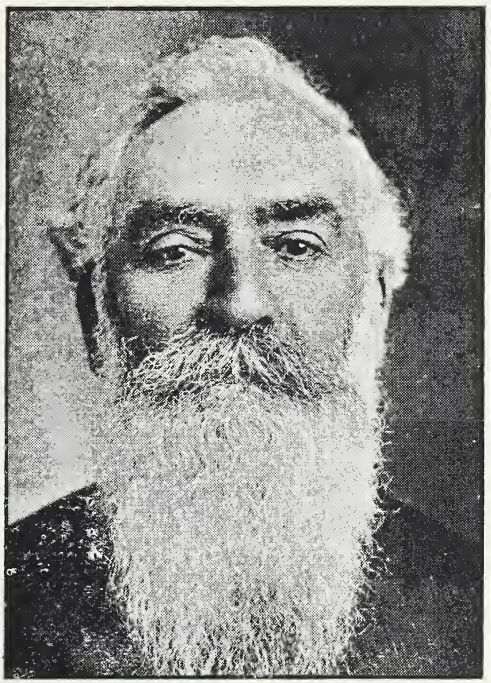
Sigemore, Jno. E., enlisted August 13, '61; died June 30, '62.

Sipe, David, enlisted August 13, '61; killed July 3, '63 at Gettysburg.

Summit, Hegler P., enlisted September 2, '61; prisoner and died July 30, '62 at Governor's Island.

Smyre, Jones, enlisted September 2, '61; died May 3, '63.

Sigmon, Maxwell A., enlisted August 13, '61; promoted Corporal; wounded at Gettysburg. A farmer, now living near Hickory, N. C. (See sketch)



MAXWELL A. SIGMON

Maxwell A. Sigmon enlisted in Company C, 28th N. C. Regiment on August 13th, 1861. For faithful service, he was promoted to Corporal. He was wounded at Gettysburg. He lived through the war and came home and has spent his life on the farm with reasonable success.

Sigmon, Martin M., enlisted March 15, '62; wounded at Cedar Run; missing in action May 12, '64.

Seaboch, Geo. W., enlisted September 9, '61; died since the war.

Seaboch, J. Pinkney, enlisted September 9, '61; killed June 27, '62.

Seaboch, W. H., enlisted March 15, '62; killed.

Sigmon, J. Isaiah, enlisted March 15, '62; died May 29, '62 at Charlottsville.

Seitz, Marcus, enlisted March 15, '62; killed at Fredericksburg.

Seitz, Laban M., enlisted March 15, '62; discharged January 26, '63 for wound received at Chancellorsville; died since the war.

Sigmon, Noah, enlisted March 14, '63; killed in the war.

Starr, Elon M., enlisted March 14, '63; died since the war.

Starr, J. Abel, enlisted March 14, 63; died since the war.

Spencer, E. Sydney, enlisted August 13, '61; died since the war.(See sketch.)

E. SIDNEY SPENCER

E. Sidney Spencer enlisted for the war in Company C, 28th Regiment on Aug. 13th 1861. His war comradse, who were with him through and in it all, say Sidney was a faithful, brave soldier, one always willing and ready to perform every duty assigned him however hard or dangerous.

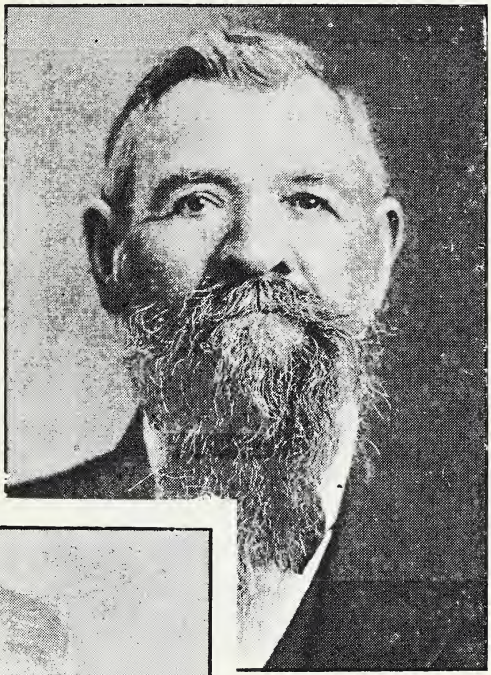
They also say that he was a good man. This is a high compliment, coming from a high, reliable source. For there is no place in which to more thoroughly test men's souls than in camp life, the hungry march, or facing bullets.

He survived the war. Coming home, he chose farming as his life-work. He succeeded in making an honest living, and rearing and educating an average good family of children and preparing them for the battles of life, and meriting and receiving for himself the love and confidence of his neighbors, and all who learned to know him

About three or four years ago, the death courier came, and, in a low, loving whisper, said: faithful one, lay down life's battles, come up home and rest; for with you, the war is over, the victory won. Like, in every righteous demand of life, whether in war or in peace, Sidney obeyed the summons without a murmer.

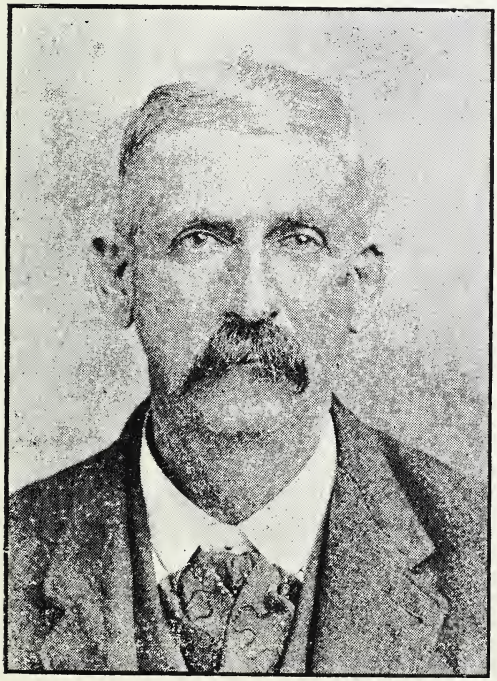
The world is better for his having lived in it. May the shouts of heaven be sweeter. We miss him, but can ever sing his praises. A soldier, an obliging neighbor, a loving husband and father, and—in its truest sense,—*a good man* rests from his labors.

Sigmon, Alfred, enlisted April 14, '64; prisoner. (See sketch.)



ALFRED P. SIGMON

Alfred P. Sigmon enlisted in company C. 28th N. C. Regiment on April 1861. After having preformed duty well he was missed in action May 12th 1864. He came home and engaged in agriculture with reasonable success. He has the confidence of his fellow man, a living monument of industry.



JESSE SIGMON

Jesse Sigmon enlisted in Company C, 28th N. C. Regiment late in the war, being quite a youth. He served for the time a good soldier. For years he was engaged as section boss on the Southern railway. He is now living on the farm and engaged in agriculture. He was not only a good soldier but a good citizen.

Starr, Jones, enlisted died since the war.

Turner, David H., enlisted October 31, '64; missing and died.

Turner, Jno., enlisted August 6, '64; died October 27, '64.

Thornburg, Augustus M., Promoted 1st Lieutenant; died in 1910, a nurseryman. (See sketch).

Turner, Geo. L., enlisted August 13, '61; killed.

Turner, Laban C., enlisted March 15, '62; died since the war.

Thornburg, Mathias M., enlisted August 13, '61; promoted 2nd Lieutenant; wounded at Cold Harbor. Now living in Caldwell.

Townsend, Solomon, enlisted March 15, '62; died in the war.

Townsend, Aron E., enlisted March 15, '62. Living.

Turbyfield, John A., enlisted March 15, '62. Living.

Turbyfield, Elkanah, enlisted March 15, '62; promoted Corporal; wounded at Chancellorsville.

Turbyfield, Jno. L., enlisted September 10, '62; wounded at Mechanicsville. Now living.

Turbyfield, Elom, enlisted March 15, '62; died June 12, '62 at Richmond.

Williams, Jno W., enlisted August 13, '61; promoted 2nd Lieutenant September 14, '63. Living.

Wilson, Benj. F., enlisted September 10, '61; died May 31, '62 at Lynchburg.

Wagner, Thos. J., enlisted July 13, '61; wounded July 28, '64. Died recently.

Wagner, Noah P., enlisted March 15, '62; died in the war.

Wagner, Benjamin, enlisted March 14, '63; killed May 3, '63 at Chancellorsville.

Wright, Samuel, enlisted March 15, '63; died since the war.

Watts, Rufus, enlisted September 2, '61; discharged March 5, '62 for disability.

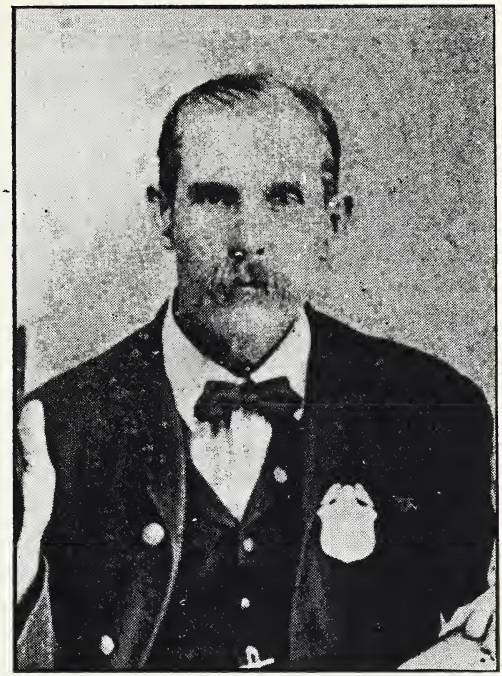
Yount, Lawson M., enlisted August 13, '61; wounded at Cold Harbor; discharged December 5, '62 for disability. Still living.

Yount, Abel U., enlisted August 13, '61. Living.

Yount, Laban A., enlisted September 9, '61; killed May 3, '63 at Chancellorsville.

Yount, David, enlisted August 15, '61; discharged May 1, '62; died since the war.

Yount, Daniel P., enlisted March 15, '62; discharged June 5, '62 for disability; died since the war.



D. P. YOUNT

D. P. Yount enlisted on August 15, 1861, in Company C, 28th Regiment. He died about three years ago at his home in the West. During his stay here he served his county as deputy sheriff, and then as policeman of the town of Hickory. He was a good officer and quite a detective in bringing criminals to justice. He had the confidence of a host of good people.

Yount, Noah, enlisted March 14, '62; died since the war.
Frady, A. J., no account of him except his return.
Rinck, John, killed April 2, '61.
Poovey, Lawson A., now living at Hudson.
Poovey, H. Taylor, died since the war.
Bolch, N. A., enlisted December '64; a farmer, living.
Cline, Adolphus, lost a leg, still living.
Herman, Noah, enlisted in '64; still living.

COMPANIES E AND F, NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS

By M. A. A.

Companies E and F., both from Catawba, camped marched and fought side by side. They may practically be said to be one Company. Hence, what is true of one is true of the other. Company E. was organized by M. M. Wilson and others. We left Newton, August 1st, 1861, and was sent to Norfolk, and there were organized into the first N. C. Battalion.

In February, '62, we were ordered to Murfresboro, N. C., and there remained until May; then returned to Suffolk, Petersburg, and Drewry's Bluff, remaining there until sometime in 1862. There we were formed into the 32nd N. C., Regiment. In the officering of this regiment, there were there coincidents worthy of note:—All the Regimental officers were elected from one single company; they were all members of the Episcopal Church, with one exception; none of them ever tasted whiskey. The influence of these men had a most happy effect upon the conduct of the whole regiment. We were under Col. Brabble, Gen. Junius Daniels, Div. Maj. Gen. Rhodes, Div. and Ewell's Corps.

In Jan. 63, this Brigade was moved to North Carolina, and there remained until May '63. Here, while they did not accomplish much, yet it was no fault of the soldiers; but to the guns and inferior ammunition. The 32nd suffered many hardships, wading swamps and bivouacing in cold wet clothing.

We returned to Virginia and from that on, never shirked a duty. The 32nd Regiment has the honor at Carlisle, Pa., of hoisting her flag farther North than any other Southern Regiment. Here occurred another incident of which Company E. shall ever be proud: Congress had just adopted a new design for the Confederate flag, and the ladies, of Richmond making a flag of that design, sent it to Gen. Lee at Carlisle, with the request that he present it to his most

favorite Corps, who should present it to his most favorite division, who should presented this to his ideal brigade, who in turn should present it to the 32nd, and Co. E. of that Regiment had the honor of carrying it through the battle of Gettysburg, and they had many compliments made of their coolness in battle. From this time on, until the surrender at Appomattox, it was one continual skirmish and battle.

At Gettysburg, Daniel's Brigade, entered with 2100 men; came out the fourth with the loss of 778, making a per centum. of loss of 35 per cent., a greater loss, perhaps, than any other brigade in those remarkable days.

While Companies E. and F. did not undergo the hardships of the Maryland campaign in 1862, they did their full share on the Gettysburg campaign of '63. After the battle of Gettysburg, and the winding up of the campaigns of that fall, the brigade to which we belonged stayed in winter quarters, that winter, near Orange Court House Va. In the spring of ,64, about the first of May, we left our winter quarters, the last time, for good. About May 5th, we got *into it*, at the "Wilderness" fight, which lasted till the 7th, where history says, we killed 2246, and wounded 12037, missing 3383, Unionsoldiers.. A loss, third to the greatest of any, during the war, Gettysburg being the greatest, the number killed, 3070; wounded, 14497; and missing, 5434, in all, or aggregating 23,004. Right on from the "Wilderness" on the 8th, we got into the Spottsylvania battle, which lasted till the 10th of May. On the morning of the 10th, I think it was, Company F., at roll-call, had 52 men. At night, after that wholesale slaughter, in what was known as the "Horse shoe" (a very crooked place in our temporary breastworks,) we had 8 men left. As to the number of company E. on that morning, I cannot say, but she came out with but few more than company F. And from that day on, the two companies were all one. Of course, while a great per cent were killed, the most of our men were taken prisoners. From this time and place, we were maneuvered along, ahead of the Union army toward Richmond, and at Cold Harbor. On June the first, we got into it again. At this place, the battle was on, at first one point, and another, from the 1st, to the 4th, of June 1864. But on the 4th of June '64,

Gen. J. A. Early's corps, to which the 32nd belonged, was detached from Lee's army, and sent around by way of Lynchburg, over the mountains into the Valley of Va., crossing the mountains at the Salem Gap, and going down the Valley, by Lexington, Va. There we were marched around through the Cemetery and was shown Gen. Stonewall Jackson's grave. We were in pursuit of Gen. Sheridan's army who had gone on ahead of us, and almost literally destroyed every thing—along their trial. The tomb-stones of Gen. Stonewall Jackson's (at his grave,) were broken to pieces. On down the valley, by Staunton, Va., we followed the trial of Sheridan's army, with almost every mill house and farm-house demolished, many left in ashes. On this campaign, we crossed the Potomac river at Shepherds-town, just up a few miles above Harper's Ferry; And on by Sharpsburg, through Maryland to the District of Columbia, and so near Washington City, that we, some of us, were in the "borders" of "Georgetown." But we only spent one night near the City, deciding the next day to return to Va. So I guess we struck for the nearest point toward the valley, crossing the Potomac afoot, below the mountains at a place, I think, called Leesburg. Coming up a few miles on the south side, and again crossing back over the mountains, at Snicker's Gap, into the valley. Soon after, we forded the Shenandoah river at Sincker's ferry, where we had an encounter with the Union army again. Then Early's Campaign in the Valley of Va. lasted till in the winter ,64 and '65, when we evacuated the Valley, to spend the balance of our war-days in the "ditches" around Petersburg, Va. We had many "ups and downs" in the fall and winter of '64, and underwent many hardships, sleeping in the open weather, sometimes in rain and sleet, and again wrapping up in our thin blankets at night, to wake up next morning, covered head and ears with snow.

From this once beautiful and rich valley, but now laid to waste and desolation, we left in mid-winter, to never return.

On a very cold, rainy, sleety night, after marching up the valley to the nearest point to a R. R. which was at Staunton, foot-sore and tired, we were crowded into box-cars like cattle, and transported by Charlottsville and Richmond, to

Petersburg, there to fight, more or less, every week, till the day, when we were ordered to evacuate, and start on the final campaign of the Civil war, which ended at Appomattox Court House.

The 32nd, Regiment, reduced to a mere skeleton of its former self, arrived at Appomattox Court House, on April 9th, 1865. Soon after arriving, she joined in that memorable charge, driving the enemy back. But all in vain, for she was ordered to cease firing, and was filed off at some distance, in an old field, on a hill-side, and ordered there to stack arms. Very soon it was whispered around, that Gen. Lee had surrendered. No one, seemingly, in the least, prepared to believe it. On Wednesday, after marching us out in line of battle, before the Union army, lined up as on dress-parade, over on the main high-way leading to the village, we were ordered to there for the last time, stack arms, (again,) and receive our "parol". How sad, Oh! how sad, indeed!—Now the 32nd, and Company E. and F. and all the remnant of Lee's army, as noble hearted, brave a little band as ever disbanded, started for home, making their way as best they could.

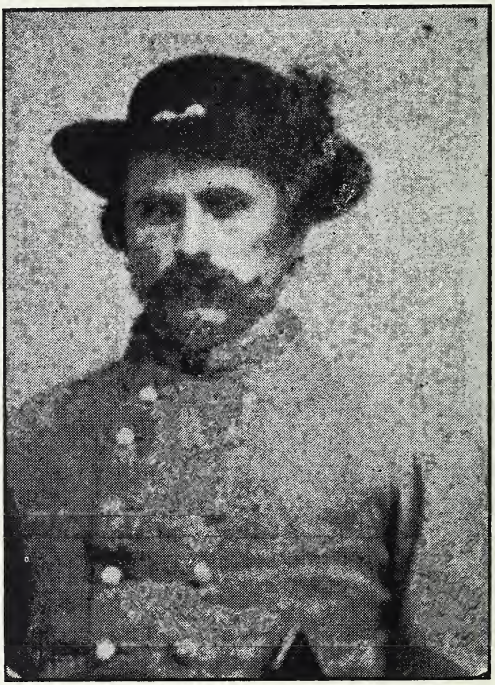
The 32nd then had ceased to exist, but who of her gallant members shall ever forget her heroic deeds?

By M. A. A.

COMPANY E. 32nd REGIMENT.

Matthew W. Wilson, enlisted August 14th, '61; resigned May 1, '62. (See sketch and photo.)

CAPT. M. W. WILSON



Capt. M. M. Wilson, or "Maj. Wilson," as he was called, made up a company and was mustered into service August 14, 1861, as Co. E, 32 Regiment.

He served as Captain until the re-orginazation in 1862, when he resigned. He commanded his company well, a kind and efficient officer; and the author, whose pet he was, shall ever remember him and his posterity with the utmost kindness.

On his return he pursued his usual calling, farming. He raised a large family of sons and daughters, all of whom are doing well in the world.

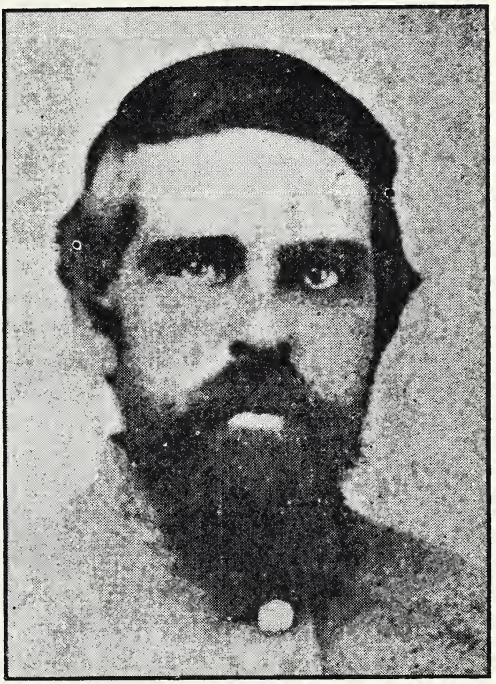
Manuel E. Shell, Commissioned first Lieutenant May 1, '61; died July 9, '62. He was an efficient officer, but physically weak; hence his early death.

Gilbert M. Sherrill, Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant July 9, '61; promoted to Captain on the resignation of Wilson. He made an efficient officer; stood by and for all his men all the time. He was shot through his right breast on the retreat from the last raid the Southern army made into Maryland. He lived five days and died in Winchester in the summer of '64.

Joseph E. Smyre, commissioned May 1, '62; promoted from 2nd Sergeant; survived the war; died since.

Pinkney C. Shuford, enlisted August 14, '61; commissioned 2nd Lieutenant July 14, '62; promoted from orderly Sergeant.(See sketch and Photo.)

CAPT. P. C. SHUFORD



Capt. P. C. Shuford, of Company E, 32 N. C. Troops, left home in August, 1861. He served all the time and was never in hospital or at home on a sick furlough. He did his duty at all times.

Was at home a number of times during the war; once as recruiting officer to enlist men to go back with him. He held many places of trust, and was popular with the higher officers. Confidence was placed in him. He surrendered at Appomattox Court House; received his parol to go home.

A kind man, a faithful soldier, and a most noble citizen. He died quite recently in the hope of the Glory of God. "A man hath joy by the answer of his mouth; and a word spoken in due season, how good it is?"

Abram Anthony, commissioned 2nd Lieutenant December 15, '63; wounded at Petersburg April 18, '65 which necessitated the amputation of the leg. He was captured, paroled, came home, engaged in shoe making and farming. Successful in both. He was an esteemed friend of the author. "He that hath friends must show himself friendly."

J. W. A. Payne, enlisted August 2nd, '61; promoted to orderly sergeant. He survived the war and became to be one of the leading farmers of his community. He was at one time elected to the State Senate from Lincoln and Catawba counties. Died some 15 or 16 years ago.

Elisha B. Stiles, enlisted August 14, '61; was chosen 4th Sergeant; killed at Spottsylvania Court House May 10, '64. He was a good and faithful soldier.

William G. Fisher, 5th Sergeant, enlisted August 14, '61. He was a good man; a model father at home and reared a model family. Died at his home since the war an honored citizen of Catawba county.

Evan Gant, 1st Corporal, enlisted August 14, '61; survived the war, lived a quiet life, reared a respectable family of sons and daughters; died since the war, leaving his family in good circumstances.

Robert D. Abernethy, second Corporal, enlisted August 14, '61; promoted 5th Sergeant. After the war he went to Mississippi where he became a drummer and died recently. Bob was a live wire in war and in peace.

Abel J. Cansler, 3rd Corporal, enlisted August 14, '61. After returning from the war, he went to Alabama and married. After the loss of his wife and two children, he returned to North Carolina with his only living son with whom he now lives.

Jacob F. Rudisill, 4th Corporal, enlisted August 14, '61; wounded, survived the war; engaged in farming; reared a family; was accidently killed by an explosion at Maiden, N. C. about 15 years ago.

PRIVATES

Francis G. Allen (known as Bum,) enlisted December 12, '61 and was discharged August 17, '62. Lost sight of.

B. A. Allen, enlisted January 2, '62; died June 20, '63.

Henry Bangle, enlisted March 31, '63; discharged for disability; died since the war.

Robert Bolick, enlisted October 18, '61; died June 4, '64. He was an innocent, inoffensive good soldier.

Hosia W. Bridges, enlisted August 14, '61. He survived the war, went West where sickness and misfortunes overtook him; and afterwards returning to North Carolina,he has had a struggle to redeem himself. He was a good soldier; an esteemed friend of the author.

Tom C. Brown, enlisted August 14, '61; wounded at Gettysburg; captured and died in prison in '64.

Reeves Burke, enlisted September 25, '62; was a pretty good soldier; survived the war; is still living.

J. J. Caldwell, commonly known as "scrapper John," enlisted September 25, '62; once captured; returned after the war; engaged in farming at which he made good. He is still living.

L. J. Caldwell, enlisted September 25, '62; survived the war; engaged in farming; died recently.

Gilbert Caldwell, enlisted September 25, '62; survived the war; moved to Alexander county; thought to be still living.

Henderson Caldwell, enlisted March 31, '63; missing. He returned home and died since the war.

J. A. Kanipe, enlisted August 14, '61; died since the war.

J. L. Carpenter, enlisted October 1, '62; lost sight of.

A. K. Cline, enlisted August 14, '61; a brave soldier; paroled at the surrender; returned home and died since the war.

W. P. Cline, enlisted March 31, '63; died from the effects of wound received at Gettysburg July 1, '63.

Henry P. Lippard, enlisted March 31, '63; died during the war.

Marcas Lippard, enlisted March 31, '63; died in prison in '64.

Henry Coonce, enlisted March 31, '63. He was a quiet peaceable soldier; survived the war; lived by farming; good citizen; reared a family and left them in good circumstances; died in 1907.

HENRY COONCE

Henry Coonce had as pure native German qualities as Catawba sent out, and she sent out no truer man. He was industrious, economical and made good this life. He died at a ripe old age, in 1907.

Lemuel L. Crouse, enlisted September 25, '62; survived the war; died at his home since the war an honored citizen.

H. F. Cornelius, nickname "Old Spike," was a jovial companion, brave soldier, most excellent citizen. He survived the war; died at his home after rearing a family, the sons of which are respectable citizens in the county.

George Pink Cansler, enlisted March 22, '64; He was a good soldier; once captured; survived the war; went West where he is still living.

William G. Dixon, enlisted September 12, '61; was captured, paroled, and afterwards killed in battle.

Samuel Dixon, enlisted August 14, '61; died at Drury's Bluff June 13, '62.

Dr. Caleb Fink, enlisted October 18, '61 and died of fever at Drury's Bluff June 13,'62. In his death, Co. E. lost an excellent man

Miles A. Fry, enlisted August 14, '61; a good soldier; survived the war but died soon after.

Thomas B. Hamilton, enlisted October 10, '61; mortally wounded at Gettysburg and died.

Leonidas Hamilton, enlisted March 31, '63; lost sight of.

G. W. Hahn, enlisted August 14, '61; wounded at Gettysburg; captured and imprisoned at Fort Deleware. While in prison, he contracted a fever from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. (See sketch.)

PROF. GEO. W. HAHN

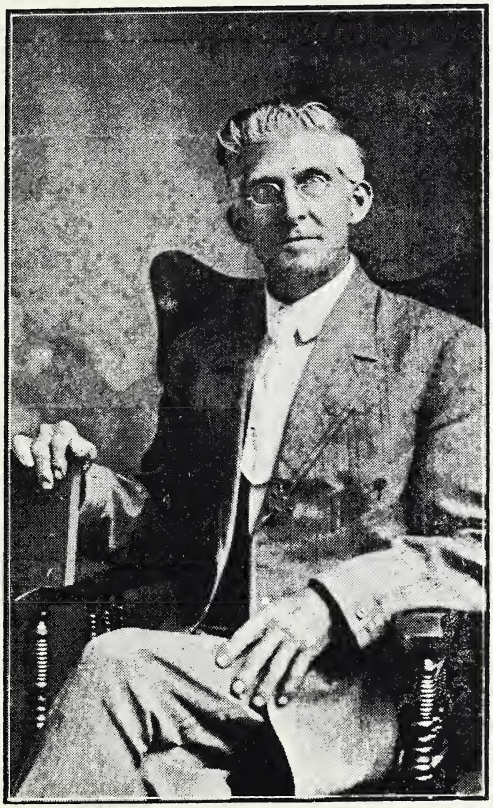
Prof. Geo. W. Hahn, the author of this book and subject of the sketch, enlisted in the southern army Aug. 1st 1861. At Gettysburg he was twice wounded, and to save himself from mutilation, he improvised a breast work out of the biggest corpse at his side. —A dead fat Yankee, and here remained until the enemy were driven back. On his return from Appomattox ragged and dirty—all his clothing having been sent him at different times during the war—his mother and sisters set to work to provide clothing for their three returned boys. On the way home through Greensboro, N. C. they snatched from a car run out from Richmond a piece of gray cloth. Out of this and an old yellow Yankee tent, a suit was made for each and for respectable shirts their sister gave a blue fade-

G. W. HAHN
(The boy soldier of 19)

less calico dress. With these provisions they were enabled to go and see their neighbor.

Rev. R. A. Yoder, D. D. volunteered to give a sketch of the author's life work as a teacher, since way back in the sixties he was one of his pupils. The following are his remarks:—

The subject of this sketch was born in Catawba County, North Carolina, on the 18th day of December, 1842. He is the son of Christian Hahn and Annie Hahn. He is a descendant of that sturdy German race which came to this section about the middle of the Eighteenth Century. He inherited from his ancestors these sterling qualities which go to



(The citizen of 68)

make a true man-physical strength, industry, energy, soberness, honestly, truthfulness, patriotism.

His early years were spent on the farm, with only the school facilities which these days afforded—a few months in a year in the Old Field

School. His early education was therefore necessarily deficient. However with an abundance of native energy, and a quick alert mind, he qualified himself to teach school in the times when the standard was not so high as it is today, He began teaching his life's work at about the age of seventeen. The Civil War interrupted this work. After the end of that struggle he attended Catawba College at Newton, N. C., for several years to fit himself better for his chosen profession His life work has been that of a teacher, one among the highest callings of life. And measured by the number of those whom he has taught, and by arousing the latent energies and slumbering faculties in his pupils, and in stimulating them to their best efforts and striving after higher ideals, he has been eminently successful. For forty-five years he has followed without interruption this laudable calling. The territory over which he has taught embraces Mecklenburg, Gaston, Cleveland, Lincoln, Catawba, Burke, Wilkes, Jackson, and Haywood Counties in N. C.; and Chester and Columbia in S. C. He numbers his pupils by the thousand. Among them are prominent men in all the various professions of life. He has done a splendid work for his country. As a former pupil of his and a life—long friend the writer of this sketch desires to record this tribute to his work.—

George W Hahn, as he appears to the mind of the writer today, is:

Physically, small, wiry, quick, alert, sur-charged with energy, goes rather fast, takes hold of life as if he were in earnest, has no time to wait for the humdrum world about him.

Socially, agreeable, full of life, jovial, likes to see live people, enjoys a good joke at any time.

Mentally, strong, beats back opposition with a strong will, and does not yield unless compelled by argument or force of circumstances, independent, is not afraid to assume responsibility, leads off, is his own master, if others like his course all right, if not they can let it alone.

George W. Hahn has rendered valuable service to his country, both in war and in peace, and has impressed his strong personality upon this generation and upon those to come as an educator. And may he be eminently successful in his labor of love in laying this tribute of respect upon the memory of his comrades in arms, "The Catawba Soldier of the Civil War."

R. A. YODER

Lincolnton, N. C., Jan. 20, 1911.

M. R. Hamilton, enlisted August 14, '61; wounded at Gettysburg and soon after died from its effects. Company E. lost another brave soldier and splendid young man.

Peter Hedrick, enlisted March 31, '63; died September 3,'63.

Levi Hedrick, enlisted March 31, '63, survived the war; made his living by farming; still living.

Logan Huitt, enlisted August 14, '61; killed October 4, '63 at Warrenton, Va. A good boy and a brave soldier had fallen.

A. M. Huitt, enlisted March 31, '63; a good brave young soldier; survived the war; was a model farmer; represented the county in the Legislature; also once county commissioner;

died in middle of life of typhoid fever.

J. Pink Hunsucker, enlisted Aug 14, '61; made a good soldier; survived the war; is still living farming.

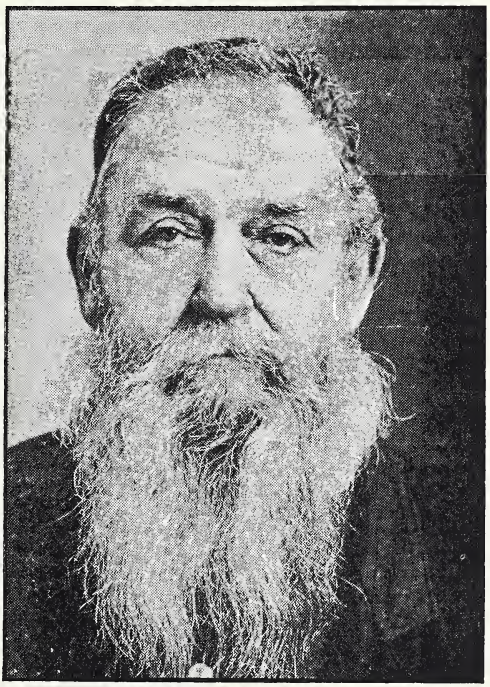
Jonas Hunsucker, enlisted March 31, '63; survived the war; engaged in farming in which he was successful; is now living on a model farm at Conover, N. C.

Jarrett, D. P., enlisted December 19, '61. (See sketch.)

D. PINK JARRETT

D. Pink Jarrett enlisted in Company E. 32nd Regiment, December 18, 1861. Notwithstanding his corpulency, he underwent the hardships better than other men of lighter weight, and strange to say, large as he was, he was never wounded. He was a kind-hearted boy, but resisted insults or anything that savored of tyranny.

He survived the war, made a good living by farming, and is today an active fat man. He has served his country well both in peace and war.



Jonas, G. W., enlisted August 14, '61; he was discharged August 17, '61; lost sight of.

Little, Albert, enlisted August 14, '61; he was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and survived the war, going to Texas, where he entered some of the Texas Conferences. He was conceded to be the bravest man in the Company.

Little, W. S., enlisted February 25, '63; he was wounded at Gettysburg; he died since the war.

Little, John A., enlisted January 2, '62; he made a good soldier; he is still living, an independent farmer in Lincoln

County.

Little, M. A., enlisted November 10, '63; lost sight of.

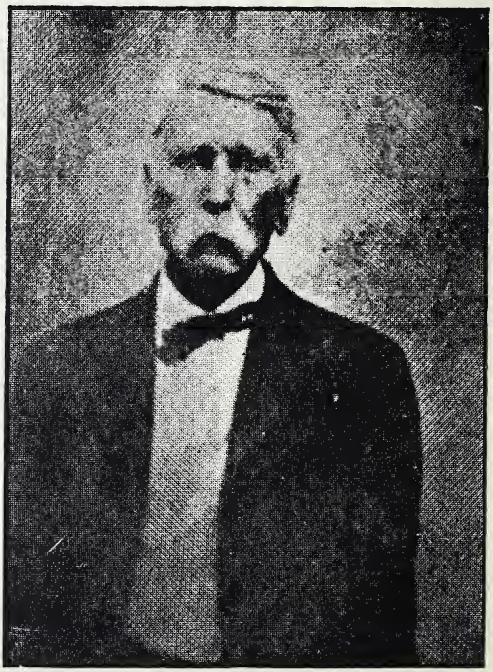
Lynn, John F., enlisted April 12, '62; he is now living on his farm, after a life of hard labor, a paralytic.

Lynn, Henry B., enlisted August 14, '62; he was promoted to Corporal; he was killed at Gettysburg; he was a brave soldier.

Loftin, Edmund, enlisted August 14, '61; he was discharged in January, '62; he died since the war.

Lore, David, enlisted March 31, '63; after the war, he made a comfortable living farming; he was an extensive reader, and a loyal citizen; he died February, 1911.

McGinnis, Gilbert A., enlisted September 8, '61; he was wounded at Gettysburg; he engaged in farming after the war, and is a good citizen. (See photo and sketch.)



G. A. McGINNIS

G. A. McGinnis enlisted in Company E, 32nd Regiment on September 5th, 1861. He served as a good soldier until at Spottsylvania Court House, where he was wounded. Soon after his recovery, he returned to the war where he remained until the close. On his return home he spent his life farming, at which he was successful. He is still living, a good quiet citizen.

Miller, Abram, enlisted March 31, '63; was taken prisoner once; he died recently on his farm.

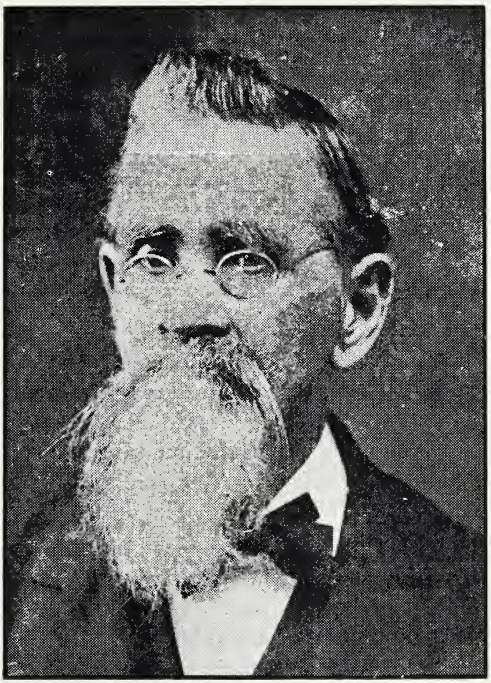
Moser, M. M., enlisted March 31, '63; he died melancholy during the war.

Null, Adam, enlisted March 31, '63; he was a quiet, inoffensive man, and died in the County Home in 1910.

Mitchell, William J., enlisted November 3, '64; he died during the war.

Propst, John W., enlisted August 14, '63. (See sketch.)

JOHN W. PROPST



I enlisted in Mallett's Batalion near Statesville, in the fall of 1862. Soon after we were called to Kingston, where we engaged in battle from 9 o'clock until 3 in the evening; we were forced to retreat to the Neuse River where we attempted to cross, after the bridge was set on fire on the opposite side. While on the burning bridge jammed with men, I found to remain here, was instant death. I managed to get outside the ballisters and came back, ran up the river and was captured. I was exchanged in two months thereafter. In the Spring of 1863, I joined Co. E. 32 Regiment by transfer.

On the 15th of September, I was wounded seven miles below Winchester, which gave me a furlough of two months. On my return, I was detailed to govern forage at Petersburg. I was sick in Hospital on the 29th of March when the stampede occured at Petersburg, and was hastened to Richmond, where I was again captured

After the evacuation of Richmond, I fell into the enemies' hands again, and was taken to Newport News where I was detained until the surrender, being released in June 1865, after which I returned home. I set to work as other men, and by dint of effort and perseverance, I made a living that summer. Year after year since, I kept accumulating until I made good, raised a considerable family, and am now retired to the wide awake little city of Hickory, and for past time, am engaged in trucking-a happy and contented old gentlemen.

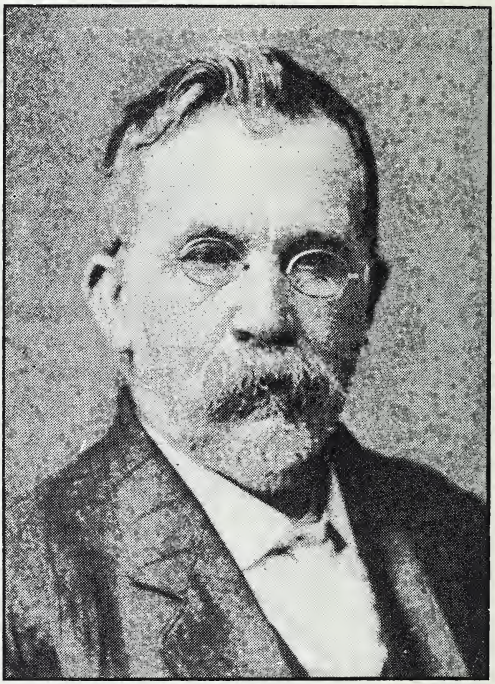
Reep, Daniel, enlisted August 14, '61; was taken prisoner; he died some years ago.

Reep, Alfred, enlisted March 31, '63; he is a farmer, still living.

Reep, Christopher, enlisted August 14, '61; he made a splendid soldier; he died since the war.

Robinson, F. O., enlisted January 2, '63. (See sketch.)

FRANCIS OSBORNE ROBINSON



Francis Osborne Robinson was born April 15th, 1843. Was reared upon a farm in Mountain Creek Township, Catawba County, N. C. He volunteered at the call of his country, June 2, 1862; Joined Co. E. 32 Regiment under Capt. M. W. Wilson; served fifteen months in regular field service; was then detailed to drive an ambulance, at which he was captured at Gettysburg, on South Mountain Turnpike road at midnight on the fourth and fifth of July, 1863, while in charge of a load of wounded Confederate officers.

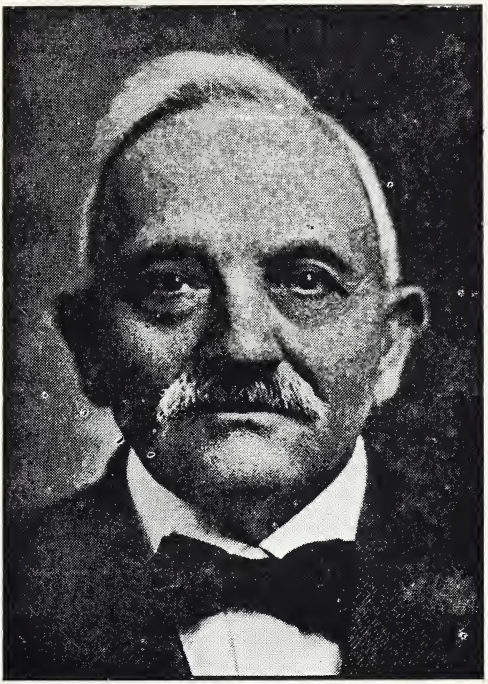
He was first sent to Fort Delaware where he remained for three or four months; thence removed to Pt. Lookout, Md., where he remained until exchanged in Feb. 1865. He was then sent to Camp Lee, Richmond; thence sent home on a sixty day's furlough, but never returned to service, as Lee surrendered before furlough expired.

He is still living, on a competency acquired by industry and economy.

Sherrill, A. E., enlisted March 31, '62; he died since the war.

Setzer, J. Sidney, enlisted August 14, '61. (See sketch and photo.)

J. SIDNEY SETZER



I enlisted at Newton, N. C., in August 1861. We were the First N.C. Batallion; later Company E, 32nd Regiment. I was not the bravest of the brave, though participated in every engagement my regiment engaged in (until captured.) Beginning with a slight skirmish at Winston, N. C., the battles of Gettysburg, Wilderness, and Spottsylvania Court House being the most disastrous. During the three days battle at Gettysburg I witnessed about eight men in hand to hand struggle over a Federal flag, using butts of guns; one Confererate soldier only securing it. Confronting Heights third day, in front of Battery, and small arms, I witnessed a number of our men torn asunder, threads of flesh thrown into low limbs of overhanging trees. We were on the banks of a deep ravine at edge of woods, the front being a steep field, and our only refuge was falling into the ravine, crawl to the left to front cover of woods, when we charged and dislodged the enemy for a time. At dusk, when both armies began to retreat, I was on skirmish between the two and was slightly wounded, but remained with the command. Our retreat recrossing swollen Rappahannock, struck us under arms, compelling us to cling in groups of fours to avoid washing down. After hard battles of Wilderness to Spottsylvania Court House, half or more of our survivors were captured, including myself. The loss of life was appalling. Our captors nearly drunk, howled; "no quarters." Interference of their officers saved us from massacre. We were rushed through their six lines of battle over more dead than I ever witnessed elsewhere. We were conveyed to Point Lookout, Md.; later to Elmyra, N. Y., suffering untold destitution at both places. I was paroled February 25, 1865, and sent to Richmond, and from there home. Was not exchanged, consequently was at home when the war ended. The hardships, dangers, etc., of the four years were almost intolerable.

After returning home I engaged in farming and school teaching in

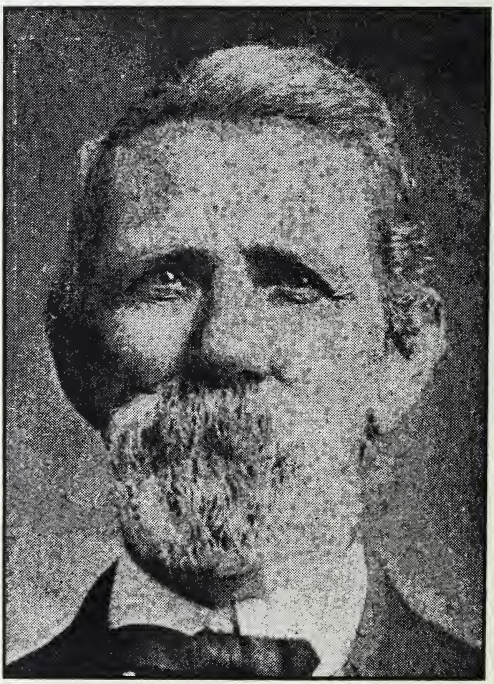
the common schools for a few years. Having no means to begin with in the way of money or inheritance of property, I bought a small farm in Caldwell County on credit. Was married and settled down where wife and I labored together on the little farm until it was paid for. We then sold it and bought a better one and later sold it for a profit. I then bought a farm and mill in partnership near Lenoir, N. C. and lost money. Later was a salesman and manager in general merchandising store for nine years. Made some money out of former dealings, but saved little from sales wages. Then bought small interest in cotton mill. etc. at Granite Falls, N. C. where I worked on salary and accumulated. I then moved to South Carolina where I lost in a partnership nearly all. Returned to Hickory and engaged in mercantile business; accumulated rapidly for a few years, then suffered a loss of $15,000.00 by fire. My losses in all aggregated about $15,000.00 or $20,000.00 by partnerships and fire. I am now in my 70th year, am in comfortable circumstances. Wife still living. Five living children; all married and in fairly good circumstances. Two children dead. I am still in the mercantile business.

Shuford, David, enlisted in '63. (See sketch.)

DAVID H. SHUFORD

David H. Shuford joined Company E, 32 Regiment at Spottsylvania in February, 1864. He was with his company and engaged in all the battles it was in until the surrender. Amid all the trying places, he was never wounded but once—a slight wound on the thumb.

He has spent these years in merchandising and farming, and is today a respected citizen.

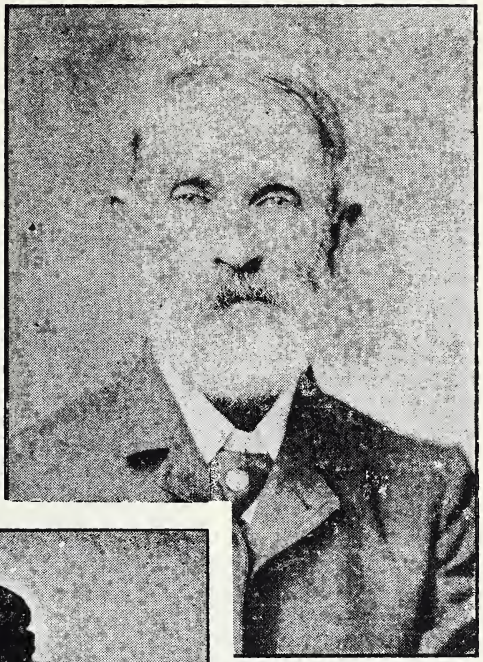


Sherrill, M. W., enlisted September 12, '61. (See sketch and photo.)

MARCUS W. SHERRILL

Marcus W. Sherrill was born July 31, 1863. He enlisted in Company E, 32nd Regiment August 1861. Was at home on sick furlough at the time of the surrender. Was married October 12, 1865 to Miss Mattie Cornelius, who with three sons and one daughter are living.

He has been a successful farmer since the war.



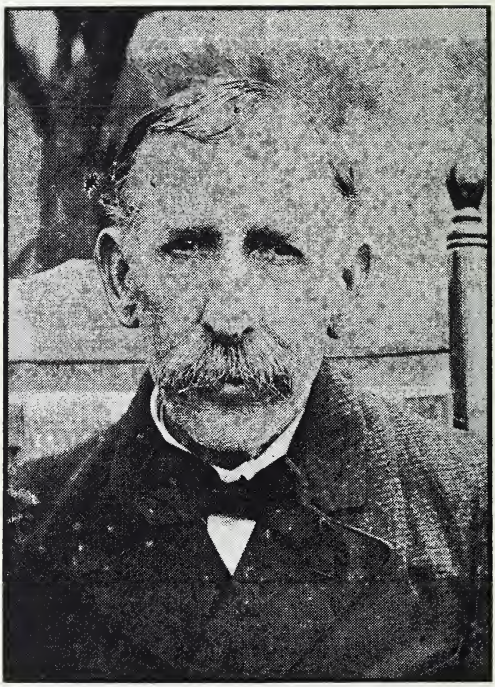
Smyre, Logan, enlisted October 26, '61; he was discharg-

ed August 17, '62; he was a good soldier; he died since the war.

Turner, John, enlisted August 14, '61; he was a brave soldier; he was killed while carrying the flag at Spottsylvania.

Sigmon, J. Churchill. (See sketch.)

J. CHURCHILL SIGMON



J. Churchill Sigmon enlisted at the age of 18, in 1863; was drilled awhile at Camp Vance in Burke; from there he was sent to Wilmington, N. C.; thence to the Valley of Virginia near Winchester. He was there enrolled in Co. G., 35 N. C. Regiment. In 1864, he was in his first battle at Bunker's Hill. He served as a sharpshooter all the time in the Valley. His next battle was Fisher's Hill where he was knocked senseless by a shell, from which he still suffers with a nervous headache. On March the 25th, he received a flesh wound which kept him out of service until the surrender; yet he remained with his command and saw Gen. Lee ride up to the Apple Tree under whose branches he surrendered. He returned in company with E. L. Hahn, L. R. Whitener, and others. In 1872 he married and has raised a family of six children. He owns a good farm, and today has all that heart could wish, and a bank account, sufficient to ease off a life of toil and yet leave his family in good circumstances. A peaceable, industrious and economical man is he. It can well be said of those still living, such as he:

"Ye are better than all the Ballads
Which were ever sung or said;
For ye are living poems,
And all the rest are dead."

Turner, Joseph, enlisted March 17, '63; he was discharged November 1, '63; he died in 1900.

Wade, W. A., enlisted August 14, '61; he was captured and never returned.

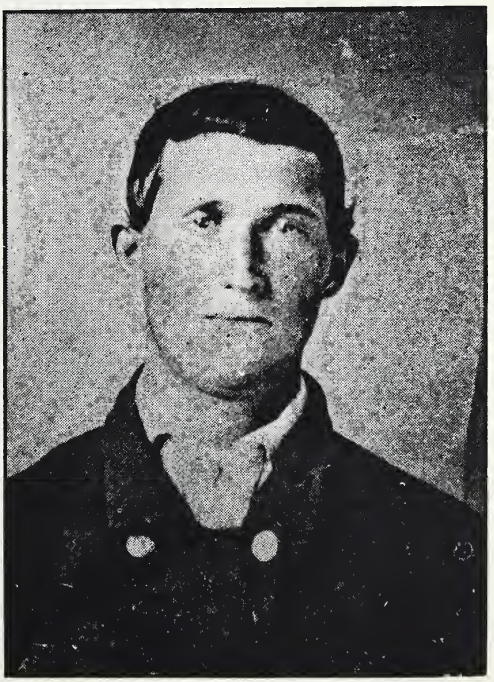
Wade, L. R., enlisted August 14, '61. (See sketch.)

R. L. Wade was one of the best soldiers in Co. E. He was a talented young man, kept himself posted on the news. At Gettysburg, he was struck in the shoulder with a piece of shell, and died the third day after. He lay at the author's tent, or nearby, and suffered intensely until death relieved him. He was neglected by physicians, until his condition became such that it is too terrible to describe.

Warlick, Lafayette, enlisted September 12, '61. (See sketch.

Lafayette Warlick was worth his weight in gold on a long march on a hot day. He is a natural born poet,—a live wire. His only fault was, he delighted in making one mad. He was the poet laureate of the Regiment, and a skilled "Forrager."

Workman, S. E., enlisted August 14, '61. (See sketch and photo.)



SOLOMON WORKMAN

Solomon Workman enlisted August 14th, 1861, in Co. E. F. 32nd Regiment, and served faithfully during the war. He never shirked his duty and was one of the bravest boys of the company. He made a living by hard labor, and died some years ago.

Winebarger, Noah W., enlisted March 31, '63; he died since the war on his farm.

Winebarger, Silas, enlisted March 5, '63; he was wounded at Gettysburg, and died since the war.

Whitener, David R.

Wilkerson, W. A., enlisted October 10, '62; he was once a prisoner; he died since the war.

Wilkinson, D. D., enlisted March 31, '63; he was lost sight of.

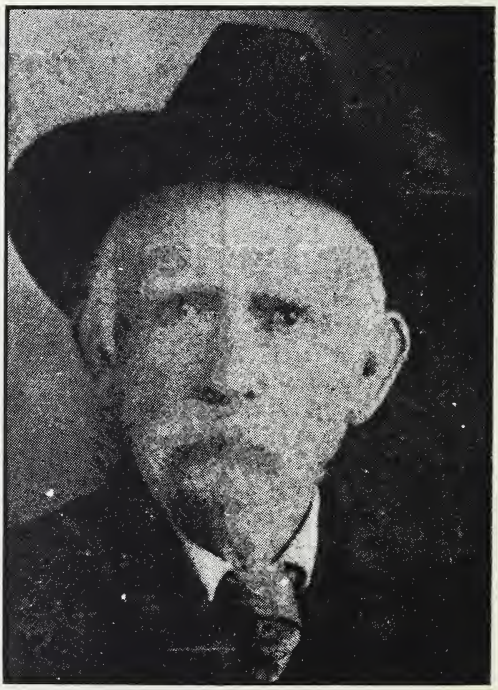
Wilson, Henry M., enlisted August 14, '61; he died since the war.

Wilson, Daniel C., enlisted August 14, '61; he died in Hickory, January 14, 1911.

Wilson, Newton, enlisted August 14, '61; he died in '63 from wound received at Gettysburg.

Wilson, A. S. (See sketch and photo.)

AUSTIN WILSON



Austin Wilson enlisted at the time Co. E. 32nd Regiment was organized at Newton, Aug. 1861. Being physically not strong, he could not endure many hardships. The first skirmish, which he encountered was at Winston, N. C., taken by surprise. Abel Cansler, the author and Wilson were all sick in the upper room of a hotel, and when the boats opened fire on the town, we all three took up our beds, and ran, never stopping until we reached Murfreesboro, Wilson arriving first. For disability he was discharged some time in 1862. He was, and is to-day, a feeble old bachelor, with as

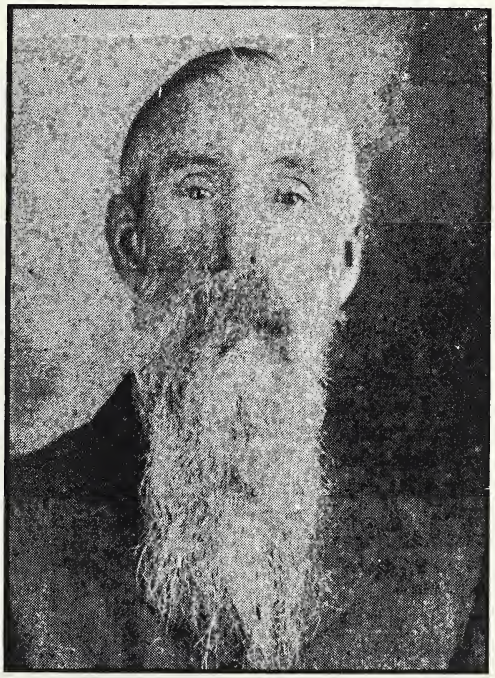
big a heart as ever beat in the breast of man. No matter who was sick in our company, Wilson was by their bunk, attending to their wants. The author saw him once hire a wheelbarrow and haul one of his sick comrades five miles to Camp. A jolly, good fellow was Aus., now a devoted Presbyterian, ready for the call beyond the River. "A hoary head is a crown of life if found in the way of Righteousness."

Wilson, Nathaniel, enlisted August 14, '61; he died August 16, '62.

(The above named brothers were Christians, and kept the company instructed in the Scriptures.)

Yount, Reuben L., enlisted February 25, '63. (See sketch and photo.)

REUBEN L. YOUNT



I was born and raised a farmer. In February, 1863, I enlisted in Company E, 32nd N. C. Regiment; joined the command near Kinston, N. C., and remained with it until July 1, 1863, when I lost my right hand. I also received another severe wound at Gettysburg, Pa.

I was captured and taken to David's Island (east of New York City) and kept there until September, when I was exchanged and sent back across the line, landing at City Point, near Petersburg, Va. I was then taken to the N. C. Hospital, where I got a sixty days furlough. I then went home, and after the furlough was out, I returned to the command and got my discharge.

I took a position as night watchman at Catawba, N. C., for the W. N. C. Railway, which I held until the close of the war. After the war I worked on the farm and attended the country schools until the fall of 1868, when I went to Newton and entered Catawba High School, then under the management of Rev. J. C. Clapp and Maj. S. M. Finger. I

remained there until October 5, 1871, when I left school, owing to a bereavement in the family.

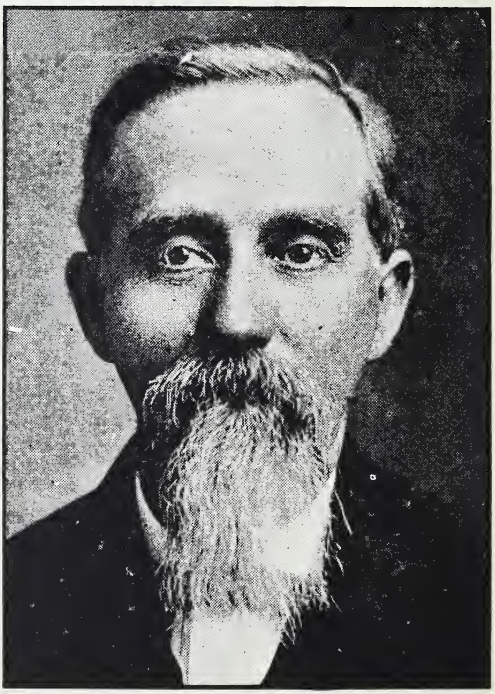
During the time I was in school at Newton, I taught two winters and after quitting school I taught during the winter and worked on the farm during the summer until 1873. I then went to Missouri where I began teaching again, both summer and winter. The schools there were from five to six months long in the winter, and in the summer, from three to four months.

I left Missouri in June, 1881, and landed home the 20th of the same month. After coming home I began teaching again during the winter, and farmed the summer months for several years.

Took a position as U. S. store-keeper and guager December 18th, 1885, which I held until I was relieved by another man, September 1st, 1889. Then I went home, went to farming, and am still following same, and suppose I will as long as I live.

Cloninger, Postell. (See sketch and photo.)

J. POSTELL CLONINGER



I enlisted in May 1864. Was sent to Camp Vance for drill, and there was formed into the 3rd Battallion, of 16 year old boys. From there, I, with a few others, was transferred to Company E. 32 N. C. Regiment, in Oct. '64. We found it at Winchester. The day after, I was introduced to the mimmie balls,—my first experience. After that day, I was in all the principal battles the 32nd Regiment engaged in, the fiercest of which were Cedar Run, and Fisher's Hill.

We were then sent to Petersburg, and here my experience was still further perfected. I was captured at Appomattox Bridge,—captured because the bridge was on fire preventing our crossing over. The number of captured were about 3500. We were hastened to Newport News, where we had the toughest time of all.

We were not released until July 3rd, 1865. On my return, I found

destitution at home, but I was sufficiently inured to it, and I discarded the venmin Jacket, put on the best I could find and went to work to sustain life. I was successful on my farm and in the manufacturing of flour and am now in very easy circumstances. I have my farm and mill leased, and make my home in Hickory, where I own real estate. The family I raised are a joy and honor to me. My two sons in Oklahama are doing well. I hereby greet the comrades, not only of my own regiment, but of the State and South as well.

Yount, A. S., enlisted August 14, '61; he was discharged in '63 for disability; he died recently on his farm near Claremont, N. C.

Yount, M. P., enlisted August 14, '61; he died January 13, '62.

Yount, J. L., enlisted August 14, '61.

COMPANY F., 32ND REGIMENT.

OFFICERS.

Smith, Peter, Captain, enlisted in April, 1861, and joined Rapp's Rangers; he is still living at Conover, N. C.

Adderholdt, John, 1st Lieutenant, died and was buried at his home church (Concord), in 1861.

Lowrance, W. E., was promoted from Sergeant to 1st Lieutenant; he was wounded in the knee in the year '63, which necessitated the amputation of a leg above the knee; he is still living in Memphis, Tenn.

Loretts, Daniel P., 2nd Lieutenant, was commissioned April 27, 1861; he was wounded in the thigh at Winchester on September 19, 1863; he was captured and paroled, dying after the close of the war.

Fish, Henry, 3rd Sergeant, enlisted April 27, '61, and died August 17, '62.

Kale, Poiser, 5th Sergeant; died during the war.

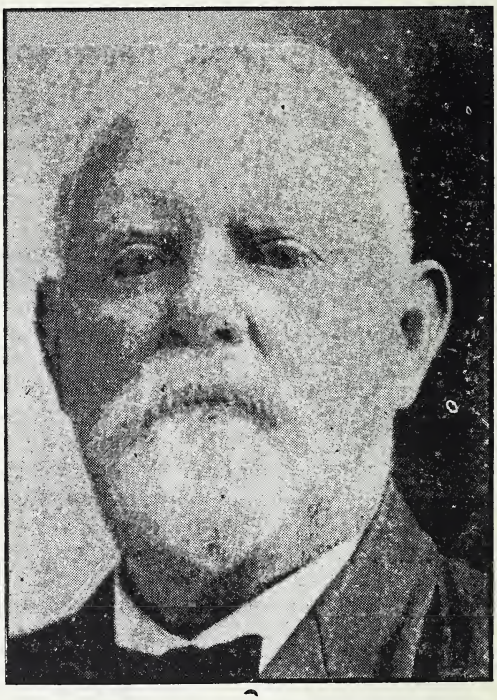
McNeill, Thos. J., 1st Corporal; enlisted April 27, '61; he was a genius in drawing, etc.; he died during the latter part of the war.

Bridges, Theo. A., 2nd Corporal; enlisted April 27, '61; after the close of the war he came home, moved to Texas, and died in that State.

Abernathy, Patrick, 3rd Corporal; enlisted April 27, "61, and died April 18, '62.

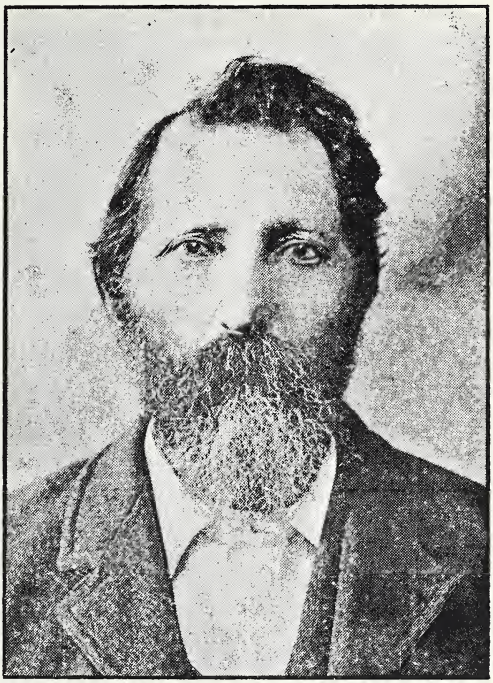
Long, J. U., 4th Corporal. (See sketch and photo.)

J. U. LONG



J. U. Long was a Corporal in Company F, 32nd Regiment from its formation, April 27, 1861, to the close, April 9, 1865. He was never known to flinch from any duty imposed upon him. He was wounded at Gettysburg in 1863. On his return, he, like the major part of the returned veterans, did not hesitate long what to do, but went to work, and by his industry, economy and perseverance, he acquired quite a little fortune. He has been a leading citizen of his county, having served as chairman of the Board of County Commissioners for four years, not having missed a meeting. He is now serving the County as Treasurer, having just been re-elected to a second term, which re-election shows his efficiency and popularity. He, among many other of his comrades, has been a main factor in the development of the best interests of the county, especially having manifested a lively interest in educational and religious matters. "He that is dilligent in his business, shall stand before Kings; he shall not stand before mere men."

Hunsucker, W. Nelson W. (See sketch and photo.)



W. NELSON HUNSUCKER

W. Nelson Hunsucker enlisted in Company F, 32nd Regiment, April 27, 1861. He was 4th Sergeant. Was a brave and good soldier. He returned at the close of the war and became a mechanic (brick layer.)

He is another of Catawba's good men; hence made good his career. He is still living, a monument inured to hardships.

PRIVATES.

Abernethy, M. A., enlisted February 25, '63. (See photo

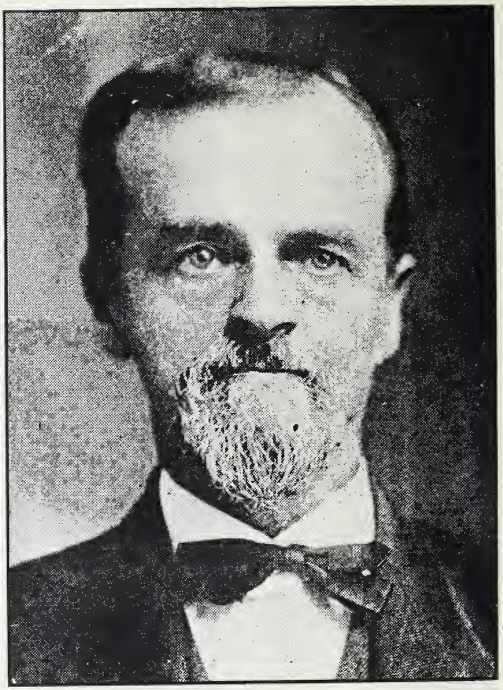
Adderholt, Wm. H., enlisted January 1, '63; came home from the war at the surrender at Appomattox and lived a most excellent citizen and successful farmer; the last fifteen or twenty years of his life was lived in Iredell County, just North of Statesville; he died in 1910.

Adderholt, Thos. S., enlisted January 1, '64; after the surrender he went to Mississippi, where he married and still lives.

Bynum, John G., enlisted August 14, '61; he was promoted to Orderly Sergeant; he was captured at Spottsylvania C. H.; after the close of the war he came home, settled down on the farm, where he still lives.

Bailey, John, enlisted April 26, '61; he died since the war.

M. A. ABERNETHY



The subject of this sketch was born in Catawba county on September 26, 1844. All the education he got, prior to the civil war, was in the "old field" public schools, of the kind that existed in that day. He enlisted in Company F, 32nd Regiment N. C. Troops early in the year 1863. He was in all the regular fought battles, from the battle of Gettysburg to the surrender, on the 9th of April, 1865, that the army of Northern Va. was engaged in. Was wounded but once, a flesh wound, in the right arm on the 19th day of September, 1864, near Winchester, Va. He was in the surrender at Appomattox Court House, Va., and when he received his parole he started for home, in company with Capt P. C. Shuford* Dr. Geo. Tate Powell,* A. B. Powell, Wm. H. Aderholdt,* Thos. Aderholdt, A. K. Cline,* Henry D. Hill and Rev. E. W. Thompson,* Chaplain of the 43rd Regiment. (Five of whom are now dead. See marked *) All kept together until they arrived at Statesville, N. C. There the crowd parted—part going down the way, towards Troutman's depot, part up the Western R. R. toward Catawba depot, and three of the boys, viz: Abernethy and the two Powells, struck straight for home by way of the old "Buffalo Shoal ford" road. The three arriving at at their homes at the Long Island Cotton Mills about the middle of the day, on April 12, 1885.

In the army life of this young soldier, (being yet scarcely 21 at the close of army life), many things might be related that would doubtless be interesting to all who read this sketch, but space does not admit of them here. But just one must be allowed, and it is this: On the retreat of the Confederate army from the Gettysburg battle Lee's forces, part of them, crossed the Potomac river back into the Valley of Va. at Williamsport, and the river was swollen to the extent, that it was necessary for him to wade on the lower side of four of the largest men in the company to keep his head above the water. This

served as a break to keep the water from forcing him down the stream (Being like Zaccharus low of statue.) And then the water struck him just between the right ear and shoulder. The order was to keep cartridges dry, but this little soldier would have had to held his above his head, whlch he tried for awhile, but could not hold out and survive, and consequently, his ammunition got well soaked before he reached the Virgin bank of the river.

This Catawba boy, like most of the Confederate soldiers, landed at home penniless, but not without ambition, and unyielding determination (that knows no defeat) to be a man and do something in the world. Hence he, after working on the farm the first summer, began to go to school (again) in order to equip himself for a useful life, notwithstanding his best days, for this purpose, had been spent in the war. In the latter part of the year he went to a private school, taught by Mr. "Mark" Robinson, near Catawba Station, (then) for the term of three months. In the spring of 1867 he went to a grammar school taught by Dr. Brantly York.

This school of Dr. York's, was conducted in the same little old "log school-house", that Robinson taught in the summer before.

In the latter part of the following summer, in the same old "log-house M. A. Abernethy taught his first school; following teaching in the public schools, in Catawba and Iredell counties, for more than thirty years. At the same time farming principally, for a living; for the salary of the teacher, was insufficient for this; only coming in as a supplement.

In the year 1880, the 8th, of October, the M. E. Church South licensed him to preach, and in some parts of his county, he has been called a Local P. E. (presumably because of his being familiarly known in almost every nook and corner of the county).

In 1880, he was appointed by the Census Dept. of the U. S. Government, to take the census of Catawba township, which he performed in 24 days in June, beginning on the first.

In the year 1896, he was elected on the Board of County Commissioners, and was kept on the Board, for three successive terms; the end of the third term expiring on Dec. 1st, 1892.

In 1897, he was elected Sec. & Treas. of The Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Association, Catawba & Burke Branch, and was in 1900, made Local Agt. for the same, taking charge of the office work, that year whose office is, and has been in the town of Newton.

And he has so successfully managed it, that it has grown from about three hundred and fifty thousand, in force, to one million and four hundred thousand, up to date, (April 1st, 1911.) in force.

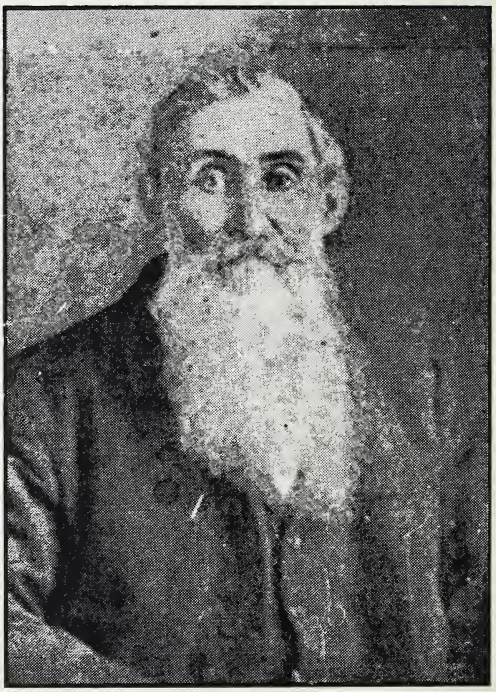
In the year 1908, he was appointed by the Dept. of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. to take charge of the Co-operative Demonstration farm-work in Catawba Co. He served under the supervision of Dr. S. A. Knapp, of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, for three years, viz: 1908, 1909, and 1910; distributing publications on the best and latest improved methods of farming, showing by actual demonstrations, in many parts of the county, that the yield on one acre, in corn and cotton, can be doub-

led, and thribled, if the proper preparation of the soil be made, and the right kind of cultivation given throughout the season. He resigned, this office, (after serving acceptably, both with the Dept. at Washington, and with the best farmers of his county, about March 1st, 1911.

He is still the Sec. Treas. and Local Agt. and business manager of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. in Catawba & Burke counties. Being elected to succeed himself, at each annual meeting of the Catawba & Burke Branch, since first placed in this responsible office.

Brother Abernethy, as he is usually called, has been a steward in the M. E. Church, South, for more than forty years, as well as a Local preacher. And has been holding services, keeping up regular appointments at the County Home, once a month, for about twenty years. And for many years has made it a habit, to make up, and carry a treat to the inmates twice a year. (Viz: Christmas and Easter.)

He tries to be useful in every sphere of life, when and wherever he can do good. Idleness or inactivity has no place in his life. And whenever he can lift humanity to something better, he is always ready, and consequently, never finds himself out of a "job"



M. R. BOST

M. R. Bost enlisted in Company E, 32nd Regiment some time after the war began. He was a quiet good soldier, preforming his duty well. After the war he engaged in farming and is still living near Maiden, Catawba county, and is a worthy citizen respected by his community.

Bailey, George, enlisted April 26, '61; he died since the war.

Bradburn, James M., enlisted April 26, '61; he was a farmer, and died at his home some time about 1892.

Conrad, John, enlisted April 26, '61; he was captured and paroled; he is still living.

Conrad, Daniel, enlisted April 26, '61; he died August 21, '62.

Crawford, Jeff., enlisted August 14, '61; he was discharged June 8, '62 for disability; he died by homicide since the war.

Daily, Abram, enlisted November 27, '61; he died July 4, '62.

Dellinger, John H., enlisted April 27, '61; he was captured, but survived the war, and died at his home in 1908.

Dellinger, James, enlisted January 1, '63; he was wounded at Gettysburg, captured, but survived the war, and is still living.

Eaton, James A., enlisted April 27, '61; he was seriously wounded at Spottsylvania on May 10, '64; he was a brave soldier, walking off of the battlefield, carrying his gun with him, refusing to let the enemy have it; he moved from Catawba County since the war, but we think he is still living.

Edwards, Spencer, enlisted April 20, '63; he took sick and died soon after crossing back from Gettysburg fight.

Ennis, J., enlisted April 10, '64, and was taken prisoner.

Fish, Bryson, enlisted April 13, '63; he survived the war, and is still living.

Goodman, Martin, enlisted August 14, '61; he died during the war.

Harwell, Carnie, enlisted February 25, '63; he died during the war.

Harwell, Elihu, enlisted August 14, '61; he died of wounds he received, October 4, '63.

Hefner, Franklin, enlisted October 18, '62; he was wounded July 1, '63, from which wound he died.

Howard, Levi, enlisted April 27, '61; he was captured, and no further account can be given.

Howard, Nelson, enlisted April 27, '61; he was killed at Spottsylvania C. H.

Hill, Henry D., enlisted December 1, '61; after the war, he was licensed to preach; he went to Texas and entered some Conference there.

Hill, Jacob, enlisted February 25, '63; he died may 12, '63.

Hunsucker, James, enlisted December 1, '61; he died November 12, '62.

Ervin, John B., enlisted April 27, '61; he was promoted to Sergeant, but was later discharged for disability; he died of cancer since the war.

James, William, enlisted December 1, '61; he went West after the war, and was lost sight of.

Jones, Alfred, enlisted September 20, '61; he was wounded at Gettysburg; after the war, he went West and was lost sight of.

Jones, Burton, enlisted September 20, '61; he went West and was lost sight of.

Jones, Manuel, enlisted September 20, '61; he went West and we can learn nothing further of him.

Jones, Marcus, enlisted September 20, '61; he was promoted to Sergeant; he moved West and was lost sight of.

Jones, Levi A., enlisted December 1, '61; he died of tuberculosis since the war, and is buried by the roadside near the Old Huitt Mill, between Newton and Anderson's Mountain.

Kale, Henderson, enlisted April 27, '61; he died since the war.

Kale, Noah, enlisted October 1, '62; he was taken prisoner; we think he is still living.

Killian, Noah, enlisted October 15, '62; he died December 14, '63.

Lael, Calvin, enlisted December 1, '61; he survived the war and is still living.

Long, William Alex., enlisted April 27, '61; he was promoted Sergeant, and killed at Spottsylvania C. H.

Moore, William, enlisted Apri 27, '61; he is still living.

Moore, Philo, enlisted August 14, '61; he died since the war.

Mize, Lafayette, enlisted April 27, '61; he was promoted Sergeant, and afterwards captured; he died but recently.

Moss, Julius A., enlisted August 14, 61; he survived the war, and made his living on the farm; he died of cancer a few years ago.

Moss, William, enlisted August 14, '61; he was killed at Spottsylvania C. H.

Miller, Andrew, enlisted April 27, '61; he was a German, and a good soldier; he survived the war, dying in 1908.

Pope, John, enlisted April 27, '61; he was once captured; he returned home, and died since the war.

Parker, David, enlisted October 15, '62; he came home and is still living in South Carolina.

Robinson, Newton, enlisted February 26, '63; he was once captured. (See sketch.)

NEWTON ROBINSON.

A brother of James F. Robinson, of Co. A. 12th N. C. (who was killed at Spottsylvania Court House May 1864) was born near Sherrill's Ford Catawba Co. in 1844: Volunteered in Co. F. 32 N. C. Regiment, was a true soldier, was in all the battles with his company up to the battle of Petersburg where he was captured, and remained a prisoner of war until after the surrender. Robinson removed to Iredell Co. some years ago, and is still living.

Sherrill, W. P., enlisted April 27, '61; he was promoted Sergeant, but died in prison after the Gettysburg battle.

Sigmon, John C., enlisted April 27, '61; he was promoted Corporal, and taken prisoner; he returned home and died in 1909.

Sherrill, Thomas, Sr., enlisted April 27, '61; he survived the war, and went West, where he still lives.

Sherrill, Thomas, Jr., enlisted February 25, '63; he went to South Carolina or Georgia after the surrender, and was lost sight of.

Sherrill, Nicholas, enlisted August 14, '61; he was captured and died in prison.

Sherrill, Alexander, enlisted August 14, '61; he died July 7, '62.

Sigmon, J. A., enlisted April 27, '61; he is still living.

Shook, Daniel, enlisted August 14, '61; he was discharged for disability; he died since the war.

Slewman, Chas., enlisted August 14, '61; he was promoted Commissary Sergeant; he survived the war, teach-

ing school and doing carpenter work; he died some years ago.

Sutton, Frank, enlisted August 14, '61; he was discharged for disability, and died since the war.

Wilson, Pink E., enlisted December 14, '61; he survived the war, but has since been lost sight of.

Witherspoon, Henry, enlisted August 14, '61, and was promoted Corporal; he died August 24, '63.

COMPANY K. 35 REGIMENT C. TROOPS

By C. L. Hawn

In writing the sketch of this company, the writer will not promise a correct history of the company, as he was not one of the original number of the company, having enlisted March 1st 1864.

Suffice to say, the company was organized on Oct. 15th 1861, in the town of Hickory, N. C., when it was a wilderness. According to Moore's roster of N. C. T. the total rank and file of this company, from first to last, was 156 men. It was made up from the western part of Catawba and eastern part of Burke Counties.

Dr. James R. Ellis, who had just settled down in the little village of Hickory tavern (as it was then called) to practice medicine, was elected captain. Pinkney Warlick, first Lieutenant; Dr. James T. Johnson, second Lieutenant; (he was then a young medical student, just from Medical College of Baltimore, Md., having come home from College to share the hardships of war with his countrymen.)

Wm. Hale Jr, Second Lieutenant (By the way, this gallent young officer was killed at Newburn, N. C. March 14th 1862, he being the first person killed in the war from Catawba County).

At the organization of the Regiment Nov. 8th 1861, Capt. James R. Ellis was appointed surgeon of the Regiment; Dr. James T. Johnson was elected Captain and his brother Phil. J. Johnson, was elected first Lieutenant.

After the battle of Newbern, N. C., upon the death of Lieutenant Hale, Julius E. Link was elected Second Lieut. At the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1st 1862, this gallant young officer was killed. Pinkney Berry was promoted from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant.

At the battle of Fredricksburg, Va. Dec. 13, 1862, Maj. John M. Kelly was killed, and Captain James T. Johnson was promoted Maj by seniority, and Phil. J. Johnson was promoted Captain of the Company. Pinkney Berry first

Lieutenant; J. M. Rocket Second Lieutenant; and D. P. Glass, Jr. second. At the battle of Bermuda Hundreds May 20th 1864, Lieutenant Rockett was killed. Lieutenant Glass was promoted, and J. S. Ward was elected Jr. second. At the battle of Five Forks, April 1st, 1865, Lieutenant Glass was killed.

The organization of the 35th Regiment, Nov. 8th 1861, was at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh. The result of this was the appointment of Rev. James Sinclair, Col.; Marshall D. Craton; Lieutenant Col.; Oliver Cromwell Petway; Maj.; Capt. James R. Ellis, of Co. K, was appointed Surgeon of the Regiment; Second Lieutenant, Cader G. Cox, of Co. A. Ass't Surgeon; First Lieutenant, Wm. M. Black, of Co, quarter master; First Lieutenant, John P. Kennedy, of Co. I, commissary; T. J. Oats, Adjutant.

Jan. 3rd 1862, the Regiment was sent to Newburn, N. C. At the Battle of Newburn, March 14th, 1862, was the first engagement the regiment was in. It was placed on the left of the militia. The Federal Commander, seeing a weakness at this point, made an assault on the militia and broke the line, which left the 35th subject to a flank fire, and they fell back in disorder. That it was attributed to leadership, that the 35th Regiment did not behave better on this its first field of battle, is established by the fact that in every subsequent battle of the war in which it was directly or remotely connected, it never failed to act in such a manner as to deserve and win the encomiums of its commanding officers, and that the conduct of their Col. and Lieutenant Col. at Newburn was such as to cause the officers to loose all confidence in their military capacity to lead them, is evidenced by the fact, that, at the re-organization of the Regiment April 10th, 1862, neither of these officers were re-elected.

At the re-organization of the Regiment, Matt. W. Ranson, the gallant soldier, eminent statesman and brilliant orator, (at that time Lieutenant Col. of the first N. C. Regiment) was elected Col.; Maj. Patway Lieutenant Col.; and Capt John G. Jones, of Co. E., Maj. This completed the reorganization of the Regiment for the war.

Col. Ransom appointed his regimental state, namely: Dr. Chas. J. O. Hagan Surgeon; Capt. Nicholas M. Long,

quarter master; (who resigned in Dec. 1862 and was succeeded by Capt. Joseph M. Rodgers); Dr. Charles J. Gee, commisary; Mr. Nelson, of Waynes, Co. Adjutant; (this gentleman resigned in 1862. His successor being Lieutenant Walter Clark, a school boy of 14 years of age; in Nov. 1861 this remarkable boy whom they called little Clark, became drill master for the second time at camp Mangum and acting Adjutant of the 35th Regiment. He went through the first Maryland campaign serving with great distinction. On going into the battle of Sharpsbury Sept. 16th, 1862, all the field officers, except Clarke, had dismounted, when a big fellow from McDowell Co., "Bill Hall" as the writer recalls ran up to him and yelled "Get down off this horse you little fool or you will get killed" He was wounded in this battle, and on a later occasion, as he and Col. Matt Ransom were riding along together, a shell from a battery exploded so near him as to make his escape from death almost Miraculous. A volume might be written about the career of this great son of Carolina, who at the age of 17 became a Lieutenant Col. of A Regiment and who, since the surrender, in every crisis has born himself as a wise and faithful leader of his State and of the South; to whose untiring labor and unflagging devotion is due the preservation of the splendid records of our people, and who, as jurist, historian, statesman, man of letters, social and political philosopher, is one of the most versatile, if not the most versatile and gifted, of all living North Carolinians.

The Regiment remained in N. C. after the reorganization until June 1862. It was ordered to Va. and was engaged in some small minor engagements in and around the battle of Seven Pines from the 25th to the 28th of June. It was engaged in that memorable charge at Malvern Hill, July 1st, 1862. Here its Gallant Col., Matt W. Ransom. was twice wounded, first through the right arm and then in the right side by a piece of shell. Turning over the command to Lieutenant Col. Petway, Col. Ransom lay on the field, to hear in a few minutes of his gallant Lieutenant Col. being killed, leading the Regiment up the hill. Here fell Lieutenant Julius E. Link, Joseph Aiken, Harrison Sides and Captain James T. Johnson was severely wounded; and many other

of Co. K. Probably no Regiment of magruders command suffered more in killed and wounded than the 35th. Being its first battle after Newburn, N. C., then and there established its reputation for unsurpassed fortitude and intrepity in battle—a reputation maintained from Malvern Hill to Appomattox.

Maj. John G. Jones now became Lieutenant Col.; Capt. John M. Kelly of Co. C. Maj., by promotion. On the 27th of August the Regiment left Richmond on route to join Lee's army in the Maryland campaign, wading the Potomac river Sept. 7th, 1862, at Cheek's Ford. On the 11th, we recrossed at Point of Rocks, and marched to Harper's Ferry; shelled the enemy until that place surrendered, Sept. 15th. That night we marched towards Shepardstown. At one a. m.,on the 16th, crossed the Potomac the third time in nine days. At three a. m., Sept. 17th, 1862, the Regiment was marched to take its position in line for the great battle of Sharpsburg. The Regiment held a very important position. It was here Col. Ránsom carried the colors and charged and took a battery, and had to abandon it on account of a flank fire. It was here Stonewall Jackson came on the scene and ask Ransom to try and retake it, and Ransom told him that he could take it, but could not hold it. It was here private Wm. H. Hood of Co. H. climbed the hickory tree and counted 39 battered flags supporting the battery.

The next engagement was Dec. 11th, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va. Here the 35th was posted behind a stone wall and did not suffer so severely. Maj. John M. Kelly was killed and Capt. James T. Johnson of Co K. was promoted Maj. By seniority and first Lieutenant P. J. Johnson of Co. K. Capt.

In the winter of 1862 and '63 the Regiment took up its march through Richmond, and took the cars at Petersburg for Kemansville, N. C. Here Adjutant Walter Clarke resigned, and on May 13th, 1863, Lieut. Robt. B. Peebles of Co. E. 56th Regiment was appointed to succeed him. In his Jr. year, Peoples left the university where he was making a brilliant record to join the Co., then being raised in his home county of Northampton. From this time forth he was practically in every battle or skirmish in which his Regiment

was engaged, and they were many; And in the most trying crisis, he always bore himself as a man of fine presence of mind and superb courage. There was no braver man in either army. When Lee surrendered at Appomattox, he was Captain and Ass't. Adjt. Gen. on Gen. Matt Ransom's staff, having been deservedly promoted from time to time. Peebles is another splendid soldier, whose military career deserves a much more detailed and extended history than space here will permit. One of the greatest lawyers our state has produced, now serving his second term as Superior Court Judge,- sometimes partisan, but always bold and incorruptible. The only criticism made by lawyers against him is that he can hardly keep out of the fight. This is not to be wondered at, for he is a born fighter. His record in war and in peace adds lustre to his state.

The Regiment in the spring of 1863 was in the Dep't of N. C., Gen. D. H. Hill commanding, and stationed at different times at Goldsboro, Kinston and Wilmington.

About the first of June, 1863, it was ordered to Virginia and camped near Petersburg. On the 15th of June, Col. Matt. W. Ransom was promoted to Brig. Gen.; Lieutenant Col. Jones now became Col.; Maj. James T. Johnson, Lieutenant Col.; Capt. S. B. Taylor, of Co. A. Maj. by seniorty. On the 27th July, 1863 the Regiment and brigade had a sharp engagement at Boon's Mill, in less than two miles of Gen. Ransom's home. The sound of the guns, tremblingly listened to by his delicate wife and small children,—Just imagine their feeling. During the winter of '63 and '64, the brigade was assigned back to the Dep't of N. C.

The 35th Regiment was on post duty, at Hamilton, N. C. on the Roanoke River, Co. K. being on picket duty at Foster's Mills, in Martin Co.,

On April 16th, we broke camp at Foster's Mills and set out for Plymouth, N. C. On the night of the 17th 1864 we slept within a few miles of the town, and was awakened on the morning of the 18th by the Federal sunrise gun in the town. We took up march and landed in sight of the fortifications in a few hours. That evening (April the 18th), we were formed in line of battle; there was some sharp skirmishing and some artillery firing when Gen. Ransom appeared

on the scene in his usual polite way taking off his hat; "There is a fort over there I want taken tonight, and I want you men of the 35th to take it" (Just imagine the feeling of a lad 17 years old!) We were ordered forward March; went in under a heavy artillery fire, our light artillery following. We were between the fort and our artillery for some three hours that night. When things quieted down and we came out, the result was a faint move for Gen. Hoke to take 85th Redoubt. On the 19th, we were moved around in front of the works viewing the situation by the officers. The writer remembers Gen. Hoke and staff out in front with an eye glass, when there was a shot fired from Fort Williams. The ball fell right under Hoke's horse and came bouncing down the line where we were lying down. Late in the evening of April 19th, we made a circuitous route to the east end of town. After a sharp skirmish, Gen. Ransom forced his way across Coneby Creek, a narrow but deep stream, by laying down a pontoon bridge. The brigade was marched over and formed in line of battle and lay down to rest. The line of pickets were sent out and a sharp skirmish resulted. We were far enough away that the Yankee bullets would fall down as they hit a board fence in our front. We fully realized the situation. Next morning (the 20th,) just at the break of day, Gen. Matt W. Ransom was in the saddle; we heard his ringing voice, come down the line; "Attention!" Also, by Col. J. G. Jones of the 35th, and Capt. P. J. Johnson of Co. K.; "Forward March"! As we went up through an open field, it was a dreadful sight to behold. Our artillery, just in our rear, firing over us, and the Federal forts belching on us. The writer would compare it to a big new ground on fire.

Fort Comfort was the first works taken by the 35th. Company K. came up right in front of the fort, as was evidenced by her dead around the fort. The Regiment was divided by passing around the fort, and got somewhat confused, as the report was that Col. Jones was killed. About this time Gen. Ransom came on the ground mounted, and in his usual polite way, taking off his hat; "I am here with you boys. Attention 35th"; and we passed on through the streets to fort Williams. The engagement here was fierce for

awhile, and our loss was heavy. Finally, we fell back. Gen. Ransom signaled the Ram Albermarle to advance up the river which was done. About the third shot, the commander of the fort ran down the stars and stripes, which were about 18 feet long, and ran up the white flag. This was a bad day for the 35th. The loss was 20 killed and 88 wounded. Company K's loss was 7 killed and 21 wounded. The killed were: Geo. L. Abernethy, David Denton, P. H. Moore, F. W. Connelly, P. Sidney Whitener, Daniel H. Whitner and John C. Whisnant.

From Plymouth, we went to Washington, N. C., where the commander evacuted the place and set fire to it; from there by way of Greenville, Pollecksville on to Newburn, N. C. Having captured all the out post there with every prospect of success, Gen. Hoke under orders from Davis to return to Va., withdrew his command and reached Petersburg May 10th, 1864. On May 13th, while occupying the outer line of works at Drewys Bluff, the Regiment had some sharp fighting with Butler's advance. Company K. of the 35th was on picket duty east of the bluff at this time. On the evening of the 14th, we were charged by a line of battle from Butler's army and driven back under a heavy fire after our amunition was exhausted. In passing around the hill, Anderson Ward was mortally wounded and died in a few days, H. C. Sigmon was slightly wounded on the thumb. There were five companies, one from each Regiment in this skirmish line, under the command of Maj. Grady of the 25th N. C. Regiment. He marched us back to the rear and we lay down and rested for the night. Next morning (the 15th) we joined the Regiment on the R. R. between Richmond and Petersburg, Va. On the evening of the 15th, Maj. Gen. Robt. Ransom arrived from Richmond; on the morning of the 16th, we were marched out from the work. Gen. Robt. Ransom opened the ball down the south side of the James River. The 35th was in the second line, and did not get in the engagement. The writer well remembers seeing the 25th Regiment moving out in line of battle on the right flank in double quick. Bayonetts glistening in the rising sun, and colors flying. I do not think I ever saw anything that equalled it. About this time, Maj. Gen. Robt. Ransom and his

staff came riding down the turnpike road. Col. Rutlege of the 25th having command of the brigade, jelled out, "Three cheers for Gen. Ransom": You bet the 35th gave them. He captured everything from the turn pike to the river. He came up in the rear while they were looking for him in front, arms stacked in the works, guns cocked ready to use. Had Gen. Whiting came on from Petersburg with his fifteen thousand men, there would not have been enough of Butler's army left to tell the tale. So ended the Battle of Drewy's Bluff. Then we followed Butler on his retreat to Bermuda Hundred. On the 20th of May, 6 companies of the 35th were ordered to advance the picket line; this was done with heavy loss to the Regiment. Our color bearer and color guard were all cut down; Col. Jones took the colors in his own hands. Capt. Johnson of Co K. called for some one to take the colors from Col. Jones; A young lad by the name of Owens, who was Col. Jone's orderly took the colors from him. Lieutenant Col. Johnson was wounded and was absent from the Regiment for some time. Lieutenant J. M. Rocket of Co. K. was killed and several wounded. We were stationed here in the works for sometime. It was here the writer was detailed one evening to report at the Fort on James River with gun, etc, with instructions that an officer would be there to take charge of him.

I arrived there about dark. Presently an officer and citizen came up and asked me if I was the man sent here. I told them I was. He took my gun and looked at it, asked how many rounds of ammunition I had. I told him 50; he said "Don't Speak" and "Follow us". We went through our line and went down a Bluff to the edge of the water on James River where we were in hearing of the Federal Troops. They were moving South; we could hear them talking and the horses walking on the Pontoon Bridge. We were close to a Gun Boat which kept up a fire all night. We could see the flash of the guns and hear the shells go over in our lines. Stayed there until 3 or 4 o'clock next morning and came out. I never heard any talk about it. Am satisfied it was done to find out which way Grant's Army was moving. Some time in May or June, (the writer does not remember the date,) the 35th was sent down on Chickahominy River below

Richmond. We were there only a short while, when we came back to Chaffins Bluff, were there three or four days. On the 15th of June, 1864, at dark, we took up march for Petersburg, marched all night; reached Petersburg next morning, the 16th, at about sunrise, just in time to see the enemy advancing on the inner line of works defending Petersburg. The 35th was the first to arrive, and at a run through a storm of shot and shell, we succeeded in getting into the works in time to repulse the enemy. The Federal forces new in command of Hancock numbered over fifty thousand. In the after noon of the 16th, we were attacked all along the line held by ten thousand confederates. Night closed the contest. During the night Warrens corps (17 thousands) reinforced the enemy.

Early on the 17th of June, the fighting was renewed. Assault after assault was made only to be repulsed, until just at dark, a part of our line was taken. About 10 P. M., Ransom's brigade was ordered to take and reestablish the line This fell to the 35th Regiment. It struck the heel of the salient in the shape of a horse shoe. A hand to hand combat took place, the men fighting with the breast works only between them. The Gallant Col., John G. Jones, was killed; the color bearer of the Regiment was pulled over the works with the colors; The loss in the Regiment was heavy. It carried into action 28 officers and nearly 800 men, and brought out 8 officers and less than 200 men. Company K. lost 4 men; Sergt. J. C. Sides, Amzi A. Hawn, John Huntley and James Smith were killed; Capt J. Johnson, Lieutenant P. Berry, Sylvanus Deal, Levi Yount, Amzi A. Yoder, C. L. Hawn and others were wounded. It was here Capt Johnson had a hand to hand encounter with a Maj., and as Johnson started back to our side, one man threw his gun bayonet foremost and missed him; while another raised his gun to shoot him, and L. S. Settlemyre killed the Yankee. The Regiment finally captured about 300 prisoners, among them were 17 Indians,—Three stand of colors. This left the Regiment without any field officers. Lieutenant Col. J. T. Johnson, Col. by promotion, Maj., S. B. Taylor, Lieutenant Col. by promotion, Captain Robt. E. Petty of Co. B., Maj. by seniority, all of them absent,—wounded. During the night

Beauregard withdrew to a new and shorter line nearer the city of Petersburg. On the 18th of June, 1864, Gen. Mead made the last of his assaults, his army numbering seventy thousand; The Confederate force about twenty thousand. At noon came the attack attack which was promptly repulsed. At 4 p. m. they tried it again, but met a signal defeat. Gen. Grant now issued an order for the cessation of attacks, and the siege commenced. The 35th was in the siege at Petersburg from about the 25th of June, 1864, to March 1st, 1865. During this time, it occupied different positions from the crater to the city point R. R. It lived in the ground, walked in wet ditches, ate cold corn bread, and Nassau bacon; until one evening, when that big hearted soldier, statesman and orator, (M. W. Ransom,) met the writer and Jim Moore with a side of Nassau bacon with a hand spike run through it, carrying it into the Company. "Boys what kind of meat is that? Is it pork?" The writer remarked: "no Gen. it is not; smell of it;" and he did so. "Phew, you can't eat such meat" So the next evening, we got country hams. Afterwards, some of Hampton's beef. Company K. was on relief to town for a days rest July 30th, 1864, when the explosion of the Crator occurred. The 31st August 30th, 1864, was engaged at the Davis house on the Welden R. R. R. C. Hawn was killed; Moses Yoder and several others were wounded and captured. Here the Regiment went beyond the line intended and had to fall back. Gen. Lee, who witnessed the charge, remarked that he had often heard of men straggling to the rear, but never saw men straggle to the attack. The writer was on the skirmish line that day and was not in this engagement.

Company K. lost by sharp shooters in the seige; D. Sidney Hawn, Levi Bowman, and Bayard Winkler, besides a number wounded. The 35th was engaged March 25th, 1865 in that memorable charge and capture at Fort Stedman, which was such an eye sore to the city of Petersburg. The loss and those captured was heavy. At Five Forks, April 1st, 1865, (that dark day for the Confederacy), The Regiment suffered heavy. Lieutenant D. P. Glass and P. S. Sides of Co K. were killed, and a number wounded and captured, the writer being one of the number captured.

April 9th 1865, Gen. Lee surrenders the army of northern Va. The 35th was commanded by Maj Robt. E. Petty and surrendered with about 80 men. Company K. surrendered with its gallant Capt. P. J. Johnson in command with 20 men.

Company K. lost during the war 35 men, 25 killed, ten and from disease; the writer has not been able to get the number wounded.

The writer was one of Six Hawns of the Co.; four of them sleep in unknown graves on Va. soil. One died since the war, caused by wounds received in the war; Four of the original old company reside in the city of Hickory; Dr. J. T. Johnson, P. Berry, H. Cain Sigmon and Rheuben Barger. Quiet a number reside in and around Hickory who belonged to the company. By the best information we can get, we still have yet living 32 men. Some of the most substantial citizens of the county were members of this company. Among them were 8 Whiteners, all descendants from the old Pioneer, Henry Whitener, all of whom are dead except one.

In the language of Dixon, "Peace to the ashes of these brave men who gave their lives for the lost cause; they sleep their last sleep; they have fought their last battle, and no sound can awake them to Glory again."

May God bless the living; some of them are watching day by day for the sun sets glow, or stand listening to the beat of the surf as it breaks upon the shores of eternity. May God give them victory in the last last battle.

Hickory, N. C. April 24th 1911.

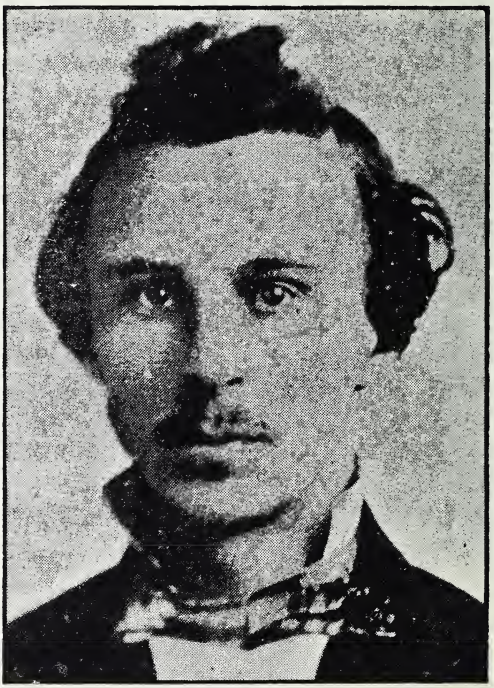
C. L. HAWN

COMPANY K., 35TH REGIMENT.

OFFICERS.

Ellis, James R., Captain; enlisted October 15, '61. (See sketch and photo.)

DR. J. R. ELLIS



Dr. James R. Ellis, a native of Randolph county, came to Burke county in 1858 and settled at Philip Warlick's to practice medicine. Soon after he married in that family. In 1860 he came to the village of Hickory Tavern and built a dwelling where now stands the M. E. Church.

In the organization of Company K, 35th Regiment N. C. Troops he was elected Captain. At the organization of the 35th regiment he was appointed surgeon. After serving five months he resigned and came home and took a position on the State Examination Board. He was a Catawbian, and served several terms in the General Assembly. He died some years ago leaving a widow and two daughters.

Johnson, J. Theodore, Captain; enlisted December 9, '61. (See sketch.)

Link, Julius E., 2nd Lieutenant; enlisted April, '62; he was killed July 1, '62 at Malvern Hill; he was a favorite among the Company.

DR. J. T. JOHNSON

Dr. J. T. Johnson enlisted March 6th, 1861. He, together with J. R. Ellis, of Hickory, Pinkney Warlick and Rev. Alex Stamey, of Burke, were instrumental in raising this company, a half of which were from Catawba and half from Burke. Dr. J. R. Ellis was elected Captain, Pinkney Warlick 1st Lieut., J. T. Johnson 2nd Lieut., Rev. Alex Stamey 3rd Lieut. At Raleigh, when they were formed into a regiment, Dr. Ellis was elected assistant surgeon, so the company had to elect a Captain, so the boys ran first and second Lieutenants, and Dr. Johnson was elected Captain by a handsom majority. About three or four months later, the regiment was reorganized for three years of the war. Dr. Johnson was re-elected Captain again by a most handsome majority. About one year later, on the battlefield of Fredricksburg, he was promoted to Major of the regiment and given one-half of the regiment and sent to the front picket line. About one year later he was promoted to Lieut.-Col.; and about one year later he was promoted to full Col., and commanded the regiment to the close of the war. He was captured at the battle of Five Fork April 1, 1865, and carried to Johnson's Island, Ohio. He returned home in June, 1865.

He received a bad wound on the top of his head at the battle of Malvern Hill; also at the battle of Bermuda-Hundreds was wounded in his leg and came very near losing it. He was in a great many hard fought battles. While Capt., he never had to wade a river—Uncle Cain Sigmon, or some of the boys, would say "Captain, jump on my back and ride over." He had a noble lot of good boys and good fighters.

Hale, William, 2nd Lieutenant; enlisted December, '61; was promoted from Sergeant; he was killed March 14, '62 at Newburn.

Rockett, J. Monroe, 2nd Lieutenant; enlisted December 29, '62; was promoted from Sergeant; he was killed.

Ward, Sidney J., 2nd Lieutenant; enlisted June 30, '64, and was promoted from ranks; he died in 1909.

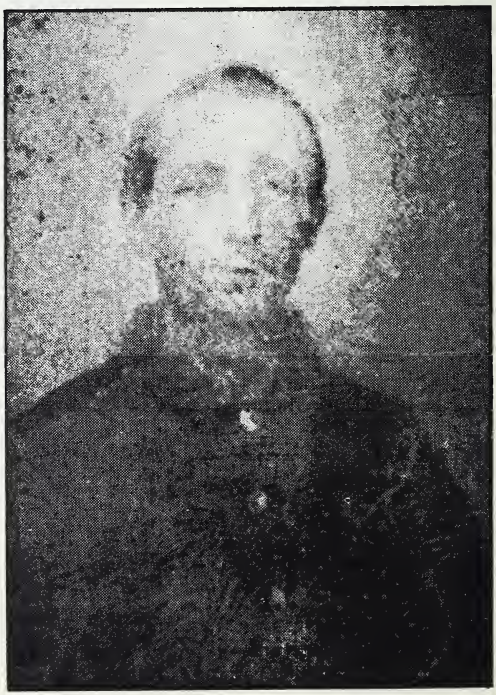
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Link, Julius E., 1st Sergeant; enlisted October 1, '61; he was promoted 2nd Lieutenant.

Hale, William, enlisted October 1, '61, being 2nd Sergeant; he was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant.

Rockett, J. Monroe, 4th Sergeant; enlisted October 1, '61; he was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, and killed in May, '64 at Wise Bottom Church.

Seitz, J. C., enlisted July 6, '62; promoted Sergeant January, '63; he was killed July 17, '64 near Petersburg. (See photo and sketch.)



J. C. SEITZ

J. C. Sides enlisted July 6, 1862, in Company K, 35th N. C. Regiment. Promoted Sergeant January, '63. Killed July 17, '64, near Petersburg, Va. He was last seen by Dow. Abernethy, charging in the thickest of the fight.

PRIVATES.

Abernethy, L. D., enlisted May 1, '61; he was wounded at Malvern Hill, July 1, '62; he is still living near Maiden, N. C.

Abernethy, Geo., enlisted May 1, '61; he was wounded and died at Plymouth, April 20, '64.

Abernethy, John F., enlisted March 1, '63; he died August 13, '64 at Weldon.

Arney, J. Franklin, enlisted March 1, '64; he is still living.

Barger, Reuben J., enlisted October 15, '61. (See sketch.)

Reuben J. Barger was born August 21, 1841. He was raised a mechanic. He enlisted in September, 1861, and was captured at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; paroled June 25, 1865, at Point Lookout, Md. He has worked at the carpenter trade up to the present time. He was a member of Company K, 35th Regiment N. C. Troops.

Brittain, Jonas, enlisted —; he died but recently.

Bowman, Timothy, enlisted October 15, '61; he is still living.

Bowman, Levi, enlisted October 15, '61; he was killed in '64.

Chester, W. J., enlisted October 15, '61; he died in December, '61 at Raleigh, N. C.

Dietz, C. Frank, enlisted March 1, '63; he was discharged October 20, '63.

Fry, John B., enlisted October 15, '61; he is still living near Hickory, on his farm.

Deitz, W. Pinkney, enlisted August 4, '62. (See sketch and photo.)

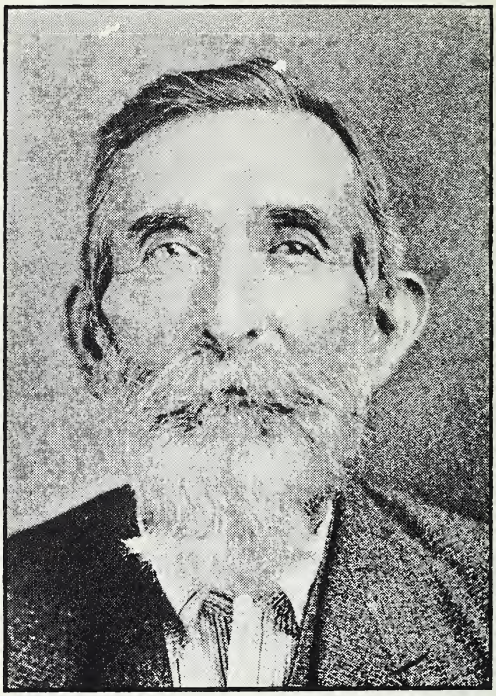
Fry, Monroe, enlisted August 14, '62. (See sketch and photo.)

Holler, Noah, enlisted October 15, '61; he died since the war.

Holler, Paul, enlisted August 15, '62; he died since the war.

Holler, Elisha, enlisted August 15, '62; he died since the war.

Hahn, D. Sidney, enlisted April 8, '62; he was killed at Petersburg in '64.



PINKNEY DEITZ

R. Pinkney Deitz was a charter member of Company K, 35th Regiment. He was an excellent soldier, and was fortunate in that he survived the war. On his return home he engaged for awhile at carpentry. After his marriage he settled on the farm.

He is a quiet, peaceable citizen, respected by all who know him.

Hahn, Alfred M., enlisted April 8, '62; he died since the war from a wound received in the war.

Hahn, Amzi, enlisted August 14, '62. (See sketch and photo.)

Hahn, D. J., enlisted March 6, '62; he died during the war.

Hahn, R. C., enlisted June 1, '63. (See sketch and photo.)

Hahn, C. L., enlisted March 1, '64. (See sketch and photo.)

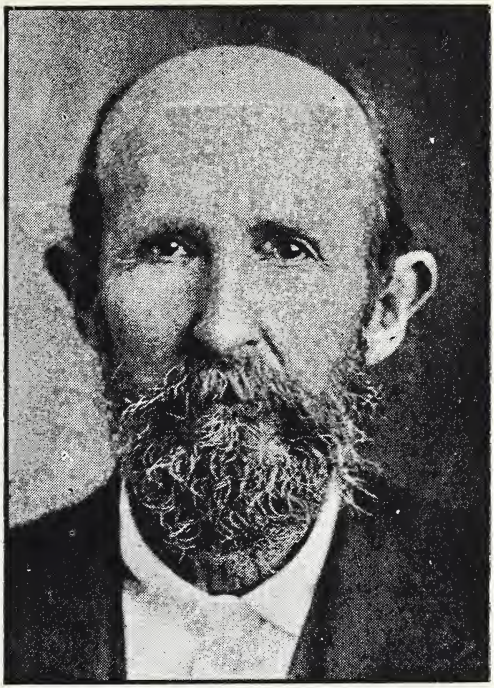
Hale, John A., enlisted January 1, '64; he is now dead.

Mull, Abram B., enlisted August 14, '62; he died since the war.

Miller, Jessee, enlisted March 6, '62; he died since the war.

Miller, Abram, enlisted May 1, '61; he died since the war.

J. MONROE FRY



J. Monroe Fry enlisted in Company K, 35th Regiment August 14th, 1862. He served his county faithfully as a soldier, and honored his country on his return, by an upright life.

He engaged in farming and followed it assiduously since. He has had a successful career, and is still residing on on the old homestead just outside the city limits, surrounded with plenty.

He has made what he has by strict observance of the old adge: "Attend to your own business strictly, and let others alone." Look at his physiognomy and behold a quiet man.

Pitts, Abel, enlisted January 7, '63; he is still living.

Propst, Riley, enlisted —; he died since the war.

Rockett, Pinkney R., enlisted August 10, '62. (See sketch and photo.)

Rockett, A. C., enlisted August 10, '62; he died July 28, '63 at Petersburg.

Steiz, Levi, enlisted March 1, '63; he died since the war.

Sigmon, E. S., enlisted January 7, '64; he died since the war. (See sketch and photo.)

Elcanah, Sigmon, enlisted October 14, '61. (See sketch.)

Settlemyre, Harvey S., enlisted August 14, '62; he died since the war.

Turner, W. D., enlisted March 6, '62; he died June, '62 at Kinston.

Ward, Anderson, enlisted October 15, '61; he was killed May 4, '64.

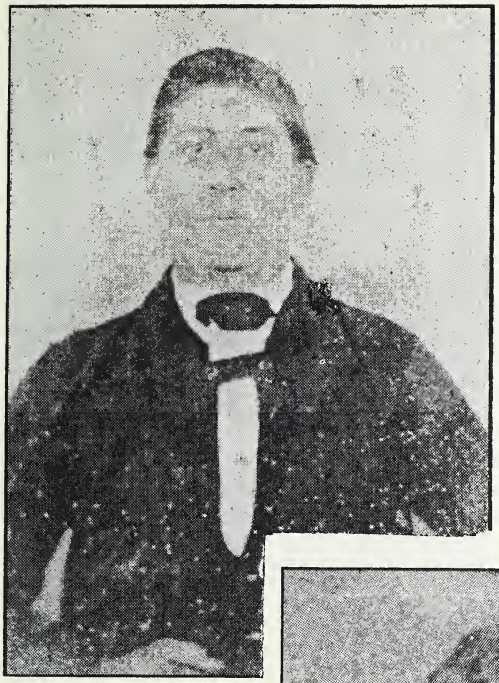
AMZI A. HAWN

Amzi A. Hawn was born December 31, 1833, on a farm three miles south of Hickory, N. C. At the age of 13 years, his father died, and with the aid of his widowed mother, he took charge of the affairs of the farm. He received a common school education in the old log school house of that day, and taught his first school at the old log school house in his district, at the age of 17 years. His certificate of examination is well preserved in the hands of his brother, C. L. Hawn, bearing the date of November 17, 1851, and signed by three old landmarks: Q. A. Shuford, Esq., Dr. O. Campbell and Rev. J. H. Crawford. He wrote a beautiful hand and was an excellent mathematician.

He was married to Mary M. Yoder, November 9, 1856. To them was born a daughter, Mrs. Belle Abee. His life was spent on the farm up to the outbreak of the Civil war. He was opposed to secession, and made stump speeches to that effect.

He enlisted in Malletts Batallion August 14, 1862, and was transferred to Company K, 35th Regiment N. C. Troops, Ransom's Brigade, and was in a number of engagements. He was killed June 17, 1864, at Petersburg, Va., and left on the field, the Union army holding the field. He was a devout Christian and soldier. A monument in Zions Church yard, erected to the memory of his father and mother, marks his memory, his age being 30 years, 5 months and 16 days.

"He bleeds! He falls! His death-bed is the field!
His dirge the trumpet, and his bier the shield!
His closing eyes the beam of valor speak,
The flush of ardor lingers on his cheek;
Serene, he lifts to heaven those closing eyes,
Then for his country breathes a prayer—AND DIES."



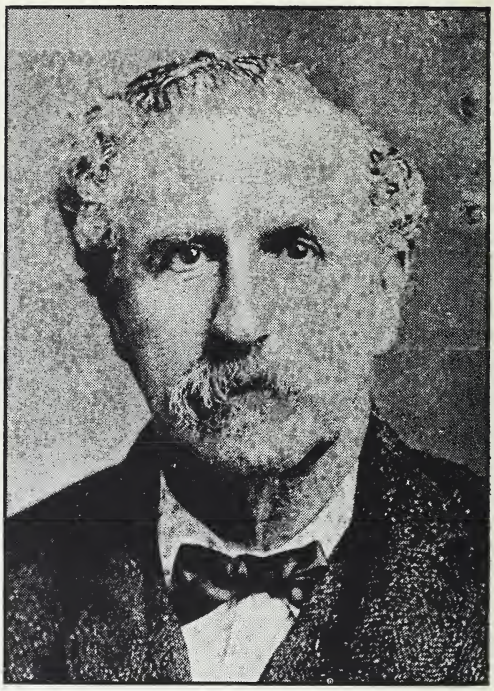
R. C. HAHN

R. C. Hahn was a faithful soldier during his term of service. He enlisted June 1, 1863. He was captured and died in prison, and his remains rest with thousands of other good boys near Petersburg.

Robert was a good Christain boy, saved by grace.

CALVIN L. HAWN

Calvin L. Hawn, the subject of this sketch, whose photos appear at the ages of 17 and 64 years, was born and reared on the farm three miles south of Hickory, N. C. He was under the care of his widowed mother and elder brother, his father having died when he was fifteen months old. He received a limited education at the old log school house known as the "The Abernethy School House." He left school at the age of fourteen years on account of the Civil war. He enlisted in Company K, 35th Regiment N. C. Troops, Ransom's Brigade, Mar.



1, 1864. He was in the capture at Plymouth, N. C. by the Confederates, April 18th to 20th; Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 16th; Bermuda Hundred, May 20th; Avery Farm, June 17th (and was slightly wounded), and in all of the siege of Petersburg, Va., including the charge of the enemies' works an the Weldon Railroad on August 30th, and in that memorable capture of Fort Steadman, March 26th, 1865, which was such an eyesore to the beautiful Virginia City; and last, when all was lost at Five Forks, April 12th, 1865, he was captured and carried to Point Lookout, Md., a prisoner of war. He was released June 13th, 1865, and came home, making a living on the farm. In April, 1884, he came to Hickory and engaged in the lumber business; later on, in the mercantile business. He was deputy sheriff of Hickory township from 1894 until 1898. The last two years he has devoted his time to his farm.

Ward, J. Sidney, enlisted October 16, '61; he was promoted 2nd Lieutenant in '65; he died in 1910.

Ward, Pinkney A., enlisted October 15, '61; he was promoted Corporal December, '61, and promoted Sergeant July, '63; he died in 1909.

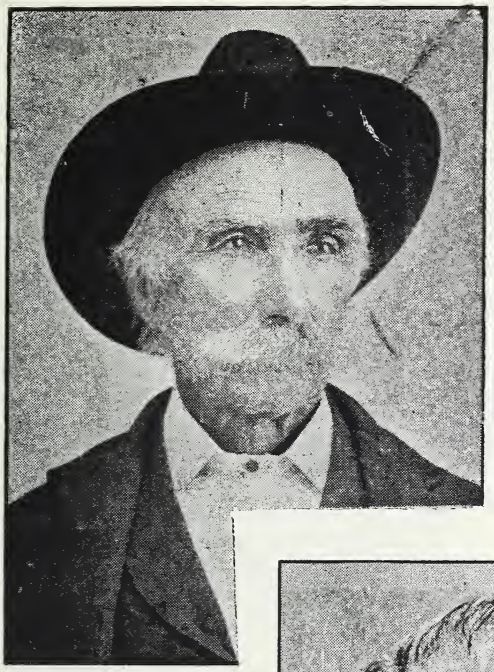
Whitener, Pinkney J., enlisted April 8, '62. (See sketch and photo.)

Whitener, Daniel H., enlisted October 15, '61; he was killed at Plymouth, April 20, '64.

Whitener, Abel, enlisted March 1, '63; he died since the war.

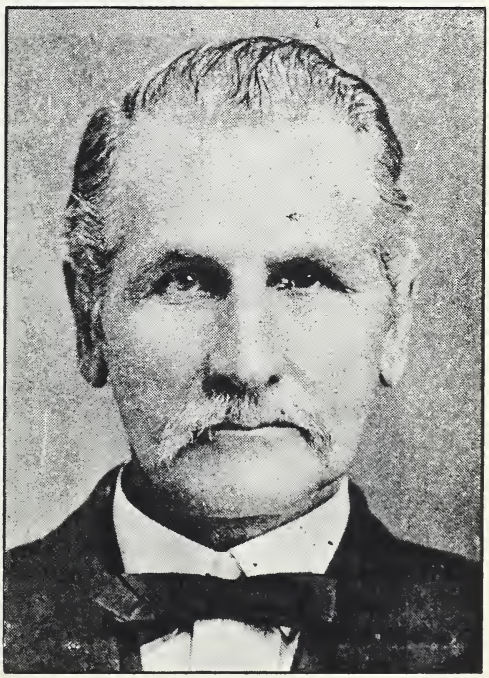
Whitener, Henry, enlisted March 1, '63; he died recently.

Whitener, B. F., enlisted October 20, '64; he died since the war.



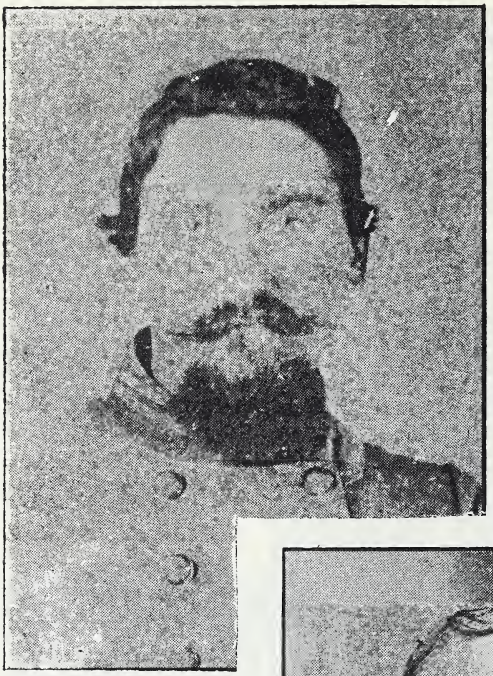
ESAIAS SIGMON

Esaias Sigmon enlisted in Company K, 35th Regiment in 1862. He served through the war, making a good soldier. He returned home at the close, and raised a family of three children, only one of whom survive him. He died some years ago. He was a quiet, peaceable, hard-working man, and had the respect of his fellowmen.



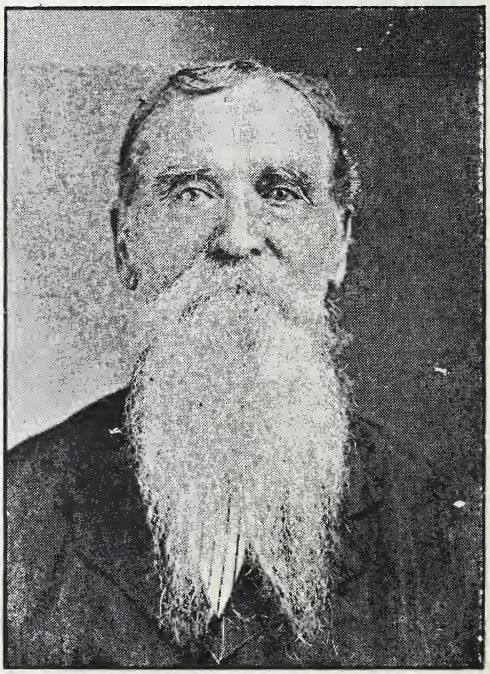
P. R. ROCKETT

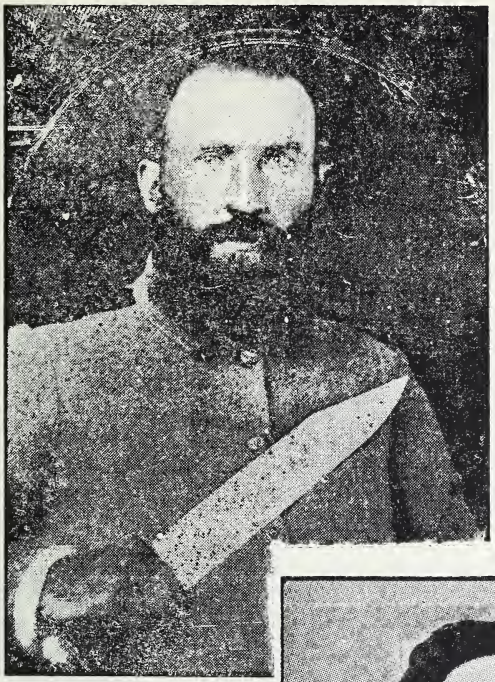
P. R. Rockett was a member of Company K, 35th Regiment, having joined August 10, '62. He made a good record in the war, and also since—having engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He is now a retired old soldier residing in the city of Hickory. He educated his family who honor their father by a moral life.



PINK BERRY

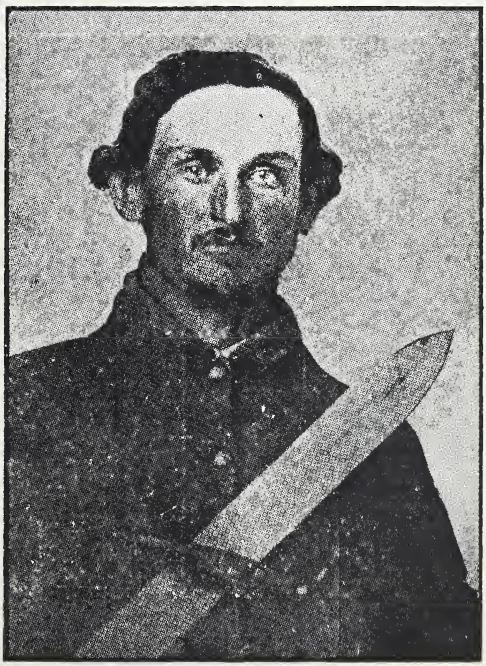
Pink Berry was not at the time of his enlistment a Catawbian, but born and educated so near the line, and enlisting in a Company organized in Catawba, and from the further fact that he married and settled in Catawba and became a bona fide citizen he claimed entrance into the history of the county, and hence he here appears as a Burke boy but a Catawba citizen. "Pink," as we all call him, was a gallant soldier, and did well his part in the war, since which he has engaged more or less in the mercantile business. He is a jolly good fellow, and is recognized before he is seen by his jolly good laugh.



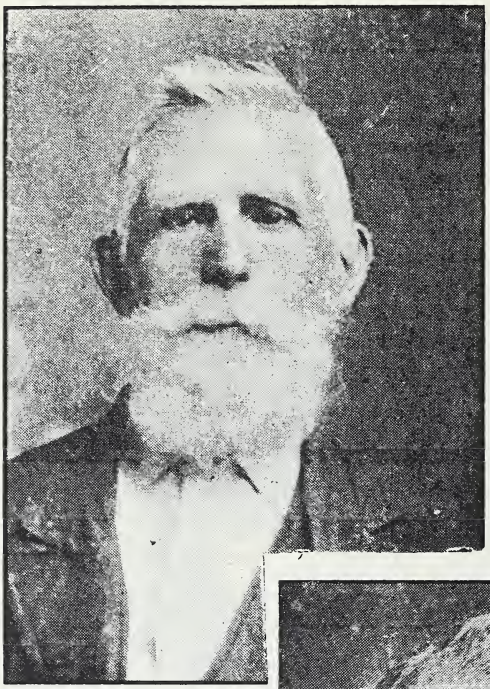


H. Cain Sigmon enlisted October 15, 1861 in Captain Ellis' Company and served faithfully as a private until April, 1863, when he was promoted Corporal. He was an athelte, and had a big, kind heart. He was especially fond of his Captain, Dr. Johnson, and whenever they came to a stream, or other difficult places of crossing, he would call out: "Captain, mount me! I'll carry you across safely." The Captain, being a delicate man, never failed to obey.

He has, since the close, made a living at carpentry. He is now living in Hickory, and he always has been and is still the City's "Weather Prophet."

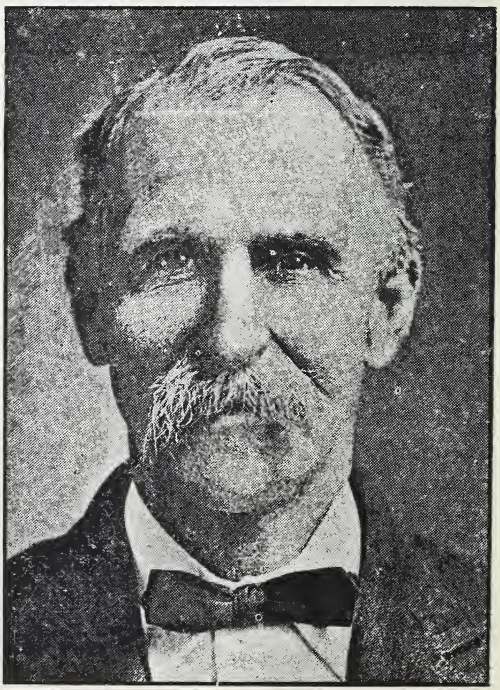


Philip Sidney Whitener enlisted in Company K, 35th Regiment N. C. Volunteers at its organization, October, 1861. He was killed in the charge on the fort at Plymouth, N. C., April 5, 1864. He was an excellent soldier, being both brave and true. Sidney was a favorite of the Company, being always jovial and pleasant. It is sad, indeed, to realize at this late day that so many brave and true Catawbians perished on the battlefield. May one of the first to greet us on the celestial shore be our friend Philip Whitener.



MOSES YODER

Moses Yoder enlisted in the year 1862 in Company K, 35th Regiment. He did what he could during the war. On his return he took to his former calling, farming, at which he made a success and acquired some property. Recently he disposed of his property and retired to the city of Hickory, now spending his last days with his daughters.



PINKNEY WHITENER

Mr. Whitener was born on a farm three miles south of Hickory, N. C., and is seventy years old. He enlisted April 4, 1862, in Company K, 35th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, and was in the following engagements: Malvern Hill, Va.; Fredricksburg, Va.; Sharpsburg, Md.; Plymouth, N. C.; Reams Station, Md.; Drewrys Bluff, Va.; Bermuda Hundred, Va.; Arey Farm, Va,; and all the siege of Petersburg, Va., and was in the charge and capture of Fort Steadman, March 2nd, 1865, and Five Forks, Va., and was in the surrender at Ap-

pomattox Court House, April 9, 1865, and came home on foot April 22, 1865. He served through the war and was never wounded and never captured until the surrender, and was never excused from duty but two weeks, but made several narrow escapes. He has devoted his life to work on the farm up to the present time Here is another quiet, peaceable, industrious citizen still serving, and comparatively a young man. May he live to a great old age.

Whisenhant, John C., enlisted May 1, '62; he was killed at Plymouth, April 20, '64.

Yount, Levi F., enlisted March 1, '63; he died since

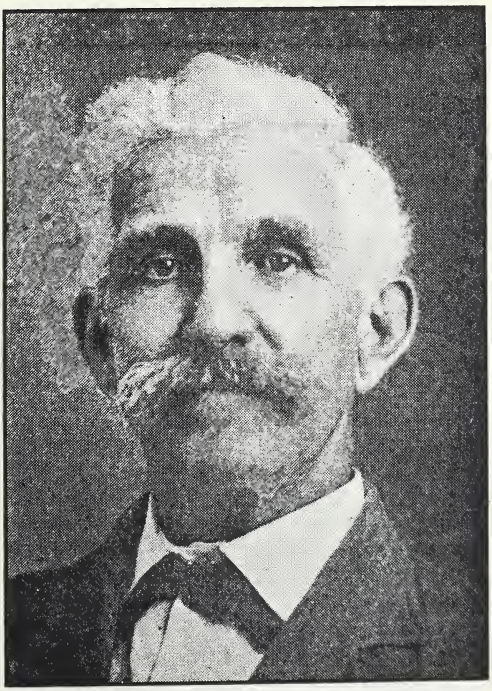
Yount, Walton C., enlisted December 15, '63; he is still living on his farm near Hickory.

Yoder, Reuben, enlisted March 1, '64; he died since

Yoder, Moses, enlisted —. (See sketch and photo.)

Yoder, Amzi A., enlisted in June, '63. (See sketch and photo.)

A. A. YODER



A. A. Yoder was born December 8, 1844. He volunteered in Mallett's Batallion as a drummer boy, April 1863. On disbandment of this batallion, he was transferred to Company K, 35th N. C. Regiment, June 1863.

He was wounded on June 17th, 1863, in a battle near Chapin's Farm, and, after several months, returned to his regiment in front of Petersburg. Being disabled in arms, he was made Courier for M. W. Ransom until the surrender at Appomattox.

He attended Catawba College one year after the war, and then went to the little village of Hickory and engaged as a clerk. He was appointed depot agent for the Southern Railway, and filled that place for several years. Then he became express agent and served in that capacity for some years. He is now devoting his time to a large lot in raising berries, vegetables, grapes and chickens.

He is one of Hickory's worthiest citizens.

COMPANY F. 38th REGIMENT

Company F. 38 Regiment was enlisted principally by men from Cline's Township. They were of that sturdy German Stock that do things when they determine. This Company was organized the Fourth Saturday of September, 1861, under the spreading branches of a large hickory tree, which was already famous, and thus made more famous-standing in the yard of N. E. Sigmon. On Oct. 31st this Company was received by the then Governor Ellis. By reference to the Roster, the reader can see its officials.

The Company left the County for active service the 10th of November, going directly to Raleigh to Camp Mangum for drill and preparation for the on-coming conflict. Here they remained till next March (62). From thence to Weldon to guard the bridge, where it remained several months; thence to Halifax where it remained a short time. From Halifax, the Company had its first experience in marching a distance of 22 miles—word having been received that the enemy were coming from the East. At Clarksville, the Company was ordered back to Halifax. From thence, they went to Goldsboro, N. C., as the enemy were reported to be advancing from the East. While here the Company was reorganized, April 18, '62. There it remained till May, and then returned to Guinea Station, Va., where they struck camp and remained some time doing picket duty. From there the Company went to join Lee, just a few days before the Seven Days fight.

On the 26th of June, on the right of the Mechanicsville road, was their first trial in battle. From this time on Co. F. followed Gen. Lee through all the campaigns of '63 and '64, and was in all the battles being in Gen. Pender's Brigade, A. P. Hill's Division, and Jackson's Corps.—a corps of exploits—achievements—victories.

COMPANY F., 38TH REGIMENT.
OFFICERS.

Little, John B., Captain; enlisted October 31, '61; he retired April 18, '62; he died in 1907.

Aiken, Joseph, enlisted October 15, '61; he was killed at Malvern Hill, July 1, '62.

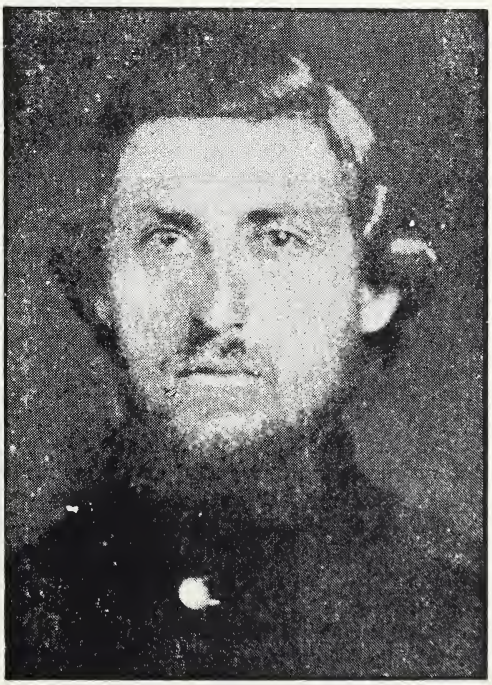
Roberts, Horace L., enlisted October 31, '61; he died during the war.

Yount, Daniel, enlisted April 18, '62; he retired September 18, '62; he is still living.

Bozeman, Daniel .F, enlisted September 18, '62; he was promoted from 1st Lieutenant; was wounded June 26, '62 at Ellison's Mill; he retired March 25, '63, and is still living.

Yount, Joshua, 1st Lieutenant; enlisted September 18, '62. (See sketch and photo.)

JOSHUA A. YOUNT



Lieutenant Joshua A. Yount volunteered in 1861, and on the 17th of January, 1862, went out as 1st Sergeant in Company F, 38th Regiment of N. C. Troops, and served through the entire four years of war. This company was known as the "Catawba Wild Cats;" and was organized at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, N. C.

At Camp Mason, on the 18th of April, 1862, he was made 2nd Lieutenant, and during the last two years of war was in command of Company F of the 38th Regiment.

Lieutenant Yount participated in all of the most important battles, and was twice severely wounded. He was first wounded January 26,

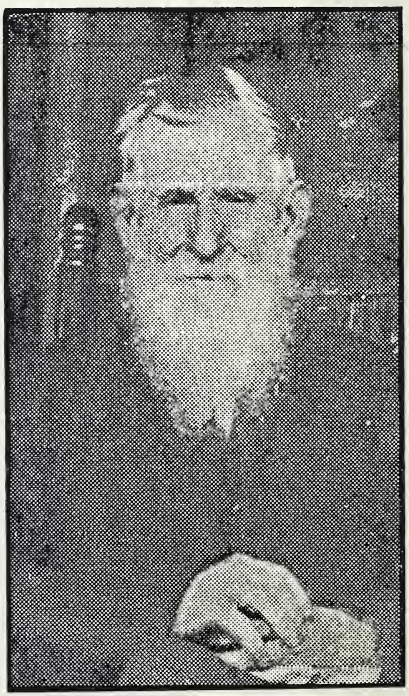
1862, at the Seven Day's battle around Richmond, and again on the 2nd of May, 1863, at Chancellorsville while in command of his Company. Lieutenant Yount was with Jackson when he was wounded, and was with Lee commanding Company F. when he surrendered at Appomattox.

Mr. Yount was married in 1869 to Miss Lena Summit, of Newton, and has two living children, Mr. M. H. Yount, of Hickory, and Mrs. W. C. Feimster, of Newton. In 1908 he again married Miss Anna Yoder, the daughter of G. M. Yoder, Esq.

Deal, Alonzo, enlisted March 23, '63, and was promoted from 2nd Lieutenant; he was wounded June 26, '62 at Ellison's Mill; and again July 1, '63 at Gettysburg; he is still living.

Yoder, G. M., 2nd Lieutenant; enlisted February, '62. (See sketch and photo.)

G. M. YODER



G. M. Yoder was born on the 23rd day of August, 1862. His mother died when he was six years old. He received a pretty fair education in the old fashio -ed school of his day and time. He was a farmer by occupation. He volunteered Oct., 1862, into Confederate service. He then was the Clerk of and Master of Equity for Catawba County, and stepped into the ranks as a private in Co. F. 38th Regiment. He went to Raleigh to Camp Mangum. The Company had volunteered for six months, but before the six months had expired, Congress passed an act to re-organize the army with a conscript act attached to it. After a few months in Camp, he was elected Second Lieutenant.

They left Camp Mangum their winter quarters, and were ordered to Weldon to guard th railroad bridge; then to Goldsboro where the army was reorganiz Being Second Lieutenant, he did not run again for the office. He came home April, 1863. He was soon elected Captain of the Home Guard of the Militia of North Carolina, which position he held until the war closed. He was in Camp with the Company to guard the frontiers at Table Rock.

Was also at Salisbury with the command to guard the arsenal when Gen. Stoneman came in and took it with his forces.

After the war, he was again chosen Magistrate to organize the County, and was also again chosen as one of the County Court. In 1866, he was dis-franchised from voting or holding office by law, until that law was repealed by Congress. In 1876, when the Democratic Party got control of the State, he was again made Magistrate, which position he held until 1894. In 1880, he took the census of Jacob's Fork Township; and in 1882, he again was elected a County Commissioner. In 1890, he again assisted in taking the census,—the same year being elected Coroner.

Since 1890, the Colonel has retired from public life, with the exception of writing sketches of family histories of the old settlers in the County. His life has been a temperate one, indeed, as he neither chews, smokes, drinks,—drinking neither coffee, whiskey, milk, nor eats butter. He is now in his 85th year, and is a sprightly old gentleman, loving an innocent joke as well as the younger people. He has spent his life on the farm which he owns on the South Fork River.

Deal, Alonzo, 2nd Lieutenant; enlisted April 18, '62; he was promoted from Sergeant, and wounded; he is still living.

Davis, Hiram A., enlisted March 1, '63; he was promoted from Sergeant; he died since the war.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Benick, David J., 1st Sergeant; enlisted October 31, '61.

Deal, Alonzo, 3rd Sergeant; enlisted October 31, '61; he was promoted to Captain March 25, '63; he was wounded both at Mechanicsville and Gettysburg.

Hooke, Donald L., 4th Sergeant; enlisted October 31, '61; he was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant March 1, '63; he is still living.

Smith, Quintum, 1st Corporal; enlisted October 31, '61; was promoted Sergeant, and wounded at both Ox Hill and Gettysburg; he is still living.

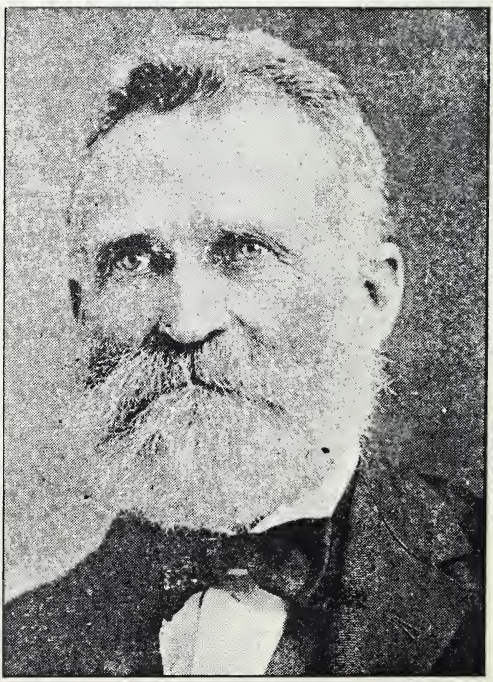
Null, Elcanah, 2nd Corporal; enlisted October 31, '61; he was promoted Sergeant, and killed June 30, '62 at Frazier's Farm.

Sigmon, Nelson E., 3rd Corporal; enlisted October 30, '61. (See sketch.)

Brinkley, John R., 4th Corporal; enlisted October 30, '61; no account can be given of him.

NELSON E. SIGMON

Nelson E. Sigmon enlisted in Company F, 38th N. C. Regiment on October 31, 1861, as Corporal. Afterwards, he was promoted to Sergeant, and acted as Orderly for a good part of the time. He was wounded June 26, 1862, during the Seven Day's fight around Richmond. After recovering from his wound he joined his regiment at Winchester, the September following, and took part in all principal battles around Fredricksburg, Va., in that year, and followed Lee until June 22, 1864, when he fell in battle fatally wounded, on the right of Petersburg, Va. This stopped his service in the army.



After the surrender, he went to the field on crutches, determined to help build up the waste places that were crushed by the war, and make a living for himself, mother and two sisters, who fought the battles at home and cheered us on to the battles for our country. He is one of the noble sons of Catawba — still living and doing all he can to bring Catawba to the front rank in the State.

PRIVATES.

Arrowood, Gilbert, enlisted October 31, '61; he was wounded at Chancellorsville, and killed July 1, at Gettysburg.

Baker, George H., enlisted October 31, '61; he was promoted Corporal, and wounded July 1, '63 at Gettysburg; he died since the war.

Baker, Jacob M., enlisted October 31, '61; he was killed July 18, '63 at Gettysburg.

Bost, Miles W. A., enlisted October 31, '61; he died since the war.

Clawson, A., enlisted August 19, '64.

Crawford, Sidney H., enlisted March 16, '63; no further account of him can be gotten.

Crawford, Anderson M., enlisted August 14, '63; he died at Point Lookout.

Cline, Jefferson E., enlisted March 16, '63; he died since the war.

Cline, J. O., enlisted March 20, '64; he was wounded in the war; he died in 1899.

Cline, Laban, enlisted October 31, '61; he was wounded March, '62 at Weldon.

Christopher, D., enlisted October 11, '63; he is still living.

Cloninger, M. H., enlisted October 31, '61; he died since the war.

Deal, William, enlisted October 11, '63; died at Point Lookout.

Daggenhart, Noah, enlisted October 31, '61; he died March, '62 at Halifax, N. C.

Drum, Franklin, enlisted October 31, '61; he died in January, '62 at Raleigh, being the first death in the Company.

Deitz, Daniel A., enlisted October 31, '61; he was killed at Hagerstown.

Deal, W., enlisted October 31, '61; he died at Point Lookout.

Fletcher, P. C., enlisted August 19, '64.

Fox, Marcus, enlisted October 31, '61; died in April, '62 at Petersburg.

Fox, Daniel A., enlisted, and came home, and died since the war.

Fox, Adolphus, enlisted October 31, '62; he was taken prisoner; he died since the war.

Fox, John, enlisted, and was wounded in '64, losing an arm; he is still living.

Graham, Jacob, enlisted October 31, '61; he is still living.

George, J. F., enlisted August 19, '64; no account of him.

Hoke, George J., enlisted October 31, '61; he died February 14, '63 of wound received at Harper's Ferry.

Hoke, Martin L., enlisted October 31, '61; he was paroled; he died in 1908.

Hoke, John D., enlisted March 16, '63; he was wounded, losing an arm. He is still living.

Helms, Daniel, enlisted March 6, '63; he was killed July 1, '63 at Gettysburg.

Hefner, Elcanah R., enlisted October 31, '61; he was promoted Corporal, and died on boat from prison.

Hefner, Hiram, enlisted October 31, '61, and was paroled; he died since the war.

Hefner, Devault, enlisted October 31, '61; he was discharged April, '62 for disability; he died since the war.

Hefner, Peter, enlisted October 31, '61; he died September, '62 at Winchester, Va.

Holler, Peter, enlisted October 31, '61, and was discharged April 20, '63; he died since the war.

Holler, David, enlisted October 31, '61, and was paroled; he is still living.

Hedrick, Alfred M., enlisted October 31, '61, and was promoted Sergeant; he is still living.

Hedrick, John C., enlisted October 31, '61, and was promoted at Mechanicsville; he is still living.

Hedrick, Logan, enlisted October 31, '61; he died November 26, '62 in North Carolina.

Hedrick, Hiram, enlisted October 31, '61; he died August, '62 at Richmond, Va.

Hedrick, Anderson, enlisted October 31, '61; he is still living in Missouri.

Huffman, David, enlisted October 31, '61, and was wound-

ed at Ellison's Mill; he died in 1905.

Huffman, Allen, enlisted October 31, '91; he is still living.

Huffman, Burwell, enlisted October 31, '61; he was killed at Chancellorsville May 3, '63.

Huffman, Alfred, enlisted October 31, '61; he was wounded September 14, '62, at Harper's Ferry, and discharged January, '63; he died since the war.

Huffman, William S., enlisted October 31, '61; he was killed at Petersburg, April, '65, being the last man killed in the Company.

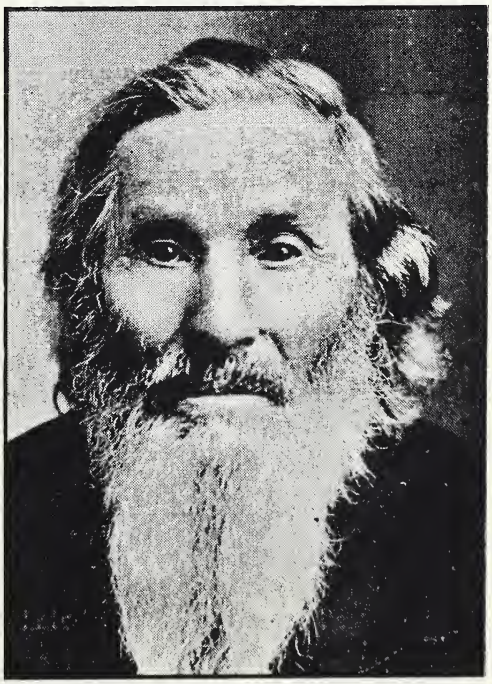
Huffman, Jacob, enlisted October 31, '61; he was killed at Mechanicsville.

Huffman, B. L., enlisted —; he is still living.

Huffman, M., enlisted October 31, '61; he was killed at Frazier's Farm.

Hunsucker, Elcanah, enlisted October 31, '61. (See sketch.)

ELCANAH HUNSUCKER



Elcanah Hunsucker enlisted October 31st, 1861, in Company F, 38th Regiment. He served with fidelity during the war. He returned and engaged in farming. He has raised more orphans than, perhaps, any other man in the State, and numbers his friends by the score.

Uncle "Caney" is known far and wide, and all love him for his familiarity. He is well advanced in years, but is quite active and alert for his age. He is an active member of the Lutheran Church, and believes in going about doing good.

Huffman, Ambrose, enlisted October 31, '61; he died at Richmond, Va., in '62.

Hunsucker, Marcus, enlisted —; he died since the war.

Hodge, Charles, enlisted —; he died in 1880.

Isenhour, Abel, enlisted March 16, '63; he died at Grime's Station, June 6, '63.

Kanup, Miles, enlisted October 31, '61; he was killed at Spottsylvania, June 13, '64.

Lael, Jacob, enlisted October 31, '61; he was killed July 1, '63 at Gettysburg.

Lael, Elias, enlisted October 31, '61; he died in Georgia in '63.

Lael, Lawson, enlisted October 31, '61; he was wounded August 28, '62 at Manassas; he died since the war.

Moser, Miles, enlisted October 31, '61; he was wounded August 28, '62 at Manassas, and died.

Moser, Joe, enlisted —; he is still living.

Null, Daniel, enlisted October 31, '61, and was paroled; he died at home in '64.

Little, Peter, enlisted October 11, '63; he died since the war.

Pope, David, enlisted October 31, '61; he was killed September 17, '62 at Sharpsburg.

Pope, Marcus, enlisted October 31, '61, and was paroled in '64; he is still living.

Pope, Miles, enlisted October 31, '61, and was paroled in '64; he is still living.

Pope, Elcanah, enlisted March 16, '63; he was wounded July 1, '63 at Gettysburg; he died in 1906.

Pope, George, enlisted March 16, '63; he was killed at Gettysburg July 1, '63.

Parks, Augustus, enlisted October 31, '61; he died in the war.

Phelps, John, enlisted October 31, '61; he was wounded at Sharpsburg, and died from wound.

Roseman, Marion J., enlisted October 31, '61, and was promoted Sergeant; he was wounded at Gettysburg, July 1, '63; he is still living.

Rector, John E., enlisted October 31, '61; he died in Feb-

ruary, '62 at Raleigh.

Rector, Gilbert, enlisted October 31, '61; he died in March, '62 at Goldsboro.

Romana, Augustus B., enlisted October 31, '61; he is still living. (He is an Italian.)

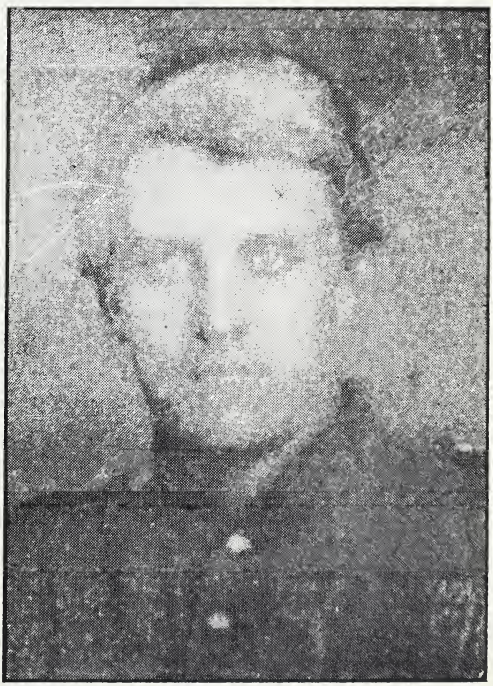
Sigmon, Adolphus E., enlisted October 31, '61; he is still living.

Shook, David, enlisted October 31, '61, and was discharged in November, '62; he died in 1906.

Shook, Franklin, enlisted October 31, '61; he is still living.

Shook, Philo, enlisted —; he is still living.

Shook, Daniel, enlisted —; he is still living.



DANIEL SHOOK

There is no record given the author, and in searching for data in Moore's Roster, he finds not Daniel but David Shook. Hence this sketch will not be satisfactory to his friends. The author will vouch for his good qualities as a soldier and citizen, however, for Catawba furnished few who were not such.

Shook, Lawson, enlisted —; he died since the war.

Shook, John, enlisted October 31, '61; he was discharged March, '62 at Weldon, N. C.

Sigmon, Martin, enlisted October 31, '61; he was discharged April 18, '62; he died since the war.

Sigmon, Logan H., enlisted October 31, '61; he is living in Tennessee.

Sigmon, Alfred L., enlisted April 30, '61; he was killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, '63.

ALFRED SIGMON

Alfred Sigmon enlisted in Company F, 38th Regiment April 30, 1861. In the battle of Chancellorsville May, 3, 1873 he was killed. He was one of the true members of Company F. Another vacant farm, another vacant home on account of savage war; war that carries nothing but destruction and ruin in its wake.

Sigmon, William, enlisted —; he died in 1908.

Sigmon, Anson, enlisted March 16, '63; he died at Richmond in '64.

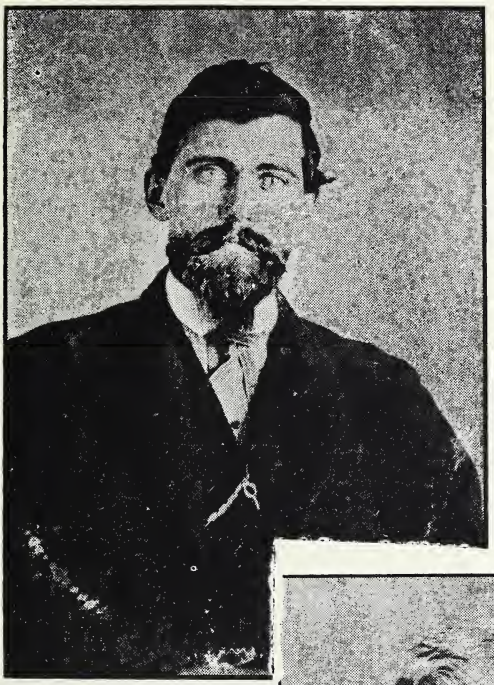
Sigmon, Devault, enlisted August 14, '62. (See sketch.)

Setzer, Marcus, enlisted October 31, '61; he was transferred May 1, '62 to Company A., 12th Regiment.

Setzer, Alfred, enlisted October 31, '61; he was wounded in '64. (See sketch.)

Traffentadt, Peter, enlisted March 16, '63; he was wounded at Chancellorsville; he is still living.

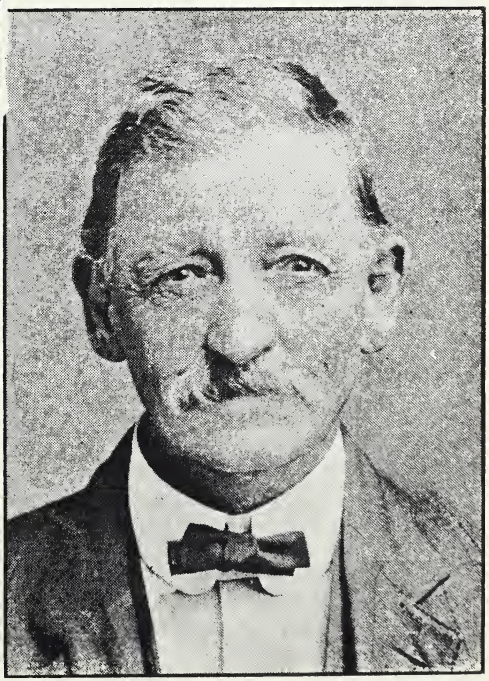
Traffentadt, William, enlisted October 31, '61 and was



DAVAULT SIGMON

Davault Sigmon was wounded at Wilderness. After his return he was detailed on prisoner corps until the surrender. Soon after, he went to Indiana and engaged in the undertaker's business. He returned to North Carolina in 1885, and died at Conover in 1886.

Another worthy citizen has answered the last roll call.



ALFRED SETZER

Albert Setzer served his country well for four years. He was once wounded in the shoulder, the ball never being extracted. He surrendered at Appomattox. He has been an active mechanic in the upbuilding of Hickory since then.

When he enlisted in the service, an unseen voice told him he should not be killed in the service, but on entering the battle in which he was wounded, he swore an oath, and that a voice came to him very audibly that he would be wounded, but not killed.

promoted Corporal; he was wounded at Chancellorsville, May 2, '63; he died in June, 1910.

Winebarger, Noah, enlisted October 31, '61; he died since the war.

Winebarger, Daniel, enlisted October 31, '61, and was paroled in '64; he is still living.

Warren, John Q., enlisted October 31, '61; he was transferred to the 12th Regiment on May 1, '62.

Yount, Miles, enlisted October 31, '61; he was killed July 1, '63 at Gettysburg.

Yount, George W., enlisted October 31, '61; he is still living.

COMPANY K, 46 NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT

Known as the Catawba Braves, left Newton, Catawba County, March 13th 1862, and went in Camp Mangum near Raleigh, N. C. The Company was organized and commissioned on March, 15th 1862, with the following officers:—

Adolphus T. Bost, Captain was mortally wounded at Reams Station near Petersburg and died from said wound; Alexander Rowe, 1st Lieutenant was mortally wounded at Reams Station and died from said wound; James H. Hoover, 2nd Lieutenant, was mortally wounded at Reams Station, and died from said wound.

Marcus M. Smyer, 3rd Lieutenant, was mortally wounded at Reams Station and died from said wound. A coinsident, all mortally wounded in same battle.

The total number of the Company at this time was 102. The 46 Regiment then went to Goldsboro, and from there to Seven Pines near Richmond; but the fight was over at this time; thence to Sharpsburg, Md., at which place we only lost a few men; thence we returned to the Valley of Virginia and on the 13th of December, 1862, we were engaged in the Battle of Fredericksburg, where we charged down the Mariy's Heights to a Rock fence, which we used for a breast work. This was near the town. The Yankies formed eight columns deep in front of the rock fence and we held our position. We lost only a few men here, but the Yankies were slain by the hundreds in front of the rock fence. The enemies vacated the town that night, and we drove them across the Potomac River, then we returned to Camp, near Petersburg, Va., and was ordered to the South. We went in camp at Wilmington, N. C. for a short time; then went to South Carolina, below Charleston Mill to a place on the coast called Patacaligo, where we were under General Beanregard where we threw up breast works, and after a short time we were ordered back to Virginia near Richmond; then we went on a march to-wards Manasses, and got in contact

with the enemy at Bristow Station. We had a fight: we charged on them in a deep rail road cut, but had to retreat. There we lost seven men and a number wounded. The enemy disappeared that night; then we returned towards Richmond and tore up the railroad track and went in camp near Richmond; then on the first of May, 1864, we left our camp near Orangebury C. H. and went to the Wilderness Battle Ground May, 4th 1864.

We formed a line in the thick woods, and about 5 P. M. our Pickets came in and the enemies advanced near enough to fight, and without any breast works we fought for about two hours and we lost heavily. We were out of amunition, our ranks got this, and we fell back a few hundred yards until reinforcements came in, and we then held our ground. The woods changed their appearance; they were trimmed with shells and bullets. Then we returned, and after several other engagements with the enemy, we went in camp near Petersburg, Virginia, in the breast works near the blow up of works; thence we moved on the South side of Petersburg, and were engaged in a Battle at Reams Station, where we captured their works and several hundred Yankies, but had to fall back and withdraw from the works. We lost heavily, Captain A. T. Bost was mortally wounded, and died in Richmond, from said wound. Also Marcus Smyre, 3rd Lieutenant was mortally wounded, and died at Petersburg, from said wound; also Alexander Rowe, 1st Lieutenant; and James Hoover, 2nd Lieutenant was mortally wounded, and both died from their wounds.

Sergt. R. A. Bost then took charge of the Company and became Captain, and after returning to the breast works near Petersburg, remained there until about April, 1st 1865. We vacated Petersburg, and went on the march up the James River with Lee's Army untill the Yankies surounded us at Appomattox Court House, on April, 5th 1865, where the two great armies met for the first time in peace, and the last time in War; and in a few days we got our Parole and returned to our homes, a foot.

The war was over, and peace declared.

COMPANY K. 46th REGIMENT.

Bost, Adolphus T., Captain, enlisted March 15th, 1862. He was wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 5th, 1864. He was killed in 1864. (See sketch).

CAPT. ADOLPHUS T. BOST

Few men were more faithful to their duties as a confederate soldier than Captain Adolphus T. Bost; who commanded Co. K. 46th, N. C. Troops, from Catawba County. The 46th regiment was organized at Camp Mangum near Raleigh, in March 1862. Capt. Bost was a son of Jonas Bost of Newton, and was universally liked for his genial spirit, and good qualities in general. He was with his Company in marching and fighting, and was twice wounded. On August 25th 1864, at Reams Station, he fell, and was succeeded by his brother Capt. R. A. Bost. The writer of the sketch of the 46th Regiment, Lieutenant J. M. Waddell, (see Vol 3 N. C. Regimental history.) says; "Capt. A. T. Bost, fell at Reams Station, and was succeeded by his brother R. A. Bost, who as Captain received a severe face wound and was disabled thereby. No steadier men ever faced a firing line than these two". A very high compliment from Lieutenant Waddell of S. C. The three brothers Joseph M., Adolphus T. and Robert A. Bost were all captains and aquitted themselves with honor. A. T. Bost had married and settled on a nice farm a few miles from Newton; he gave up all, family, home, and his life for his country. What a great sacrifice?

Bost, Robert A., Captain, enlisted in 1864, and was promoted from Sergeant. He died since the war.

Routh, Alexander, 1st. Lieut., enlisted March 15th, 1862. He was wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13th, 1862. He was killed in 1864.

Hoover, James H., 2nd. Lieut., enlisted March 15th, 1862. He was killed in 1864.

Smyre, Marcus M., Lieut., enlisted March 15th, 1862. He was killed in 1864.

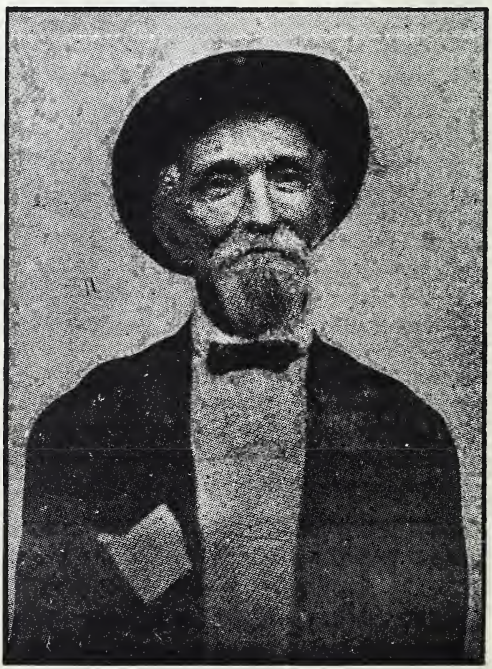
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS:

Lutz, H. L., 1st Sergeant, enlisted March 15th, 1862. He died November 25th, 1862.

Wilson, M. M., 2nd. Sergeant, enlisted March 15th, 1862. He died December 15th, 1862 at Richmond.

Shuford, John Sidney, 3rd. Sergeant, enlisted March 15th, 1862. He is still living, on his farm.

Eckard, Simeon, 1st Corporal, enlisted March 15th, 1862. He is still living. (See sketch).



ABEL S. ECKARD

Abel S. Eckard became a member of Co. K. 46th Regiment, September 25th, 1862. He was a brave soldier, and served his country well. He devotes his time to agriculture.

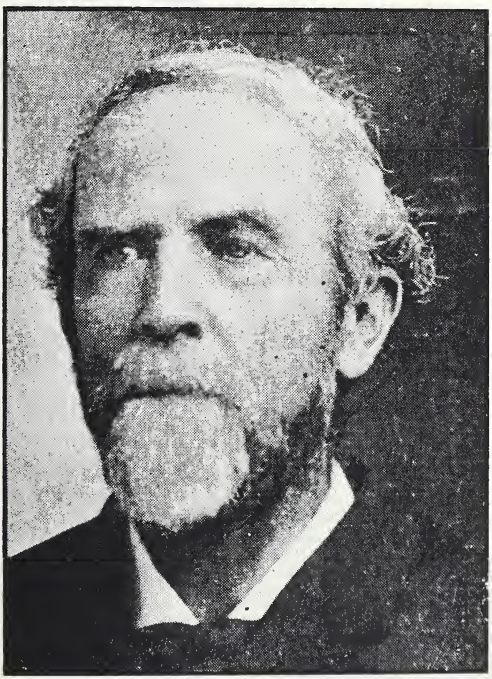
Routh, Levi W., 4th Sergeant, enlisted March 15th, 1862. He was killed at Ream's Station.

Laefevers, Isaac, 5th Sergeant, enlisted March 15th, 1862. No further record of him can be found.

Bollinger, William P., 2nd. Corporal, enlisted March 15th, 1862. He was killed Sept. 9th, 1862 at Sharpsburg, by his own gun going off while crossing the river.

Rowe, J. Dallas, 3rd. Corporal, enlisted March 15th, 1862. (See sketch).

JOHN DALLAS ROWE



John Dallas Rowe was born Feb. 9th, 1845. At the age of 17 years, he joined the army, (March the 15th, 1862,) in Co. K. 46th Regiment serving it faithfully until the surrender at Appomattox.

He was once wounded in the left lung, from which he never fully recovered.

After the war, he, together with quite a number of the younger soldiers, attended Catawba College, and later, he was a teacher in that institution. He held the office of County Superintendent of Public Instruction, from 1881-1889. He attended the Seminary of The Presbyterian Church in Columbia, S. C., and afterwards, engaged in the ministry of that church. He was respected by his company for his courage in battle, and for this was twice promoted,—first a Corporal,—afterwards a Sergeant.

He and the author were always special friends, and rivals in the literary societies of Catawba College. He died Jan. 9th, 1906, and, in his death, Catawba lost another noble son.

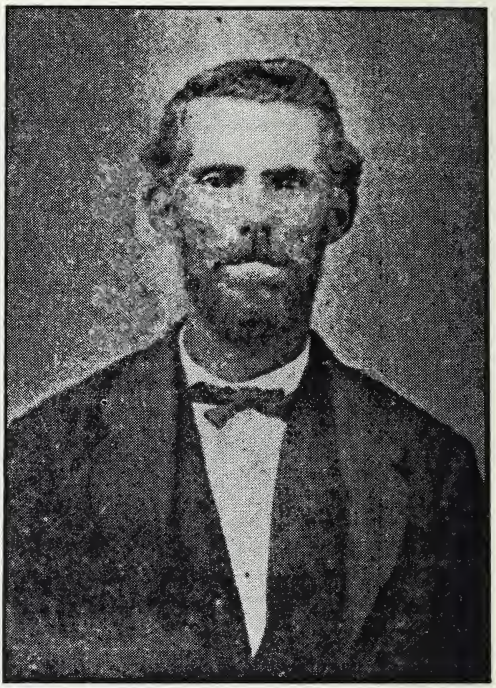
Shuford, William H., 4th Corporal, enlisted March 15th, 1862. He was killed at the Battle of Wilderness.

Haynes, Geo. M., Musician, enlisted March 15th, 1862. He is now living in Mississippi.

Abernethy, John P., Musician, enlisted March 15th, 1862. He is still living.

Yoder, Marcus, Musician, enlisted March 15th, 1862. He died after the war. (See sketch).

MARCUS YODER



Marcus Yoder served as a musician in the war. After the close he settled in Hickory and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he was reasonably successful. He died in the year—, and bequeathed in his will two-thirds of his property, amounting to $4000, to the two churches—Zion E. L. Church (the church of younger days) and Holy Trinity Church in Hickory, in which he held his membership at the time of his death. Part of his money was to go towards building a brick church at Zion, provided the congregation would duplicate the amount. They did so, and today there stands to his credit a handsome brick structure at Zion. He died in the faith of the hope of the Resurrection of the just. A noble example to emulate.

PRIVATES:

Abernethy, Miles, enlisted March 13th, 1862. He is now dead.

Abernethy, Caleb, enlisted March 13th, 1862. He is still living.

Arndt, Henry, enlisted March 13th, 1862. He was discharged July 15th, 1862, on account of disability. He died since the war.

Arndt, Jacob, enlisted March 13th, 1862. He died since the war.

Arney, Phillip, enlisted March 13th, 1862. He is still living.

Armstrong, Turner, enlisted Oct. 1st, 1862. At Fredericksburg, he was wounded. He died in the war.

Bost, Robert A., enlisted June 8th, 1862. He was transferred from 12th Regiment, June, 1862, and promoted 1st. Sergeant, Nov. 21st, 1862. He was afterwards promoted to Captain. He died since the war.

Bumgarner, H. L., enlisted March 13th 1862. He died since.

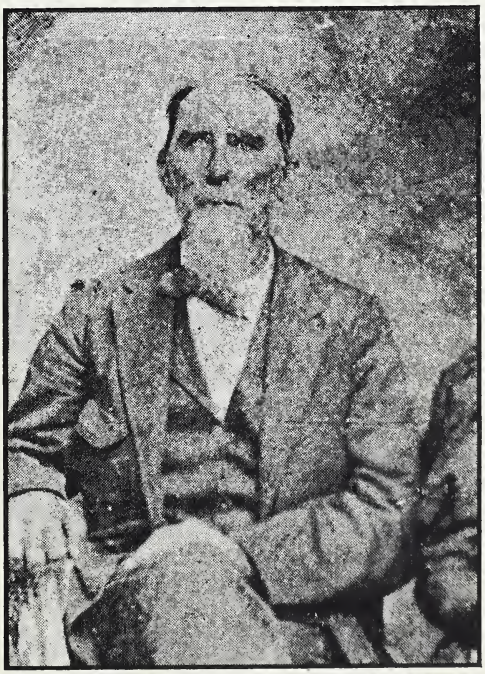
Bost, Alfred W., enlisted March 13th, 1862. He is now dead.

Barringer, P. R., enlisted March 13th, 1862. He was killed at Frederickville, Va., Dec. 13th, 1862.

Bandy, Jacob W., enlisted March 13th, 1862. He is still living; a mason by profession.

Burch, William R., enlisted March 13th, 1862. He is still living.

H. H. CALDWELL



H. H. Caldwell enlisted in Company K, 46th N. C. Regiment from Catawba county. He left home on the 25th day of March, 1862, and went to Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, N. C., and drilled. Later, went to Goldsboro, N. C., and formed in Gen. Heath's Division; and later, to Virginia in Gen. Lee's army.

He was in the battle of Manassas Junction on September 17, 1862; and at Fredricksburg on December 13; around Richmond and Seven Pines May 31 to June 5; at the Wilderness fight May 5.

On the 26th day of March, 1865, he was captured at Hatcher's Run, near Petersburg, Va., and taken to Point Lookout, where he remained until the surrender.

He is a good citizen, good farmer, and liked by all who know him.

Hobbs, John, enlisted March 13th, 1862. He received a wound from which he died December 20th, 1862.

Finger, Dock, enlisted March 13, 62.

DOCK FINGER

I enlisted in Co. K. 46 Regiment, March 10th, 1862. We were drilled awhile at Salisbury; thence to Goldsboro; thence to Seven Pines; thence to Drury's Bluff; thence to Washington; thence to Harper's Ferry, where we captured five hundred of the enemy. I was then in the battle of Sharpsburg, where I was severely wounded. I walked ninety two miles back to Staunton with an ounce ball in my leg, and after fourteen weeks, I cut the ball out myself. We then went sixty-five miles below Charleston, up to the Coast to the Wilderness (May 6th, 1864), where I received another wound. In the battles of Sharpsburg and Bristow's station, I fired as many balls as any man in our Company. I was a lucky man throughout the war; but since then, I have not been so fortunate Some years ago, I visited some of those grounds, and I was made to feel sad when I counted so many of the graves of the enemy, feeling, as I did, that some of my balls caused a grave. Now, since fifty years have passed, and God has been good to some of us living to a good old age, let us be as good soldiers of the cross of Christ as we were of the "Lost Cause"; and let our re-union beyond the river be one of greater joy than those of earth.

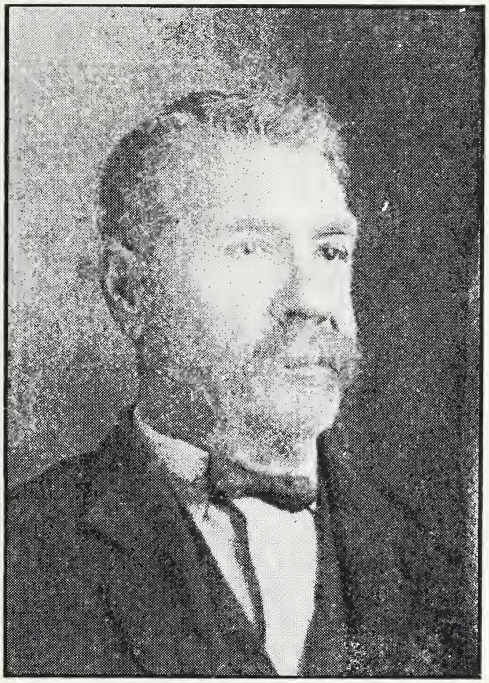
Hahn, W. P., enlisted March 20th, 1862. He was killed at the Battle of the Wilderness.

Helton, Hosea, enlisted July 10th, 1862. He died since the war.

Huitt, John L., enlisted September 25th, 1862. (See sketch).

Isenhour, B. G., enlisted March 13th, 1862. He died July 24th, 1862.

J. L. HEWITT



I enlisted March 26th, 1862. I was one of the youngest soldiers that left Catawba County, I was only 16 years old. I joined Capt. A. T. Bost's Company (Co. K. 46th Regiment), Cook's Brigade, Heath's Division A. P. Hill's Corps.

We first went to Raleigh; then to Greensboro; Then to Richmond Va., at the Seven Pines Battle; to Malvern Hill from there; then over into Maryland, and up into Pennsylvania. I was wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 13th, 1862.

I was in all of the battles of Harper's Ferry, Fredericksburg, and all the skirmishes around Richmond and Petersburg. I was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 4th. 1864. (Space will not permit my giving all my records).

I came home Sept. 10th, 1864, with a bad wound. I was at home at the time of Lee's surrender, still quite ill with my wound.

After the surrender, I was almost in destitute circumstances. In 1866, I farmed some; then learned the millwright's trade, and worked at that until 1878. I then got in the United States Marshall service; was in that two years. I then was storekeeper and gauger in the Revenue Department, and served that until the Watt's law came into effect. Out of all this, I made quite a nice little pile, and am now on my farm.

I was married in 1866 to a Miss Rabb. I have six children living; five boys and one girl.

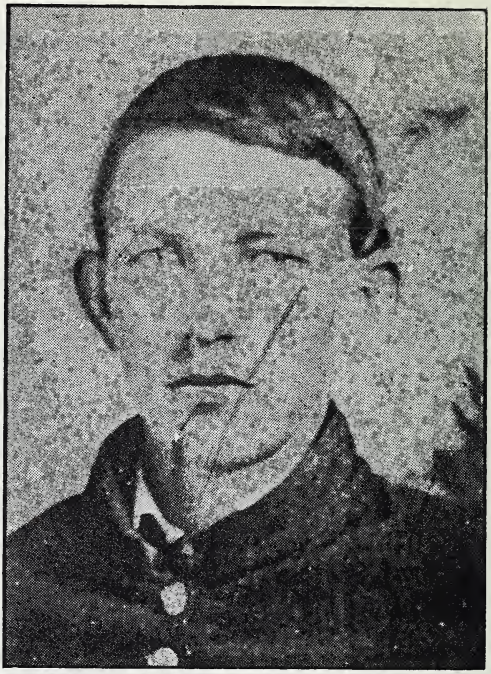
I was elected to the office of Justice of The Peace at the age of twenty years, and still hold the office yet at the age of 65 years.

Jarrett, Obediah, enlisted in July, 1862 (See sketch).

Jones, John A., enlisted March 13th, 1862. He died at Richmond, Dec. 8th, 1862.

Keener, James M., enlisted March the 13th, 1862. He died at home in 1863, from a wound received while in the war.

OBIDA M. JARETT



Obida M. Jarrett was born August 4, 1844 and was reared on a farm. Received a very limited education. Enlisted in Company K, 46th Regiment March 20, 1862, at the age of 17 years. He served with his command in many hard fought battles and endured many hardships. At the close of the war he came home and served an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade with his father. On December 9, 1869, he was married to Miss Jane C. Hawn. He was devoted to his family, which consisted of five daughters. He died on April 9, 1903. He was a great sufferer in his last years, caused by exposure in the war, he having marched through the ice and snow barefooted in some of the Virginia campaigns. He was a gallant soldier, and above all, a faithful Christian, a devoted husband and father. Peace to his ashes.

Killian, Samuel, enlisted March 13th, 1862. He was wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness (See sketch).

Kistler, J. L., enlisted March 20th, 1862. He was wounded at Sharpsburg. He is now dead.

Keever, Alexander L., enlisted March 20th, 1862. He died since the war.

Link, John C., enlisted March 13th, 1862. He is still living.

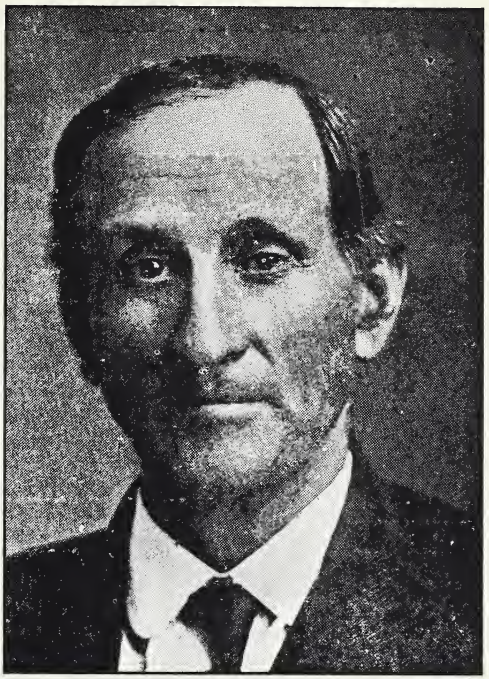
Link, Andrew, enlisted October 1st, 1862. He died since the war.

Leonard, Robert H., enlisted March 13th, 1862. He was killed at Bristow Station.

Miller, John, enlisted March 20th, 1862. He was wounded at Fredericksburg. He died during the war.

Miller, Jesse R., enlisted March 13th, 1862. He died November 10th, 1862 at Richmond, Va.

SAMUEL E. KILLIAN



Samuel E. Killian was born September 9, 1843, and enlisted March 13, 1862, in Company K, 46th N. C. Regiment. He was in the first Fredricksburg battle, and many other noted battles, and was wounded at the Wilderness fight, April 5, 1864; and afterwards served as Sergeant in the Division Commissary until the end of the war.

He was in Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House.

Since the war, he followed farming; later merchandising; and has served as a Magistrate for thirty years; Notary Public for ten years, and filled many other places of honor.

He is a friend to the old soldier, and is consulted by many persons for advice; is a peace-maker, a Christian and a law abiding citizen.

He is a school-mate and life long friend of the author. "Sam" Killian, as we know him, has served his country well in peace and war. He is a model man in his life.

He published a valuable pamphlet on Points of Law, which has a wide circulation. He has been, and is an honor to his county and state. He is endowed with more than ordinary talent.

"Mind is the Master-power that moulds and makes,
And Man is Mind, and evermore he takes,
The tool of Thought, and, shaping what he wills,
Brings forth a thousand joys, a thousand ills:—
He thinks in secret, and it comes to pass:
Environment is but his looking-glass.

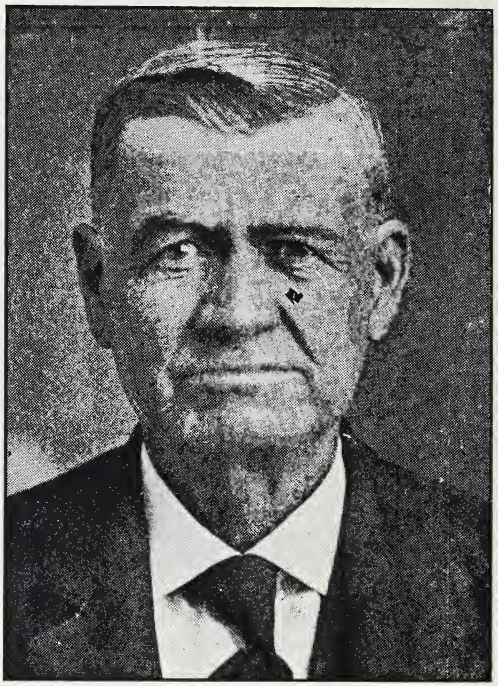
McNeill, James F., enlisted March 13th, 1862. He was killed at Fredericksburg, December, 1862.

Martin, Marion, enlisted March 13th, 1862. He died at Petersburg, August 10th, 1862.

Moore, William, enlisted March 13th, 1862. He was transferred June 8th, 1862 to 12th Regiment. He is now dead.

Moore, Martin, enlisted March 13th, 1862. He was killed at Fredericksburg, December 16th, 1862.

Mouser, William H., enlisted March 13th, 1862 (See sketch).



WILLIAM H. MOUSER

William H. Mouser, a Private in Company K. 46th Regiment, passed through the war, having discharged his duties faithfully. He was engaged in many battles, and, in all, escaped Scott free.

After his return, he spent his life in farming, at which he made good. He served his County for a time as Justice of the Peace. He is as hale, and hearty a gentlemen as may be seen at this stage of life.

Norwood, Robert M., enlisted March 13th, 1862. He was promoted Corporal. He is still living.

Poovey, Silas B., enlisted March 14th, 1862. He died after the war.

Parker, Charles, enlisted March 13th, 1862. He is still living.

Parker, John, enlisted March 13th, 1862. He was wounded at Fredericksburg, and is now dead.

Propst, William, enlisted March 13, '62; he died since the war, in Haywood County, N. C.

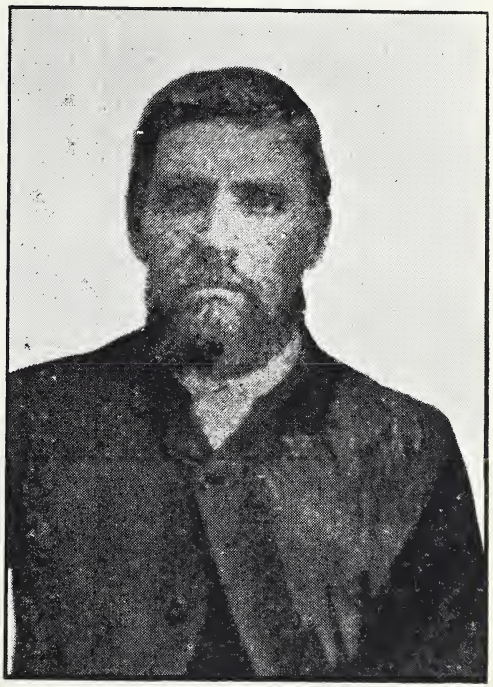
Parker, Samuel, enlisted March 13, '62; he received a wound from which he died, January 15, '63.

Propst, John, enlisted March 13, '62; he died at home on April 7, '63.

Perkins, Henry, enlisted March 13, '62; he died at Petersburg, December 14, '62.

Robinson, H. H., enlisted March 13, '62; he is still living.

Rink, C. R., enlisted March 20, '62; he was discharged March 17, '63, on account of wound received at Sharpsburg. (See sketch.)



C. R. RINCK

C. R. Rinck, a member of Co. K. 46 North Carolina Regiment, enlisted March 20th, 1862. He was wounded at Sharpsburg and was discharged March 7th, 1863. He died at the age of fifty-two.

He was a quiet, peaceable man, who, by industry and economy, made a good living on his own farm.

"Better is the poor in his integrity, than he that is perverse in his lips and is a fool."

Rhinehardt, William A., enlisted March 13, '62; he died at Petersburg, August 19, '62.

Reep, Adam, enlisted March 13, '62; he was wounded at Fredericksburg; he died in the West.

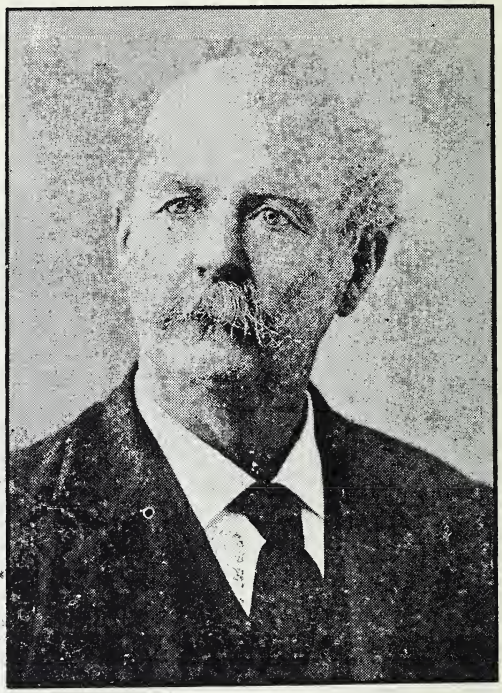
Smyre, Cicero M., enlisted March 13, '62; he died October 8, '62 at Winchester.

Smyre, Robert A., enlisted March 13, '62; he died since the war.

Smyre, John R., enlisted March 13, '62; he was discharged at Goldsboro, May 28, '62; he is now dead.

Rowe, A. H., enlisted March 13, '62. (See sketch.)

ALONZO HARTMAN ROWE



Alonzo Hartman Rowe was born in Iredell county, N. C., April 30, 1839, and was reared in Catawba county near Newton. He was educated in the common schools of his native state. He began life as a carpenter. He went to South Carolina and Florida, where he followed his trade.

In 1860 he went to Louisiana, where he volunteered in the Confederate service, joining Co. I, 3d Louisiana Volunteers. In the battle of Pea Ridge he was wounded in the right hip, and fell into the hands of the enemy, but, after a few days, escaped and made his way to the hospital at Little Rock. Later, was honorably discharged from the service on account of his wounds.

He afterwards re-enlisted in Company K, 46th Volunteer Infantry. He was in some of the most important engagements of the war. He served faithfully until the surrender. In 1869 he went to Texas and settled in Jefferson, Marion county, where he engaged in business. He went to Ennis, Ellis county, Texas, in 1875, and engaged in cotton ginning. He ginned perhaps more cotton than any other man in Ellis county; and always maintained the fullest confidence of his customers.

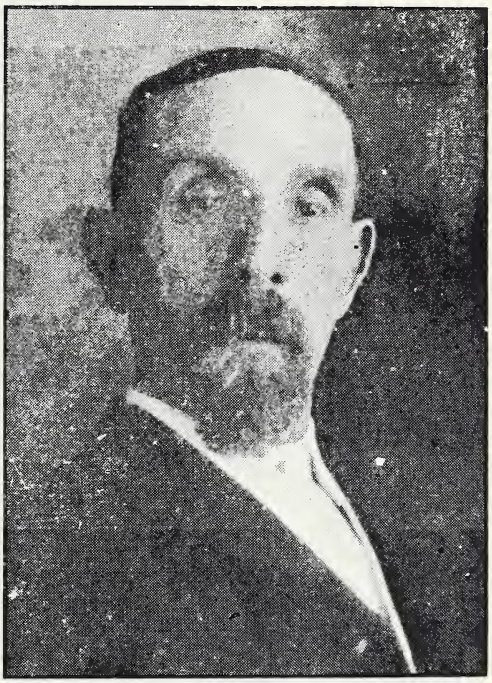
He was a successful business man and accumulated good property. He was married in 1869 to Miss Sarah G. Deal, of Lenoir, N. C. To this union were born ten children. His wife and seven children survive. He was a devoted Christian gentleman, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he was a ruling elder. He was a member of Camp James Longstreet, U. C. V. He died at his home, No. 304 W. Knox St., Ennis Texas, Wednesday evening, July 10, 1901.

"The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord; and He delighteth in his way."

Seitz, John Q., enlisted March 13, '62; he died since the war.

Setzer, Calvin, enlisted March 13, '62; he is still living.

R. C. SETZER



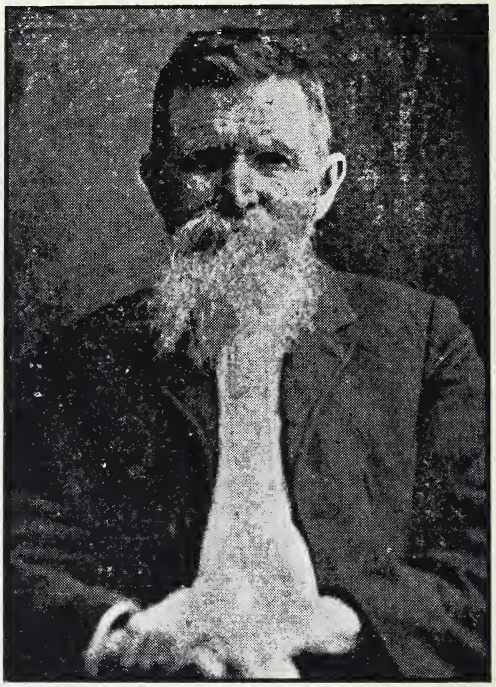
I entered the service at the age of seventeen years in Company K, 46th N. C. Regiment in the fall of 1864. I found the Company at or near Petersburg, Va. I was in several engagements, and on the 25th of March (the same day Lee made his raid at Petersburg) was captured on the picket line with Mark Boyd, Mark and Lank Poovey, all being in a rifle pit. We were taken to City Point; from there to Washington City; then to Point Lookout. We remained there until the surrender and fared reasonably well. On the 14th of May we were sent to our homes, making our way as best we could. We found destitution here. No shoes or clothing; rations were scarce, but we were grateful that we were at home. I took hold of the dilemma, and during the summer made enough of provisions for the next year; all I lacked was money. Time passed; and finally I married and continued to acquire little by little, and today I am at ease, surrounded with plenty—a jolly, active citizen.

Setzer, D. A. enlisted March 13, '62; he was killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 62.

Setzer, W. S., enlisted March 13, '62; he was wounded at Sharpsburg; he died in 1908.

Shuford, M. C., enlisted March 13, '62; he was promoted Corporal; he died September 8, '62.

Summit, Pinkney, enlisted March 13, '62; he died at Petersburg, July 4, '62.



WILBURN SETZER

Wilburn Setzer enlisted in Co. K. 46 Regiment March 27, 1862. He made good during his term of service. He was wounded several times during the war. After his return home, he tilled the soil, and is one of Catawba's good farmers. Still living.

Summit, Isaac L., enlisted March 13, '62; he was promoted Corporal; he died during the war.

Sherrill, Robert, enlisted March 13, '62; he died since the war.

Sherrill, Henry, enlisted March 13, '62; he died at Winchester in '63.

Sherrill, Christopher, enlisted March 13, '62; we have no further account of him.

Smith, Isaac, enlisted March 13, '62; he died at Martinsburg in '63.

Sigmon, Lafayette, enlisted March 13, '62; he was killed at the Wilderness battle.

Sigmon, Reuben, enlisted March 13, '62; he was killed at Sharpsburg, September, '62.

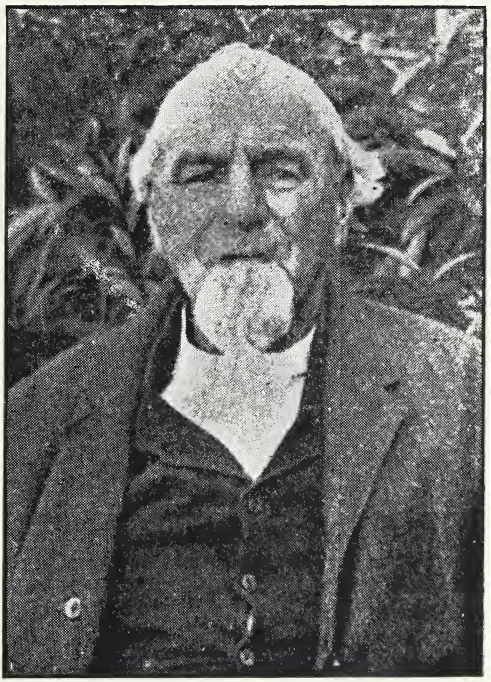
Scronce, Joseph, enlisted March 13, '62; he was wounded at Sharpsburg; he died at Orange Court House.

Settlemyre, Adolphus, enlisted March 13, '62; he was killed at the battle of the Wilderness.

Setzer, Daniel, enlisted March 13, '62; he died quite recently.

Smyre, Walter G., enlisted March 13, '62; he died since the war.

Sigmon, Louis, enlisted March 13, '62; he died but recently. (See photo and sketch.)



LEWIS SIGMON

Lewis Sigmon enlisted in Co. K., 46th Regiment March 13th, 1862. He was another faithful soldier of the war, and came out of the war sound bodied. He was a successful farmer, and was never known to have about him poor stock of any kind, especially horses. "The righteous man regardeth the life of his beasts, but the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel."

Tucker, Geo., enlisted March 20, '62; he was wounded at both Fredericksburg and McPhernell, S. C.; he is still living

Thornburg, L. L., enlisted March 13, '62; he died since the war.

Travis, Levi, enlisted March 13, '62; he was wounded at Fredericksburg; he died since the war.

Whitener, Leander, enlisted September 25, '62; he is now dead.

Whitener, Miles M., enlisted March 16, '63.

Whitener, Geo. L., enlisted March 16, '63.

Whitener, William D., enlisted March 13, '62.

Wilson, David, enlisted March 20, '62; he was killed at Bristow.

Wilson, Geo., enlisted March 20, '63; he was wounded at Fredericksburg; he is still living.

Wilson, James L., enlisted March 13, '62; he was wounded at Fredericksburg; he died since the war.

Watts, John, enlisted March 13, '62; he died at Jordan's Springs, Va., October 2, '62.

Witherspoon, A. H., enlisted March 13, '62; he died October 5, '62 at Richmond.

Workman, H. J. K., enlisted March 13, '62; he was wounded at Fredericksburg; he died since the war.

Weaver, Henry, enlisted March 13, '62; he is now dead.

Weaver, Frederick, enlisted March 13, '62; he has been dead for some years.

Walker, Elisha, enlisted March 13, '62; he died at his home on March 9, '63.

Whitener, Logan G., enlisted March 13, '62; he died since the war.

HISTORY OF COMPANY I., FORTY-NINTH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

In reminiscent mood, we undertake the incumbent duty of giving to our friends and posterity a brief history and record of each member of Company I., 49th North Carolina Regiment. It is both, alternately, a pleasant and painful task. When we think of the time back yonder, when our bleeding Southland was calling to her young manhood to come and defend her; and how grandly each member of Company I., 49th North Carolina, like all their true comrades, harkened to her call and dedicated their lives to her cause, then it is that our hearts swell with admiration, and no duty could be so pleasant as to relate how nobly they marched away from home and loved ones to the battlefields of Virginia, bearing themselves like true heroes born of the pure and incomparable heroines of the South. When our mind goes back down the corridors of time, and we recall how each member of Company I., 49th North Carolina Regiment, filled with life's hope and fidelity, left everything behind him and bravely turned his face to the enemy, that was devastating his beloved country, then it is that our enthusiasm arises and our duty remains a pleasant one. But when we think of so many of those who, forgetting all things else, intrepidly marched away to return nevermore, then the meditations of our heart grow serious and there lingers with us a pang that only time will efface, which time shall be when we hear their long-hushed voices from out the past calling us to come and join them in that great innumerable army "Over There." Nor shall the remaining few of our Company have long to wait the final summons, for we are fast travelling towards life's sunset, and one by one we are entering into the gathering shadows.

Company I., 49th North Carolina Regiment was organized March the 19th, 1862, at Catawba, N. C., with the following officers, viz:

W. W. Chenault was elected Captain. He was a brave,

efficient and faithful officer; especially was he kind and considerate to his men and proved his fidelity to the Southern Cause by discharging every obligation required of him. He lived only a short time after going into the service, but his valor was none the less dimmed, for he gave up his life to the country he loved so well. No man can do more. The memory of him will be cherished by the members of Company I. as long as there is one of this band remaining. He died at Petersburg, Va., February, 1863.

Jeptha Sherrill, elected 1st Lieutenant, helped to raise and organize the Company, and was in the fight at Malvern Hill. He displayed marked courage, carrying and using an Enfield rifle like a private soldier. He died at Petersburg, July, 1862.

C. F. Connor, elected 2nd Lieutenant, was as brave and cool in battle as ever drew a sword. He was always at his post of duty, ever ready to lead his men in the thickest of the fight or wherever ordered by his superior officers. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in July, 1862, and then to Captain of the Company in February, 1863, succeeding Captain Chenault, who died, and remained its Captain until the close of the war, after which he engaged in agriculture. He left behind him a record both in war and private life of which his descendants and friends can justly be proud, one of a pure and exemplary character, imparting to those who mingled with him the great principles of brotherly love and Christian fellowship. He died on his farm in March, 1901. Peace to his ashes. (See sketch and photo.)

Jacob Sherrill, elected 3rd Lieutenant, was wounded at Sharpsburg in 1862, which disabled him from further service in the army. He resigned his commission in February, 1863. He died in January, 1911, a respected and worthy citizen. (See sketch.)

Stephen Witherington, elected Orderly Sergeant, was a quiet and deliberate soldier. He resigned and was elected 3rd Liutenant. He was badly wounded at the storming of Fort Steadman, called by the Confederates "Fort Hell." He is now living in Tennessee.

CHAS. F. CONNOR

Lieutenant Charles F. Connor, son of the Hon. Henry W. Connor and Lucy Hawkins Connor (a daughter of Governor Hawkins,) was born at "Greenwood," near the Sherrill Ford in Catawba County, in 1840. His father, H. W. Connor, served as major in the War of 1812, and was a member of Congress for twenty years. He, Charles F. Connor, volunteered in the North Carolina Cavalry in 1862 and was elected 2nd Lieutenant. He served with his command along the Roanoke river in North Carolina and Virginia—a very important line between the two armies—but when the end came he was at home. A very sad thing occurred in connection with young Connor. Just as the war was closing in 1865, he went to Newton to have a settlement with Mr. Moses, a Jew living there at the time. While there the Federal troops came into Newton, and Connor and many others fled to keep from being captured, and poor Connor was shot at long range and killed. He was a fine man and but few, if any enemies. He left a widow and three children, namely, T. Frank Connor, doing a large business at Terrell in Catawba County, and Etta, who married the Rev. W. L. Sherrill, now living in Charlotte. The baby, Charlie Emma, married Dr. W B. Ramsay of Hickory. She died some years ago and is survived by Dr. Charles Ramsay and Mrs. Nina Hall and their father Dr. W. B. Ramsay.

J. W. Sigman was elected 3rd Sergeant. He was a brave, good soldier, one in whom his superior officer could place implicit confidence. He possessed a lovely disposition, which is characteristic of him in his old days. He was wounded at Petersburg. He is still living and is one of our most excellent citizens, and will leave his impress upon those around him of a beautiful and well-spent life, which

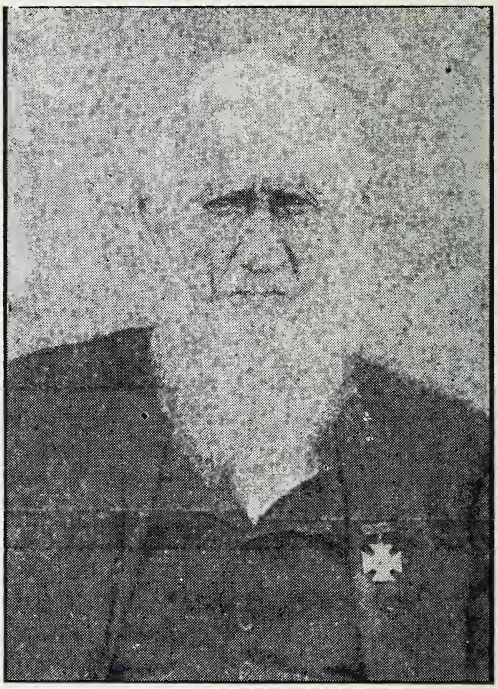
like the waves created by a pebble thrown into the sea, grow larger and larger long after the pebble has sunk, so will the influence of his life expand more and more long after he has entered into rest. (See sketch and photo.)

J. W. SIGMON

J. W. Sigmon enlisted in Company I, 49th Regiment on March 19, 1862, and was elected 5th Sergt., later promoted 4th Sergt. He served faithfully during the war, and on his return engaged in farming, making a good and honest living.

One thing must be said of him—he lived a goodly life, and was always found on the right side of every moral issue. The reader may see in the photo a ripe subject for the Kingdom.

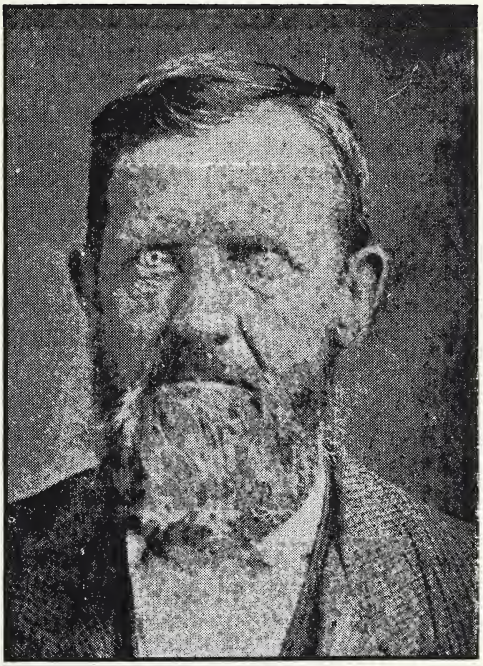
"I have been young and now am old, yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, or his seed begging bread."



B. F. Moody was elected 4th Sergeant. He had previously served in a South Carolina Regiment, and was at the bombardment of Fort Sumter. At the expiration of his term he was honorably discharged and then joined Company I. He was the first Color Bearer of the 49th Regiment. He became sick after the battle of Malvern Hill and died in the hospital at Richmond, Va.

Freeman Jones was elected 5th Sergeant and filled the office faithfully and honorably. He was captured at Five Forks, and carried a prisoner to Point Lookout. He is still living and is an upright, exemplary citizen.

ACOB SHERRILL



Jacob Sherrill was born March 27, 1832, and enlisted in Company I, 49th Regiment April 1st, 1862, and was wounded at Sharpsburg Sept. 17, 1862, which disabled him for the rest of the war. In 1855 he was married to Miss Harriett Sherrill. After her death he was married again to Miss Susan Robinson in 1887.

He was a good farmer and devoted his life to that calling. He died Jan. 27, 1911; leaving six daughters. He was a good man and will be greatly missed in his community. "For Me to live is Christ, but to die is gain."

Hosea Brown was elected 1st Corporal. He made a splendid and loyal officer, always at his post of duty. He was killed at Petersburg in 1864.

Being an old man, he died at home soon after the war.

W. T. Long was elected 2nd Corporal and was promoted to 2nd Sergeant. He filled that office through the remainder of the war. He was a valiant officer, always looking out after his duties. He died at his home in Lincoln County, after having spent a life beneficial to his community.

G. W. Moss was elected 3rd Corporal, which office he held throughout the entire period of the war. He was an excellent soldier, ever ready to obey all orders intrusted to him with cheerfulness. He was wounded at Sharpsburg. He is still living, being a useful citizen and helpful to his country.

James H. Sherrill was elected 2nd Sergeant, and promoted to Orderly, which office he filled with honor to himself and gratification to his Company until he was elected 2nd Lieutenant, and then promoted to Captain of Company A. of his Regiment, which office he filled until the close of the war. He was a brave soldier, ever kind to his men and never shirking any duty imposed upon him. It was with regret that Company I. gave him up, as he was loved

by them all. It is recorded in the history of the 35th North Carolina Regiment that Captain Sherrill, assisted by Captain Johnson, rushed forward and extricated Gen. M. W. Ransom from a perilous situation when his horse had fallen on him at the battle of Five Forks. He was at the surrender at Appomattox. He is still living and engaged in agriculture. He is as good citizen as he was a soldier, ever ready to help those in distress, more ready to give than receive. (See photo.)

J. S. Lee was elected 4th Corporal. He was an intrepid soldier and was Color Bearer when killed at Drewery's Bluff in May, 1864. Thus another one of the many from our number spilled his blood upon the battlefield for our common cause.

PRIVATES.

Abernethy, Milton, was promoted to Corporal and then to Sergeant. He was a courageous soldier, doing his duty without a murmur. He is still living. He was captured at Five Forks and carried to Point Lookout as a prisoner. His record as a soldier is excelled by none.

Bumgarner, Monroe, was wounded at Malvern Hill. He served throughout the war, leaving an excellent record to redound to his credit as a soldier. He died at home.

Brown, Thompson, was killed at Drewery's Bluff the 16th of May, 1864. He served his country under very great difficulties, being hampered with a physical defect which caused blindness at night.

Brown, Jacob, served through the war. He was captured at Drewery's Bluff May 16th, 1864, but was exchanged and rejoined the Regiment and was captured again at Five Forks. He is now dead.

Brown, William, was an enthusiastic though obedient soldier. He was captured the 25th of March, 1865, and carried a prisoner to Point Lookout. He came home and died.

Benfield, W. P., known as "I Cott," being a dutchman, was unexcelled as a soldier. A better one never carried a musket. He went into the battle at Fredericksburg barefooted through the snow. He was captured at Five Forks, and taken a prisoner to Point Lookout, and came home. He is now dead.

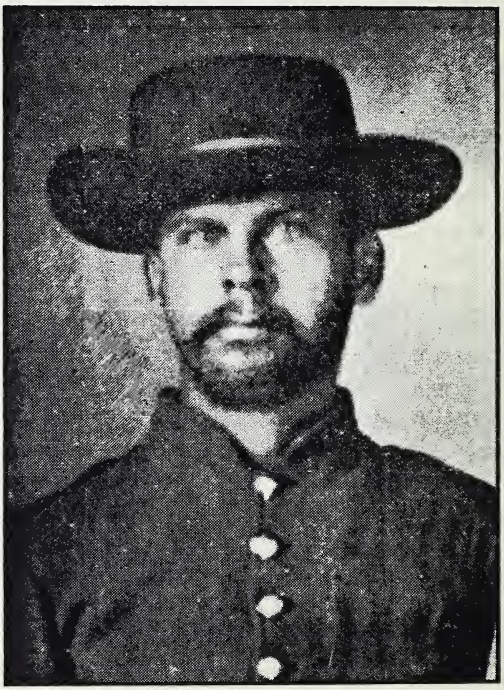
Brady, George, was a good man and a splendid soldier, ever at his post of duty without murmuring. He was captured at Fort Steadman. He came home and died, mourned as an excellent citizen.

Brady, John, was a kind-hearted soldier, eager to perform every detail of his duty in a manner becoming one who wore the gray. He was captured at Fort Steadman, taken to Point Lookout. He died at home.

Brown, A. E., was a Musician, later promoted to Orderly Sergeant, finally being promoted to Lieutenant. He was recognized as one of the best soldiers of the Company, always cheerful and well disposed, and constantly vigilant as to the interests of his men. He was ever ready to lead them in combat, and would go where any other soldier dared to go. He was captured at Fort Steadman the 25th of March, 1865, and carried a prisoner to Point Lookout. He came home from prison and is still living. He is valued as one of the best citizens of the county. (See photo.)

LIEUTENANT A. E. BROWN

Lieut. A. E. Brown enlisted in Company I, 49th Regiment, and during the siege of Petersburg, he had a most wonderful escape from death, his life being saved by a Bible which he had in his pocket. A ball struck the lower corner of the book at exactly the first chapter of Nehemiah, breaking, at the same time, 50 to 75 pages more. At the point reached by the ball, and immediately under it were the words: "Stand ye fast, and prepare!"



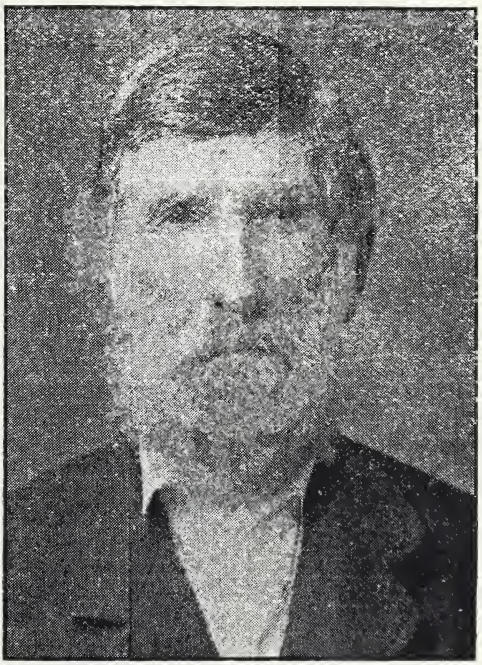
Blakely, William L., served throughout the entire period of the war. He was captured at Fort Steadman and taken to Point Lookout. He was a very good soldier. He died at home after having served his country justly in peace as well as in war.

Bandy, Quin, was a very old man. He was with us only a little while. He came home and soon died.

Brotherton, Hugh, first served with Mallett's Battalion until it was disbanded, then he joined the 49th Regiment. His every act as a soldier was marked with valor. He was so badly wounded at Fort Steadman that he was captured at the hospital at Petersburg, and then was taken to Newport News. He came home and died in 1905. He was one of those men whose lives brighten the pathway of mankind and leave a lustre that time cannot corrode.

HUGH BROTHERTON

Hugh Brotherton was born March 12, 1829. He enlisted in Company I, 49th Regiment, and was wounded in the leg shortly afterward, which caused him great suffering until his death. It was a great delight to him to have his friends visit him, and especially did he enjoy those visits to the Reunion, where he could hear his old comrades talk of goneby days. He died February 13, 1904, being 74 years, 11 months and 1 day old.



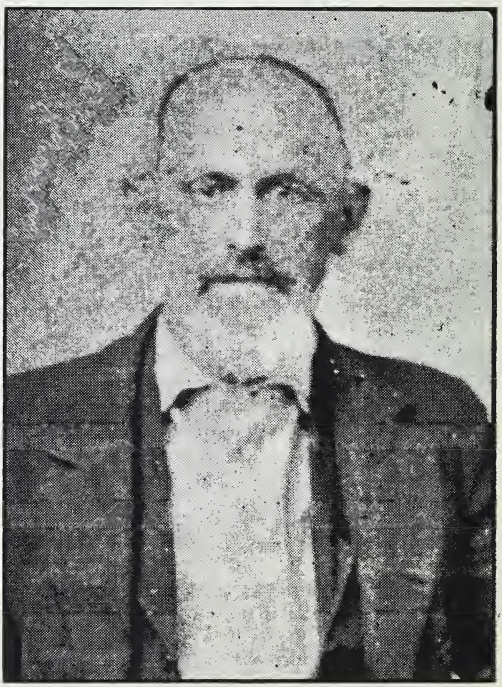
Blakely, James M., bore a most satisfactory record as a man and soldier. There was no necessity to urge him to his duties, for he was always there doing what he conceived to be right. He died at Richmond in the year 1863.

Brawley, Peter, was with us but a short time when he was transferred to the 18th North Carolina Regiment. While with us though, he evinced a desire to do well his part, which his record sustains.

Caldwell, Abel, was a remarkable soldier, always cheer-

ful and ever ready for a chance to strike the enemy. He was wounded at Drewry's Bluff. He was taken prisoner at Fort Steadman. Came home and is still living. He is one of the country's most sturdy and respected sons.

Connor, Augustus, enlisted in the 6th North Carolina Regiment, but was transferred to Company I. during October, 1862, and was promoted to Lieutenant, which office he retained to the end of the war. Like his brother, Captain Connor, he was a cool and courageous officer, and was loved by all his men. He was often on the picket line, his superiors having the utmost faith in his ability to execute all orders. No man has a better record as a soldier and citizen tha Gus Connor. He is still living, possessing hosts of friends and no enemies.



C. A. CONNOR

C. A. Connor enlisted in the 8th Regiment on March 28, 1861, and was transferred to Company I, 49th Regiment on October 6, 1862. He was promoted 2nd Lieut. on March 16, 1863. He survived the war, and today is an honorable citizen and worthy man.

Caldwell, James, Jr., was a teamster during the war. He came home and is now living in Caldwell County.

Caldwell, William J., was a fearless soldier and always

ready for action. He was promoted to Sergeant. He was captured at Fort Steadman and carried a prisoner to Point Lookout. He came home and was the father of sixteen children. He is now dead, having rounded out a well-spent life as a model citizen.

Caldwell, Lawson, took sick after the Seven Days battle. in which engagement he served valorously. He died in the Brigade hospital near Drewery's Bluff.

Caldwell, James, Sr., was with us but a very short while

Clark, David, was a true soldier. He survived the war, came home and is still living, a useful man in his community.

Collins, Henry, was a brilliant soldier, always offering his services freely when a call for volunteers was announced. When out on videt, he picked up a shell that was thrown into his rifle pit and threw it back over to the other side before it bursted. He was wounded at Petersburg June 22nd, 1864, and died the next day.

Collins, James P., was a daring soldier. He was wounded at Drewery's Bluff and at the Yellow House. He was a sharp-shooter when captured at Five Forks. He survived the war, came home and went West. He now lives in Oklahoma.

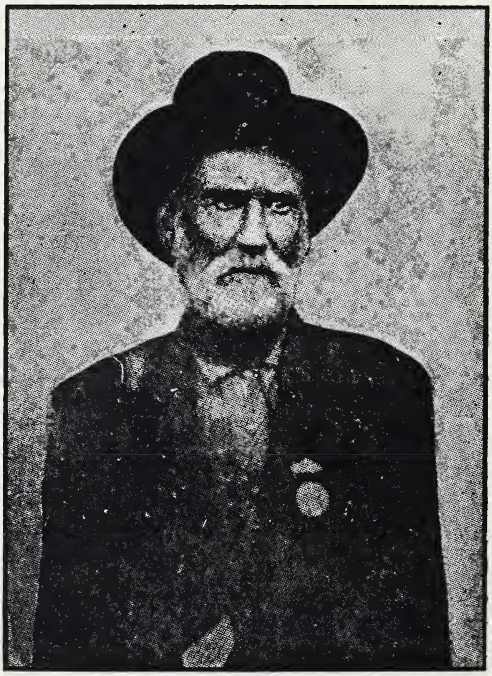
Davis, James, was know as "Ash Cat," but he was ever true to his colors. He went through the entire war, came home and is now living in South Carolina.

Davis, Andrew, died in some hospital. He was a very good soldier. Like all true soldiers, he died upon the altar of his country in sacrifice for her.

Day, William, was a dignified and illustrious soldier, ever having his mouth black from biting off cartridges. He drew more cartridges than any other man in the Company. He was daring in executing orders. Often he was a sharpshooter, and just before the surrender he and a Yankee took it shot about for seven rounds, the Yankee having a Repeating rifle and he an Enfield rifle. He is recognized as one of the leading citizens of the country, and has filled the important office of County Treasurer for four years to the satisfaction of all. He is the only private in North

Carolina that has written a history of his Company, of which they are justly proud. He is still living and is engaged in his trade as a blacksmith. He is a man with a great big heart, which vibrates with love for all his comrades.

Drum, Phillip, was known as "Dry Fip." He bears the excellent record of never having missed a march and was in every engagement the Company participated in. A better soldier never carried a gun. He surrendered at Ap-

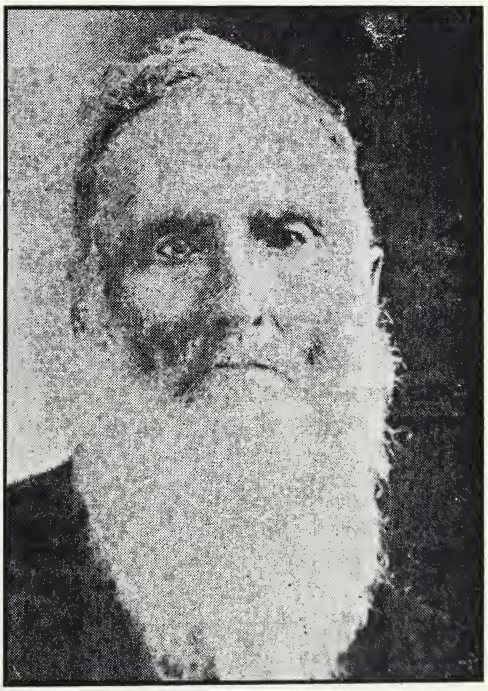


pomattox and then came home, and is now living. He is a noble citizen. What grander tribute could any soldier have than to have it recorded of him that he never missed a march nor engagement? His private life is as perfect as his war record. (See photo.)

Drum, John, was in the service but a very short while, but he did his duty nobly. He was killed at Boone's Mill soon after joining the army.

Drum, Thomas, was another courageous soldier of whom too much cannot be said. He was wounded at Malvern Hill, and while he was disabled for further duty, he was never discharged. At the battle of Petersburg on June 18, 1864, he brought in the Company rations. While there the enemy advanced and he did as noble service as any man on the line. He is still living and is a grand old man. (See sketch and photo.)

THOMAS F. DRUM



Thomas F. Drum enlisted in Company I on April 1st, 1862, and joined the 49th Regiment at Raleigh, and went from there to Goldsboro. After drilling at Goldsboro for sometime he went with his Company, which formed a part of the 49th N. C. Regiment, to Petersburg, and went into camp at Dunn's Hill. After leaving there he went to Richmond, arriving just after the battle of Seven Pines, but in time to take part in the Seven Day's Fight around Richmond.

On July 1st he was in the thickest of the fight at Malvern Hill, where he received a severe wound in the thigh. After being wounded he lay all night on the battlefield in the hardest kind of rain. He was then taken to a horse stall, in which he lay two days, after which he was moved to Richmond and placed in the hospital. After remaining there about a month he was given a furlough and sent home. After being at home a considerable time he returned to his Company at Weldon, N. C,, and remained with it until the close of the war.

Owing to the fact that his wound resulted in a stiff knee for many weeks, he was detailed, part of the time as cook for his Company; but, notwithstanding his lameness, he took part in several hard fought

engaments. He was near the famous "Blow-up" at Petersburg, and was on the spot in a few minutes after it occurred.

From Petersburg he went to Appomattox, and was present at the surrender, at which place he received an honorable discharge, and returned home to his native county. Thomas is still alive and in good health for a man of his age—82.

Danner, Monroe, was a superb soldier. He gave his life for the cause, being killed at Petersburg. His comrades all mourned his death. He was an even-tempered man, and no man stood any higher in the estimation of the officers and men.

Danner, John, was a magnificent soldier. He answered every call made upon him without a murmur. Like his brother, he was even-tempered and always in good spirits. He was wounded at the Yellow House and was captured at Fort Steadman, then taken to prison at Point Lookout. He came home and is now one of our most substantial and unassuming citizens, liked by everyone.

Drum, Peter Monroe, was an old man, but was an excellent soldier. The Yankees ran over him twice, but he got away from them each time. Up until a month or two ago he was the oldest man of the Company living, but has since died.

Drum, Rufus, was an old man, but valiantly did his duty as a soldier. He died at home.

Douglass, Elam, was with us but a short time also, being transferred to the 6th North Carolina Regiment.

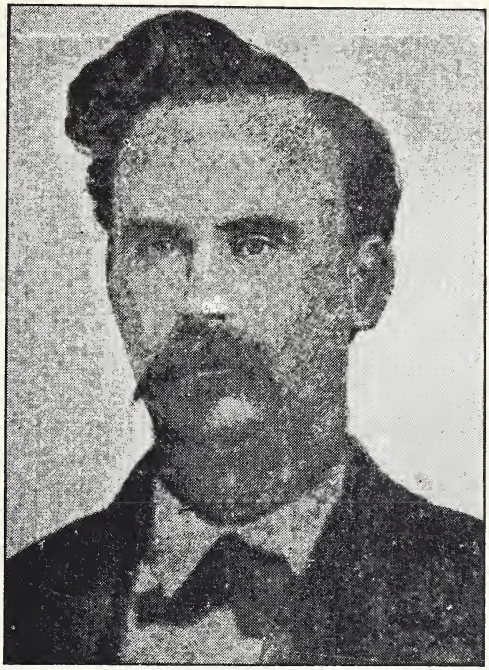
Elliott, John, was known as "Long John," and always stood at the head of his Company. He was captured at the battle of Five Forks, taken as a prisoner to Point Lookout, and came home. He is still living.

Eller, Alexander, was with us but a little while. He was at the engagement at Malvern Hill, and died at Brigade Hospital, at Drewery's Bluff.

Edwards, Abel, died at Raleigh soon after enlisting.

Edwards, Simon, died at Raleigh soon after enlisting. Had he lived to enter active engagement, he would have done his part well.

Fisher, Reuben, was killed at Malvern Hill.



W. H. ELLIS

W. H. Ellis enlisted late in the war in Company I. 49th Regiment. On his return he engaged in the mercantile business in the then village of Hickory. In this he acquired quite a competency, and at his death a few years ago he left a widow and two daughters and a handsome little fortune.

Fisher, Thomas, was as meek as a lamb. He was a magnificent soldier. He served under physical difficulties, being blind after dark. He was captured at Fort Steadman, carried to Point Lookout and came home and died.

Fisher, Joseph, served only for a short period. He was killed at Petersburg by a mortar shell which tore him all to pieces.

Fisher, Elkanah, was an excellent soldier, always doing his duty cheerfully and uncomplainingly. He was captured and taken to prison at Point Lookout. He same home and is still living.

Fisher, William, was with us but a little while. He was captured at Fort Steadman, carried as a prisoner to Point Lookout, came home and is still living.

Fish, Elkanah, was promoted to Corporal. He was a daring and bold soldier, never swerving from his duty. He was wounded at Petersburg, came home and was a good and useful citizen until his death.

Freeman, John, was discharged on account of old age. He died at the Soldiers' Home.

Fox, Allison, was another excellent soldier. He was wounded at the Crater at Petersburg and honorably discharged. He died at home.

Gilleland, Reuben, died at Raleigh soon after enlisting.

Gilleland, Marcus, was known as "Stuttering Mark." However, his impediment of speech did not deter him from doing his complete duty, for he was always at the front until killed at Fort Steadman. He was loved by all his comrades.

Gilleland, Thomas, was with us only for a short time. He was captured at Fort Steadman and taken to Point Lookout as a prisoner and died.

Gilleland, Elbert, was a recruit, nevertheless he responded nobly to all his tasks. He was captured at Fort Steadman and taken io Point Lookout. He came home and lived a useful life. Now he is dead.

German, John, was known as "Old Zip." He waded he Potomac river twice after brandy, after our army had retreated. He was as good soldier as ever shouldered a gun. He surrendered at Appotomax, came home and is supposed to be dead.

Goble, Lawson, was an old man. He was killed at Petersburg.

Goble, Davidson, served with us only a limited while as he was a recruit. He is now living in Caldwell County.

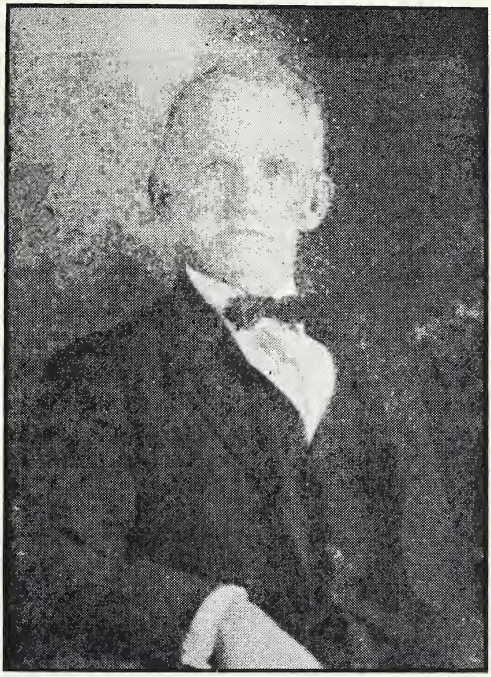
Goodman, Frank, died at Raleigh soon after enlisting.

Harwell, James T., was a dignified yet daring soldier. He could always be found at his post of duty, a cheerful all-round good fellow. He was wounded twice. Once bidden, he did nobly what was planned. All of his comrades liked him very much. He went through the war, came home and is now a good and useful citizen. He will be long remembered by the younger generation for the instruction they received from him in the school room. He is now, and has been, a magistrate for several years. He takes a lot of interest in the history of his Company. (See sketch and photo.)

JAMES T. HARWELL

James T. Harwell was born on the 15th of May 1843. Enlisted as a Confederate soldier under Capt. W. W. Chenault, Company I, 49th N. C. Regiment, in March, 1862, and was in the Seven Day's fight below Richmond in June of the same year. He was wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., and at Gracie's Dam in front of Petersburg; also November 24, '64, in the trenches.

He was captured at Five Forks on the first day of April, 1865.



Harwell, Robert, was another remarkably good soldier. He went with his command to Maryland and was lost sight of. He is evidently dead, as he was true to his colors and faithful in duty.

Harwell, John, was one of the liveliest of soldiers. He cooked part of the time for the officers of his Company, though always ready to respond to any call and go wherever ordered. He was wounded at Malvern Hill, and also slightly at Fredericksburg. He survived the war, and died at home beloved by all his neighbors. While on picket duty he shot a Yankee out of an apple tree.

Harwell, Elbert, was a fine soldier, ever at his post of duty and faithful to his colors. He survived the war and died at home.

Hamilton, Leonidas, was honorably discharged. He was afterwards killed in the 32nd North Carolina Regiment.

Hager, John, was Commissary for a while, and then

served the Ambulance Corps until his death at Weldon, N. C., in 1863. His record as a soldier is unimpeachable.

Hager, William, was a soldier with an enviable record. He was killed at the siege of Petersburg in 1864.

Hager, Thomas, was another one who wore the gray with honor to himself and country. He died at home from wounds received at Malvern Hill in 1862.

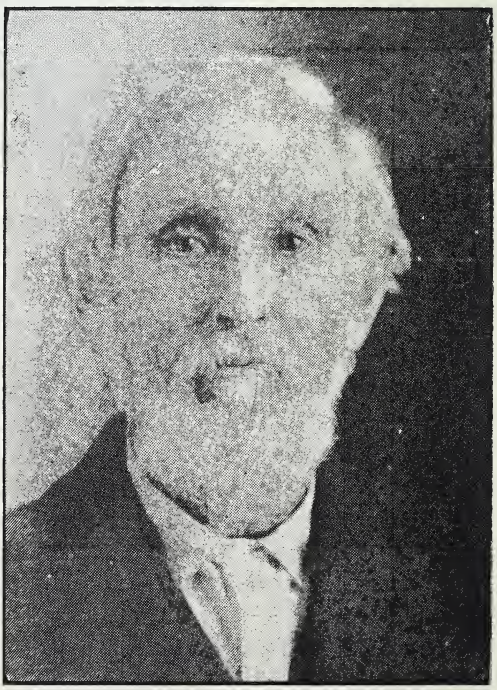
Hager, James, died at Goldsboro in 1862 soon after enlisting.

Hill, Isaac, was detailed at Richmond to make shoes for the soldiers, and was captured in the Stoneman raid on Richmond and remained North until after the war.

Hill, John, was as game a boy as we had. He was killed at Drewry's Bluff in May, 1864.

Hunsucker, Calvin, was a good soldier. He served through the war, came home and is a good citizen. (Photo.)

CALVIN A. HUNSUCKER



Calvin A. Hunsucker entered the army with the first conscripts, between the age of 21 and 35 years. He was detailed with the State Troops in August, 1862. The first battle he was in was at Kinston, N.C., on December 12th, 1862. He remained in the State Guards 16 months, and was then assigned to Company I, 49th Regiment. He was in the Petersburg siege, June 16, and remained there nine months to the day. The most important fight was that of the Crater on July 30, 1864. He was captured April 1st, 1865, and sent to Point Lookout, where he remained two months He returned home June 20, 1865, and is one of our best citizens.

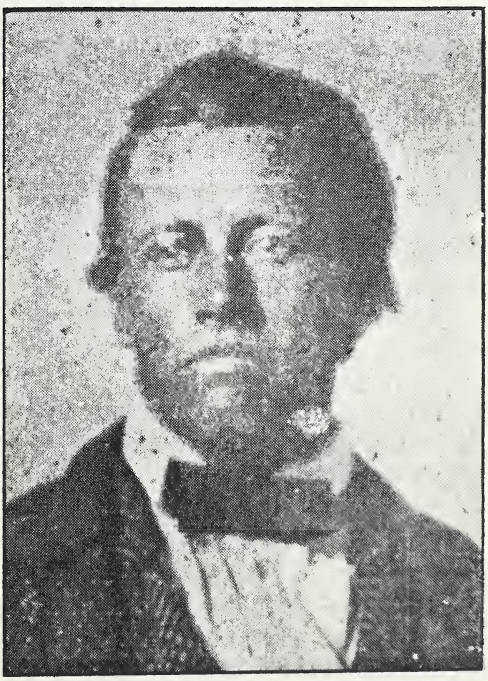
Holdsclaw, William J., was a jolly good fellow and soldier; the heavier the duties the more cheerful he was. He served through the war, came home and is still living. His character as a man is irreproachable, for he is well liked by everyone. He has made more good grain cradles than any other man in the State. In his old age, he is as jovial and humorous as he was when a young man.

Jones, William, was another good soldier. He was once wounded, survived the war, and is now living in Lincoln County, a prosperous and industrious citizen.

Jones, Pinckney L., was wounded at Malvern Hill. He possessed a fine reputation as a soldier and beautiful disposition as a man. He survived the war and died at home.

Jones, Wilson, died at home on sick furlough soon after entering the service.

Jones, Milton, died in the hospital at Petersburg soon after enlisting. (See sketch and photo.)



MILTON H. JONES

Milton Jones enlisted in Company I, 49th N. C. Regiment April 1st, 1862, and died at Petersburg, Va. June 10, 1862. His war career was, indeed, short but, had he lived, he would have done much good for his Country's cause.

Jones, Julius, died at Goldsboro soon after entering the service.

Jones, Bedford, was known as "Kildee." He was a very delicate man, but served his country well and faithfully until he died in the hospital at Gordonville.

Jones, Jeptha, known as "Doctor," was a splendid soldier. He survived the war, came home and lived an existence as useful to his neighbors as was his help to his Company in the war. He is now dead.

Jones, Elbert, was a courageous soldier. He, too, survived the war, came home and has since died, honored and respected by all who knew him.

Jones, Evelin, enlisted late in the war, but what time he was there, he served valorously. He came home and today is an excellent citizen.

Jenkins, William, was known as "Colonel." In the whole of Lee's army, there was no braver soldier than he. He was wounded at Malvern Hill. He survived the war, came home and is still living.

Kale, Ephriam, was discharged on account of his age soon after entering the service.

Kale, Sidney, was a good, easy soldier. He was captured at Fort Steadman. He came home and lived a quiet, useful life. He is now dead.

Kale, Jefferson, was wounded at Petersburg and was retired from further service. He came home and moved to Texas, where he has since died.

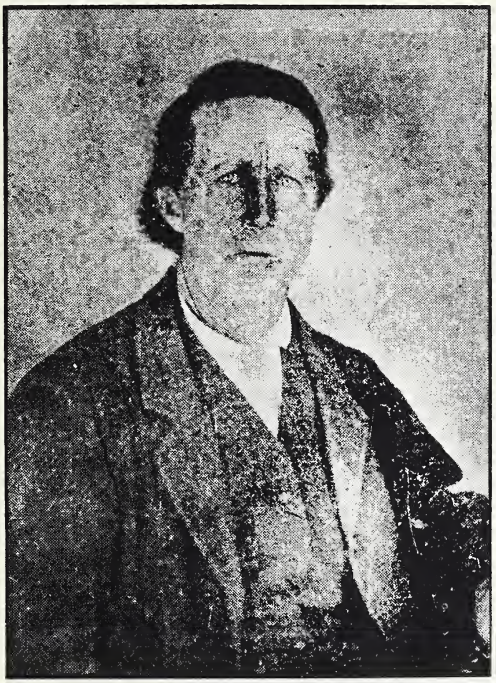
Kirksey, William, was another soldier that bore a reputation for good service. He survived the war, came home and is still living.

Kirksey, Jackson, was taken sick at Fredericksburg and claimed to be disabled the remainder of the war.

Keever, Andrew, died at Petersburg soon after entering the service.

Lowrance, Clinton, was one of our men who could be relied upon on all occasions. He was as brave as a warrior could be. He gave up his life to his country, being killed at the seige at Petersburg. He was faithful to his friends and loved by his comrades.

Lowrance, Nelson, possessed traits as a soldier which could be commended in any quarter. He carried horseshoes and pebbles from the Potomac river to Wilmington, N. C.; also carried the biggest knapsack of any man in the



Regiment. He was always at his post of duty. He surrendered at Appomattox. Was wounded at Malvern Hill. He came home and died after having lived a life that was beneficial to his country. (Photo.)

Litten, Elijah, was a magnificent soldier. He died at the Brigade Hospital at Drewery's Bluff after the battle of Malvern Hill.

Litten, Elkanah, was a brave soldier. He died at the Hospital at Gordonsville.

Litten, Jackson, was another excellent soldier. He survived the war, came home and died in Iredell County.

Lee, Robert G., was a member of the Ambulance Corps.

He gave most of his time to this duty, and did it well. He is still living and noted for raising big hogs. In every respect, he is a good man.

Lee, Bird, entered the service late in the war, as he was an old man. He survived the war and died at home.

Loftin, Franklin, was a fine, cheerful and kindly disposed soldier. He was killed at Drewry's Bluff in 1864.

Lackey, Theopholis, entered the service late in the war, though did his duty well. He survived the war and died at home.

Marshall, Clark, was a soldier of the right material. He survived the war and died in Alabama.

McCoy, James, was first a member of the 4th North Carolina Regiment. He was wounded, discharged, and afterwards joined the 49th Regiment. He was also a good soldier. He came home and died recently.

Null, George, was wounded at Malvern Hill and died a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware.

Powell, Tate, was Orderly for Colonel Ramseur, and was afterwards discharged. He came back to the Regiment in 1863, was wounded at Drewry's Bluff in 1864, and later transferred to the Band. He came home, studied medicine, and died in Florida.

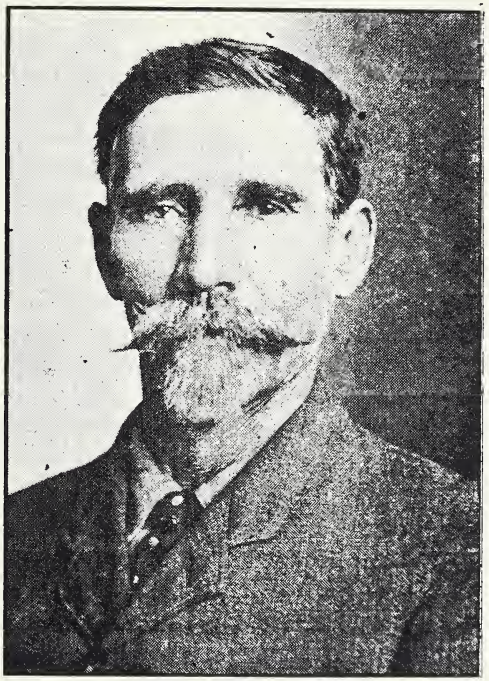
Pool, William, was promoted for bravery, being made Corporal. In action he would go where any dared to lead. He was captured at Five Forks and carried a prisoner to Point Lookout. He came home and is now living in Lincoln County, being one among her best citizenship.

Pope, Silas, was one of our very best soldiers, always ready for any emergency and cheerful under all circumstances. The harder the duties, the more cheerful he seemed to be, and when everyone was worn out and cross, Silas would sing his little song, "Let it rain, hail or snow, we poor soldiers are bound to go.' He was wounded at Malvern Hill, but survived the war, came home and died in South Carolina.

Pope, David, was a soldier of good repute. He was in the battle at Malvern Hill, then took sick and died at Brigade Hospital, at Drewry's Bluff.

Powell, Andrew, was another brave soldier, always lively and full of fun. Late in the war, he was transferred to the Band, and after the war he came home and then went to Arizona where he has prospered. He is still living. (See sketch and photo.)

A. B. POWELL



The subject of this sketch entered Company I, 49th Regiment N. C. Volunteers when but a boy at Weldon in the fall '63. He served 22 months regular and did efficient service. He was wounded at the "Blow-up," and also in the battle of Weldon R. R., both being very slight wounds. He was at the surrender at Appomattox, and came home in company with Uncle Pink Shuford, his brother—Tate Powell,—Kerr and Rome Cline, and Miles A. Abernethy, reaching home ten days after the surrender.

"Soon after," he says, "I went west, following mining and prospecting, but always on the frontier, and was in two fights with the Indians, (in '69 and '72.)

"I married in Colorada—a Miss Flora Walls,—who was born in New Zealand, being of English and Scotch parentage. There were born to us eleven children—five sons and four daughters are still living, all of whom are doing well.

"I have not made a fortune, but am in my own home, no debts and a bank account. I have been, and am still, in the employ of the Arizona Copper Company, being on the A. & M. R. R. for the last eight years.

"I had the honor of speaking to Lee once, as I was returning, wounded, from the battle of Weldon R. R. in 1864. At another time Silas Pope and I slipped up to a rifle pit and found there two Federals dead. One had an open Bible in his hand. I reached over, took the Bible, Pope remarking: 'Too late now to read the Bible; if you're kil-

ed today youu'll go to h———anyway." Soon after we had to retreat, and hearing a familiar voice, I looked and heard Pope praying, and behold, a shell had cut off a sapling and it had fallen on Pope, holding him fast. I had to guy and laugh, until Pope got to swearing instead of praying. I called to several Federal prisoners to help me loose him.

"Once at a hospital, Shuford and my brother Tate came to see me, and as I had picked off the battlefield a pocketbook with $26.00, (two ten dollar greenbacks and six dollars in silver,) I took the boys to the market house for each of us a square meal. On our way a Jew banker gave me $600.00 in Confederate for one $10, and the meals cost me $545.00, leaving me $55 for $10, plus three square meals."

Pope, Franklin, was transferred late in the war from the 18th North Carolina Regiment to the 49th. He survived the war, and died in South Carolina.

Richardson, John was lost sight of after the battle of Malvern Hill.

Reynolds, William, was a true and noble soldier, and lost his life at the seige at Petersburg. He was much liked by all his comrades.

Rufty, Michael, entered the service late in the war. He was captured at the storming of Fort Steadman. He was a very old man, and after coming home, he accumulated a comfortable fortune before he died.

Robinson, James, was discharged at Raleigh, N. C., came home, and is still living a useful life.

Sherrill, Wodford, was a fearless soldier. He was wounded at Malvern Hill. He was constantly with his command, and prepared for any emergency. The enemy captured him at Five Forks, and took him to Point Lookout a prisoner. He came home and is still living, a good and useful citizen.

Sherrill, Elliott, was the youngest member of our Company. He was Orderly for Gen. M. W. Ransom. His record as a soldier was as good as the best. He was captured at Five Forks, then taken to Point Lookout. He came home and became one of the leading citizens. Now he is dead.

Sherrill, David J., was a very old man when he entered the service, but a splendid soldier. He was discharged, honorably, and died at home a respected citizen.

Sherrill, Wyckliff, was discharged at Raleigh, and after-

wards reinstated in Company A., 49th North Carolina Regiment. He made his escape at the surrender, came home and was a useful man to his community. He is now dead.

Stewart, Jeptha P., possesses a record as a soldier that cannot be surpassed. He was our last Color Bearer, and never let his colors trail in the dust until surrended and captured at Five Forks. He was wounded at Petersburg. Surviving the war, he came home and is now loved and honored by all his comrades.

Stewart, Franklin, was wounded and captured at Drewry's Bluff and was never with the command afterwards.

Setzer, Pinkney, was lost sight of after the first engagement at Petersburg until near the close of the war. He is now dead.

Sigman, Henry, was an intrepid soldier. He was killed at Malvern Hill.

Sigman, Martin, was a good soldier. He was on detail service most of the time during the war. He came home and proved his worth by the life he lived. Now he is dead.

Sigman, Julius, bore an enviable record during the war. He was courageous, and daring in battle. After the war, he came home and when he died, left behind him an excellent name.

Stiles, John, was a magnificent soldier. He was wounded at Malvern Hill, from which he died at home.

Stiles, Marcus, was an excellent soldier. He was lost sight of during the Maryland campaign, and is evidently dead, as we have heard nothing from him since the war.

Shelton, Meek, was Musician during the whole period of the war.

Turner, James, died at Raleigh soon after enlistment. He was a very old man, but was determined to enlist.

Traffenstrat, Noah, was a fearless soldier. He was wounded at Malvern Hill, from which he died.

Traffenstrat, Absolum, was another brave soldier. He survived the war and came home and died.

Traffenstrat, Daniel, died in the hospital at Petersburg.

Turbyfield, Jackson, was in the engagement at Malvern Hill. Afterwards he died at Brigade Hospital, at Drewry's Bluff. His record as a soldier was excellent.

Wilfong, John, sustained the reputation of a record in war which was as good as the best. He was wounded at the Crater at Petersburg. He came home and was as good citizen as he was soldier.

Wycoff, Wesley, survived the war, came home and was murdered.

Wycoff, Andrew, was another excellent soldier. He was wounded at Bermuda Hundreds. He came home and died.

Ward, James, entered the service as an Assistant Surgeon. He resigned at Petersburg, came home, then went to Missouri and died.

Wilson, Israel, came in just before the close of the war, being an old man. He died soon after the war.

Webb, Noah, was with us but a very short time, but was a brave yet obedient soldier, ever performing each duty imposed upon him. He survived the war, came home and made an exemplary citizen. He died September 13, 1910.

55TH REGIMENT.

OFFICERS.

Mull, Peter M., Captain, first enlisted as a private in Captain W. H. Propst's Company, in Lincoln, N. C., known as "Southern Stars,' and left with the Company on the 29th of April, '61, for Raleigh, N. C., where they were organized into the first regiment of North Carolina Troops, with D. H. Hill, of Charlotte, as Colonel. They enlisted for six months; went by way of Richmond to Yorktown, and not long after their arrival, they were under fire at the battle of Bethel Church. At the expiration of six months, the Regiment disbanded at Richmond, and returned home. After remaining at home for six months, Peter M. Mull organized a Company and was elected Captain on the 19th of April, '62. This Company was made up of men from Burke, Catawba, Cleveland and Lincoln County; and consisted of one hundred and thirty men, and three officers. The following is a list of the Catawba County men:

Bivens, Peter M., enlisted April 22, '62; he was wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, '63; he died in a hospital in Pennsylvania.

Boyles, William, enlisted April 22, '62; he was wounded at Ream's Station; he died in a hospital in Petersburg.

Barton, Massenburg, enlisted May 29, '62; he died since the war.

Brindle, David A., enlisted April 4, '62; he is still living.

Brindle, Wesley, enlisted May 13, '62; he is still living.

Goodson, Callaway, enlisted May 10, '62; he is still living.

Goodson, Miles, enlisted April, '62; he died at home December 11, '81.

Gross, Ephriam, enlisted April 22, '62; he was promoted Sergeant May 16, '62; he died from sickness, August 17, '62.

Hull, William, 1st Lieutenant; enlisted April 19, '62; he was killed at Drewry's Bluff.

Hicks, Robert J., enlisted April 22, '62; he died since the war.

CAPT. PETER M. MULL

Capt. Peter M. Mull, the son of Jacob and Mary Mull, was born July 11, 1832. He came of good old Dutch stock, the Mulls from Holland being among the first settlers of Catawba County. His early life was spent on his Father's farm, where he worked and attended the county schools; and in 1855, he was a student at Catawba College.

When the war broke out, he volunteered and went out for six months in Capt. Wm. Hoke's Company, of Lincolnton and was in the first battle fought at Bethel Church; and when his time of service expired, he came home, and the following spring, made up a company and was elected Captain April 19, 1862, and returned to the Confederate army, where he served until a few days before the surrender, being furloughed home on account of physical disabilities caused by wound.

On Sept. 6, 1862, when in command of two hundred picked men at Washington, N. C., he was twice wounded, in the head, and shot through the left lung, the latter wound almost causing his death. He was considered one of the bravest men in the Confederate army. A few months after the war was over, Capt. Mull went to South Carolina and hauled supplies for the R. R. Co., the road being then rebuilt from Columbia to Winnsboro. He also run a stage coach. After staying in South Carolina for eighteen months, he returned to Catawba County and bought a farm, and improved the old Mull mill, and engaged in farming and milling.

In August, 1888, he married Miss Alice Yount, and in 1895 he moved to Newton where he now resides.

His health until the last year has been superb. Capt. Mull has always enjoyed the sincere friendship and confidence of all his old soldier boys, as they say he always treated them like brothers when he was their Captain. He has always been charitable and warmhearted, and a devoted Christian, and is noted for his great love of truth, honesty and sincerity.

Hudson, Hiram, enlisted February 15, '63; he died in '64.

Hicks, William, enlisted February 12, '63; he died since the war.

Johnson, Andrew J., enlisted April 24, '62; he died in the army, March 5, '63.

Johnson, Richmond, enlisted April 19, '62; he is still living.

Keever, James M., enlisted May 23, '62.

Martin, Leander, enlisted January 29, '63; he is still living.

Mull, Ezra, enlisted April 24, '62; he was promoted Sergeant in May, '62; he was wounded and died at Petersburg, Va., in February, '65.

Mull, John M., enlisted May 23, '62; he was a Musician; he was captured at the Wilderness; he died a prisoner at Elmira, N. Y.

Pope, Lafayette, enlisted April 21, '62; he died in the army on September 24, '62.

Seagle, William S., enlisted April 22, '62; he was wounded and died in prison, August 20, '64.

Shuford, Franklin, enlisted April 22, '62; he is still living.

Shuford, Peter, enlisted April 24, '62; he is still living.

Smith, John, enlisted May 10, '62; he died since the war.

Stamey, James P., enlisted April 24, '62; he was a Musician; he died at home after the war.

Walker, James P., enlisted October 11, '62; he died at his home since the war.

Wise, Levi, enlisted April 24, '62; he was killed at Falling Water, Md., July 14, '64.

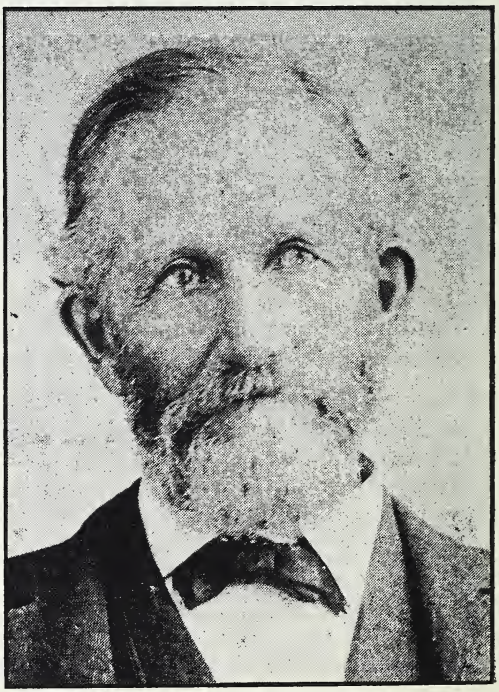
Young, Samuel, enlisted April 22, '62; he was killed at Washington, N. C., September 6, '62.

COMPANY E., 57TH REGIMENT.

This Company was organized at Salisbury, N. C.; hence, the error in Moore's Roster. Captain Daniel Rhyne took a number of Catawbians to Salisbury to guard prisoners; and soon thereafter, organized them into a Company, with the following officers:

Rhyne, Daniel, Captain.
Yount, Lafayette, 1st Lieutenant.
Cochran, William, 2nd Lieutenant. (Photo.)

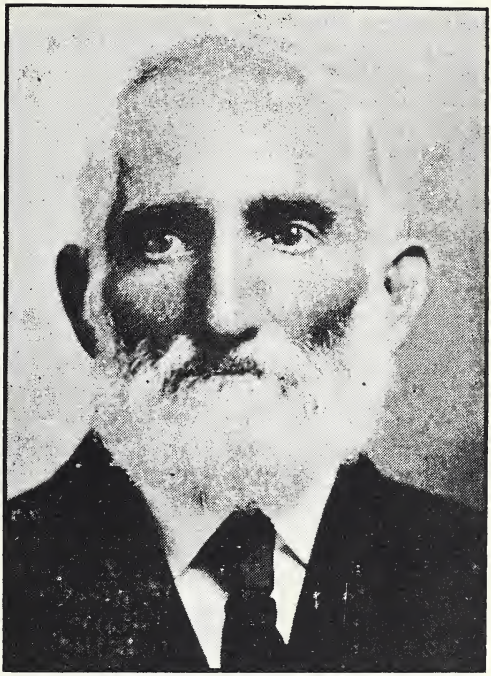
WILLIAM COCHRAN



William Cochran, a brother of G. W. Cochran, enlisted in Company E, 57th Regiment, and was elected 2nd Lieut. We have no record as to his length of service, save that he, like his three brothers that were in the service, was true and brave. After the war he married a Miss Rhinhardt and settled in the Grace Church neighborhood. The author there had the pleasure of teaching his eldest son. He was a very companionable fellow. He afterward moved to Washington Territory, now a state, and has done well there. So far as the author knows he is still living.

Wycoff, William, 3rd Lieutenant.
Huffman, Joel, 1st Sergeant.
Cline, Elcanah, 2nd Sergeant. (Photo.)
Yount, Patrick, 3rd Sergeant.

E. E. CLINE



E. E. Cline enlisted in Co. E. 57 Regiment for 12 months, in which company he held the office of 2nd Lieutenant. This regiment was formed at High Point, the 13th of August, 1861. From there, they went to Wilmington to winter, where the regiment enlisted for the war. His next enlistment was at Salisbury, in Capt. Rhine's Company — C. 57th Regiment." From there, says Mr. Cline, "We went to Richmond, where we were introduced into the ravages at Fredericksburg, where I was severely wounded, carrying a minnie ball for ten months. We were marched to Bristol Station, but our Regiment did not engage in that battle. On my return, my wound became inflamed and had to be operated upon, extracting the minnie, thus saving me from a life-long cripple. This was just before the battle of Rappahannock, where all of my company was captured, save the sick left in camp.

Our next move was to Kingston, N. C., where we spent the winter of 1863, until early in the Spring. There the picket moved upon Newbern and captured 23 of our men who had deserted. They were court-martialed and executed,—an appalling sight.

From there, we went to Richmond again. Here, when Hunter made his raid on Lynchburg, Early was ordered to look after him. We then set out for the Valley of Virginia to Harper's Ferry; then to Frederick City, Md., on by way of Washington, which drew heavy reinforcements from Richmond, and thus the ball was opened.

The first was on the Shenandoah River next below Winchester then at Fisher's Hill; then on Sept. 19th, at Winchester, the enemy attacking us at day break. We held our own, however, until Generals Rhodes and Gordon were killed. We then retreated up the valley to Fisher's Hill taking position after day light. We here captured many prisoners, wagons, and artillery, gaining a complete victory only to be lost on the

evening of the same day. Again we went to Richmond and Petersburg the battle of Mine Run determining the fate of these cities.

Here we lost our brigade by capture, except the sharpshooters on the morning of April the 6th.

It is difficult at this late hour for us old soldiers to think and revive all our experiences, but let the little we can give be saved for our posterity.

I have spent these 50 years at farming in which I have been successful. I am now called old, but I am a well preserved man, as you can see, and like lively wires as my companions. I am living my days in plenty and hereby greet my old comrades.

Gilbert, Jake, 4th Sergeant.

After organizing as above, the Company took some prisoners to Richmond, Va., and there went into Camp of instruciton. Captain Rhyne resigned in '62, and the Company made the following changes: Gilbert was elected 1st Lieutenant; W. W. Sherrill, 2nd Lieutenant; Cain Cline, 1st Sergeant; Frank Rabb, 2nd Sergeant, and William Carpenter, 3rd Sergeant. The Company went through the war with few other changes.

PRIVATES.

Anthony, Daniel, enlisted July 4, '62; he died in the war; he was a good soldier.

Anthony, Jacob, enlisted July 4, '62; he was taken prisoner July 20, '64; he is still living on his farm.

Bost, Amzi, enlisted July 4, '62; he died in camp at Winchester.

Beard, J. W., enlisted July 1, '62; he died since the war.

Bolick, A. E. L., enlisted July 1, '62; he died since the war.

Bolick, E., enlisted July 4, '62; he was a valiant soldier; he is still living.

Burns, F. A., enlisted July 4, '62; he died since the war.

Bost, J. C., enlisted July 4, '62; he was killed at Gettysburg. (Bost was Color Bearer).

Barger, B., enlisted July 4, '62; he died while in prison.

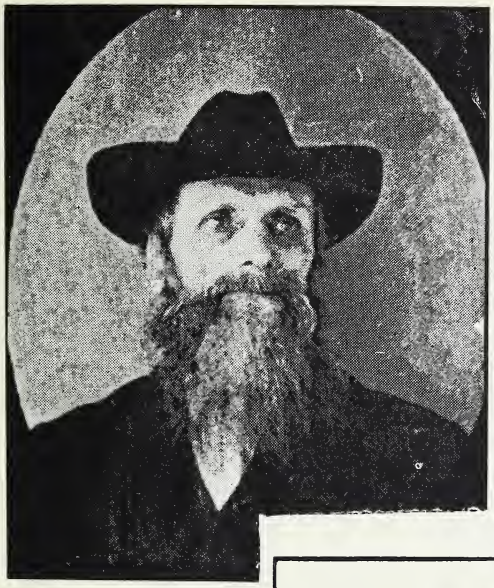
Baker, Henry, enlisted July 4, '62; he died since the war.

Conrad, W. J., enlisted July 4, '62.

Coulter, P. A., enlisted July 1, '62. (See sketch.)

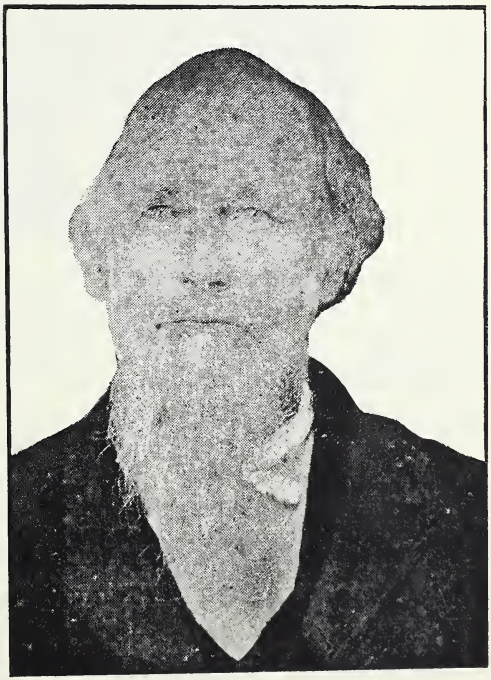
Cline, Eli, enlisted July 4, '62; he died in camp.

Cline, Cicero, enlisted July 4, '62. (See sketch and photo.)



EPHRAIM BOLICK

Ephraim Bolick enlisted in Co. E. 57th Regiment, July 4th, 1862. He was in the battles of Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville, Winchester, Gettysburg, Culpepper, C. H., and some other minor battles. At the battle of Culpepper, he was taken prisoner, carried to Washington, D. C., then to Point Lookout, where he was parolled March, 1865; after the war he went on the farm and has made quite a success.



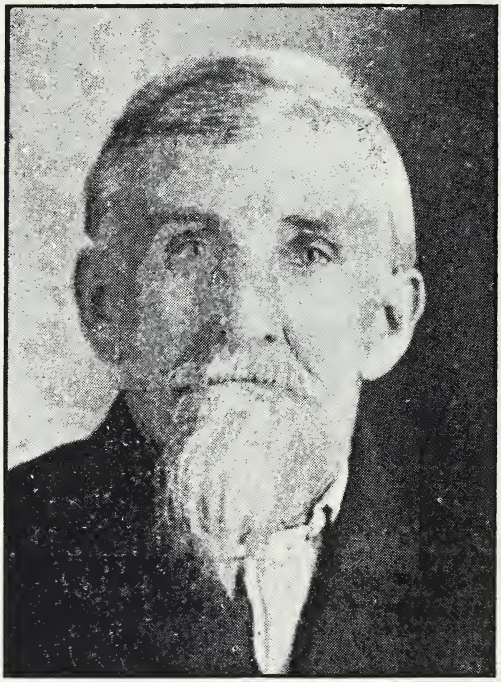
PHILLIP A. COULTER

Phillip A. Coulter, born June 15th, 1834; died, January 17, 1903. Joined Co. E., under Daniel Rhine, in the Spring of 1862, 57th Regiment.

He was a successful farmer, a quiet, peaceable man.

CICERO CLINE

Cicero Cline enlisted in Co. E. 57th Regiment, July 1st, 1862. He was one of the bravest of the Company. In one battle, he did not observe the Company falling back, and continued to fire until he ex-



hausted his cartridge box, and narrowly made his escape after finding his Company had retreated. Cicero is now engaged in getting out a family record of the entire Cline family— a task as difficult as the "Catawba Soldier of the Civil War."

Campbell, E., enlisted July 1, '62; he was wounded at Fredericksburg, losing an arm.

Cansler, G. W., enlisted July 4, '62; he was taken prisoner November, '63; he is still living on his farm.

Deitz, Fred., enlisted July 4, '62; he substituted, but returned, and died in the war.

Drum, Joshua, enlisted July 4, '62; he died since the war.

Drum, Miles, enlisted July 4, '62; he was killed at Fredericksburg.

Fry, William, enlisted July 4, '62; he died in camp.

Flowers, Henry, enlisted July 4, '62; he was taken prisoner November 7, '63; he died in the war.

Fry, Cain, enlisted July 4, '62; he died in the war.

Fry, William, enlisted July 4, '62; was taken prisoner July 7, '63; he died in camp.

Frazier, H. D., enlisted April 4, '63; he was missing at Brandy Station; he died since the war.

Frazier, William, enlisted July 4, '62; he died during the war at Petersburg.

Frazier, C. J., enlisted November 1, '63; he died since the war.

Gilland, H. A., enlisted July 4, '62; he was taken prisoner November 7, '63; he was a good soldier, and is still living.

J. A. GANTT

The subject of this sketch was born in Catawba county, August 15, 1845, and enlisted in Company F. 57th Regiment in February, 1845. He served until the end of the war and was with Lee at the surrender at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. Mr. Gantt escaped without a wound, but had several narrow escapes. He was in the battles of Drewery Bluff, the Wilderness, and all the battles around Richmond, Petersburg, and in the Shenandoah valley. Upon his return home he went to farming, and has followed it ever since. Mr. Gantt was married to Miss Elizabeth Lee, daughter of Mr. R. G. Lee, of Catawba county, in 1871, this being his second marriage, having married Miss Molly Wike first, who died in less than a year thereafter. A private who never shirked duty in the war, Mr. Gantt, as a private citizen since the war, has done his full duty, and is esteemed and respected by his fellow citizens.

Hauss, W. G., enlisted July 4, '62; he died in Savannah, Ga., in '63.

Huffman, Hosea, enlisted July 4, '62.

Huffman, Marcus, enlisted July 4, '62; he died since the war.

Harbison, Henry, enlisted July 4, '62; he died since the war.

Hallman, E., enlisted July 4, '62; after the war closed he went West, where he died.

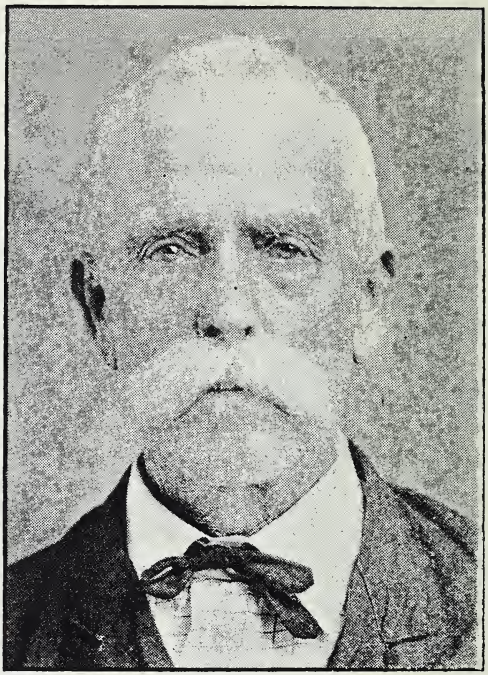
Hoke, G. A., enlisted July 4, '62; he is still living.

Huffman, Daniel, enlisted July 4, '62; he was taken prisoner July 20, '64; he is still living.

Hallman, R. L., enlisted July 4, '62; he made a good soldier; he is living and doing well in Greenville, S. C.

MAX HUFFMAN

Max Huffman enlisted in Co. E. 57 Regiment, and was engaged with the company in all its conflicts. He survived the war, and has lived by farming. He is now, like all the old soldiers, rapidly declining in health.



Halman, Laban, enlisted July 4, '63; he died since the war.

Huffman, Hosea, enlisted July 4, '62; he was taken prisoner July 9, '64; he died since the war; he was a good, brave man.

Holler, G. W., enlisted July 4, '63; he was taken prisoner November 7, '63; he died in 1909.

Hunsucker, S. A., enlisted July 4, '62; he was taken prisoner November 7, '63; he is still living.

Hartzoe, Lawson, enlisted July 4, '62; he was taken prisoner November, '63; he died since the war; he was a good soldier.

Isaac, Levi, enlisted July 4, '62; he was taken prisoner July 20, '64; he is still living.

Isaac, John, enlisted July 4, '62; he died during the war.

Killian, L. S., enlisted July 4, '62; he was taken prisoner November 7, '63; he died since the war.

Leonard, Daniel, enlisted July 4, '62; he died while in prison; he was a good soldier.

Leonard, Eli, enlisted July 4, '62; he is still living.

Leatherman, L. M., enlisted March 1, '64; he died since the war.

Lutz, M. C., enlisted July 4, '63; he was captured, and died at Fortress Monroe, in November, '63.

Leonard, J. M., enlisted June 25, '62; he was transferred from the 23rd Regiment to the 57th Regiment; he is still living on his farm.

Michael, Ambrose, enlisted July 4, '62; he died during the war.

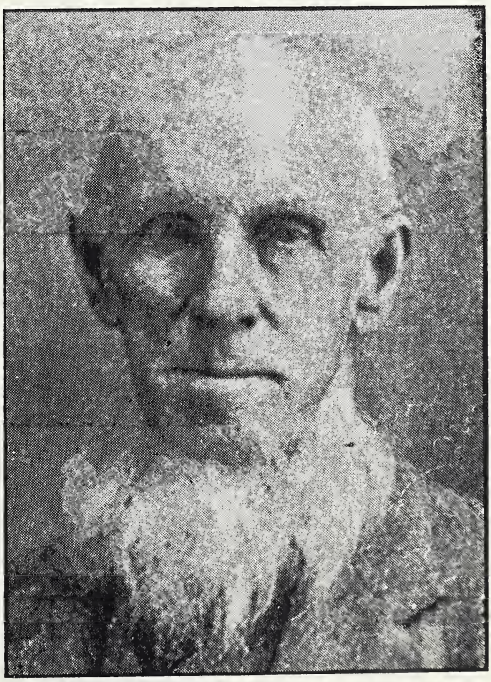
Michael, Jacob, enlisted July 4, '62; he died in a hospital.

Miller, D. A., enlisted July 4, '62. (See sketch.)

DAVID A. MILLER

David A. Miller, enlisted July 4th, 1862, in Daniel Rhine's Company, and was wounded first at Appomattox Court-house, in the hip, and again at Gettysburg, in the face, at which place he was captured, and remained in the enemies' prison five months, then returned to his command and remained until the surrender.

While charging the enemies through the streets of Gettsyburg, he saw a lady lying in the street with the top of her head shot off; her babe lying near by crying; a heart-rending sight to him, even though charging the enemy.



Miller, G. W., enlisted July 4, '62; he was taken prisoner November 7, '63; he died at home during the war.

Miller, J. M., enlisted 8, '62; he was taken prisoner July 8, '63; he died in 1909.

McCaslin, A. C., enlisted July 4, '62; he was taken prisoner November 7, '63; he died since the war.

McCaslin, H. F., enlisted July 4, '62; he was taken prisoner November 7, '63; he is still living, and runs a good farm.

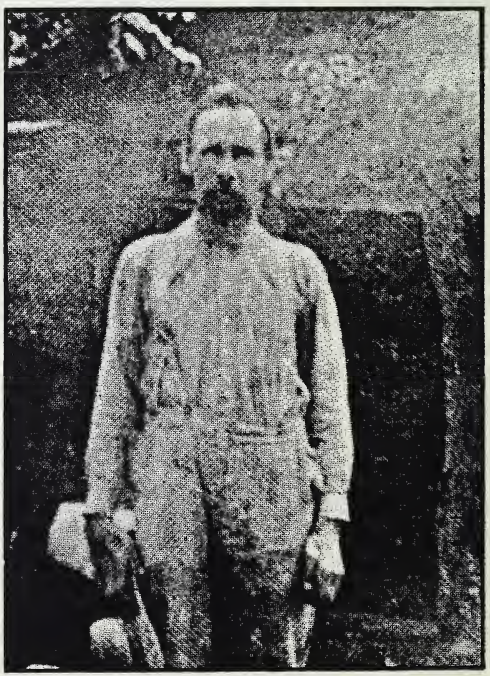
Mauney, J. S., enlisted July 4, '62; he died since the war; he was a good soldier.

Naugle, Levi, enlisted July 4, '62; he died on the march to Gettysburg.

Null, John, enlisted July 4, '62; he was a faithful soldier; he died since the war.

Pitts, David, enlisted July 4, '62; he was twice wounded; he died since the war.

Propst, William, enlisted April 1, '64. (See sketch and photo.)



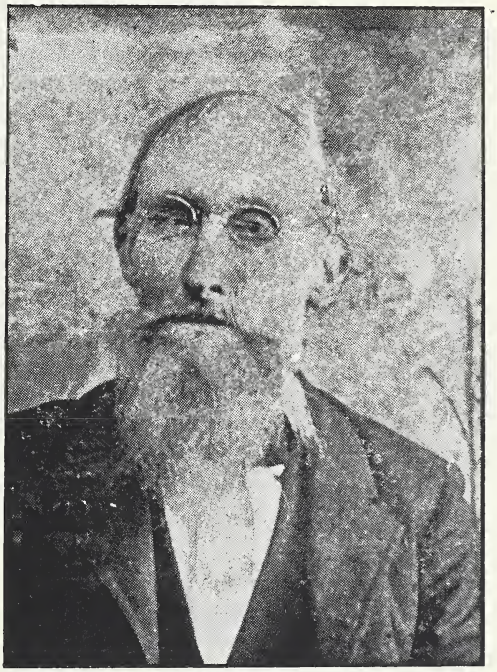
WILLIAM P. PROPST

William H. Propst joined Co. E. 57 Regiment and served therein through the war. He returned to his native county, and spent his life in farming and the manufacture of flour. He has no apologies to make for his homely look as he was standing in front of his mill in a miller's dress. He still lives, and is active.

Propst, Frank, enlisted July 4, '62; he died in camp.

Propst, F. L., enlisted March 13, '64; after the war he went West, where he has since died.

Propst, W. A., enlisted July 4, '62; he was taken prisoner November 7, '64. (See sketch and photo.)



WALLACE A. PROPST

Wallace A. Propst enlisted in Co. E. 57th Regiment, July 4th, 1862, and was captured November the 7th, 1863. After the war, he returned home, and took up farming for a livlihood. Today, in addition to valuable farming lands, which he owns, he has some valuable property in the City of Hickory. He is an honored Citizen of Catawba, up in years, declining in health.

Pope, Daniel, enlisted July 4, '62; he was wounded May 4, '64; he died since the war.

Pope, Frank, enlisted July 4, '62; he was taken prisoner July 20, '64, at the first fight at Fredericksburg; he is still living.

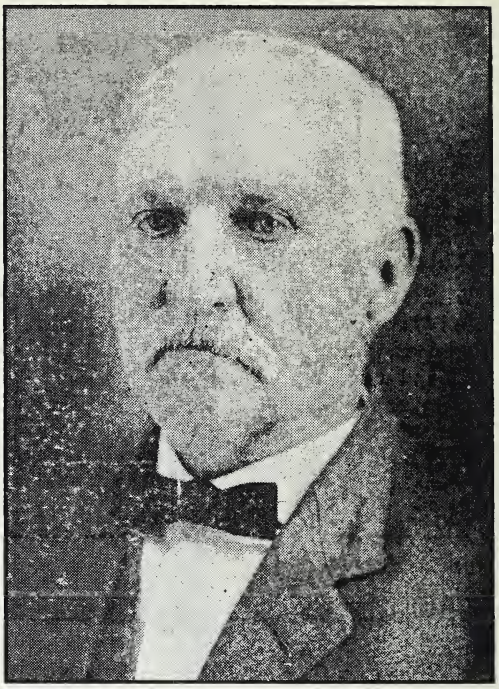
Robinson, A. J., enlisted July 4, '62; he was a substitute for Conrad.

Rhinehardt, John J., enlisted July 4, '62; he was taken prisoner November 7, '63; he died since the war.

Roderick, C., enlisted July 4, '62; he died since the war.

Raby, William, enlisted July 4, '62; he was taken prisoner November 7, '63; he died but recently.

FRANK RABB



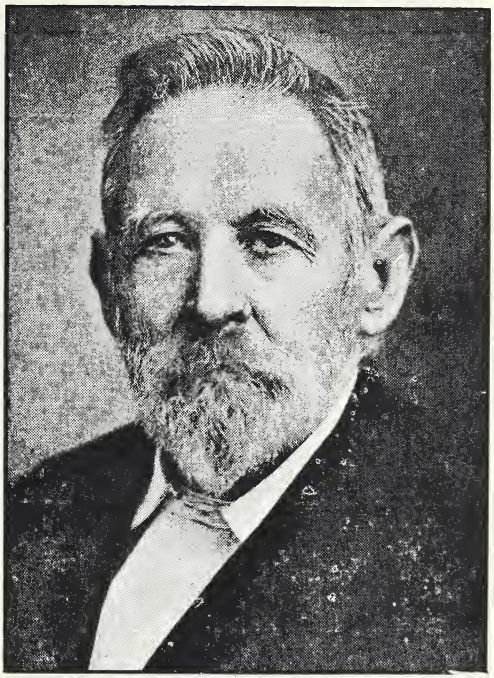
I enlisted July 4, 1862, in Co. E. 57th Regiment. Went to Salisbury to guard prisoners. There we were organized into a company, and was o Richmond with prisoners. We remained in camp of instruction until fall; from there we were sent to Culpepper; thence to Fredericksburg, where the 57th made one of the most memorable charges during the war. Here I was wounded in my side. There we went into winter quarters. Next to the Chancellorsville fight; next we were on the Gettysburg campaign. In the City of Gettysburg, I had my hat brim shot by a lady, from the window of a house. In the second day's charge, at the turntable on the railroad, I ordered a yankee nearby to surrender, and he ordered me to surrender, both having unloaded guns. I got mine loaded first; he ran into the cellar and I captured him. On our return to Virginia, we remained in the valley all that fall, being engaged with Sheridan. Next the raid to Washington City, crossing the Potomac to Shepherdstown,; here I got a little away from my Company, I ran upon four Yankees, among them a Captain, all of whom I took prisoners myself; thence to Washington, passing the residence of Postmaster General Stevens. Here I entered the house and got a dish of honey, no one being at home. As sharpshooters, we spent the night in the suburb of Washington. Next day, we were on picket all day and at night; Gen. Early got us out safely on our retreat; marched all night, crossing the Potomac; next day into Virginia. At Winchester, I was wounded in the head. In falling back to Richmond, I with four men, was detailed one night to make a rifle pit and drive the enemy from a battery that was annoying us. We carried that night into this pit several boxes of cartridges. In making the pit, I had access to an old fence, and made a porthole above the pit; here, during all next day, I fired the five guns loaded by the four men, and kept the battery silent. After the enemy fell back, we examined the place where the battery was and found many graves. For

days after, I was so sore with the re-coil of the gun that I was unable to shoot. At Petersburg, I missed but one battle, in which our regiment engaged. I was on the skirmish line for fifteen months, and was granted, therefore, a complimentary furough for constant duty.

After the surrender, I came home. Am now in lumber business.

Self, W. R., enlisted July 4, '64. (See sketch and photo.)

WILLIAM R. SELF

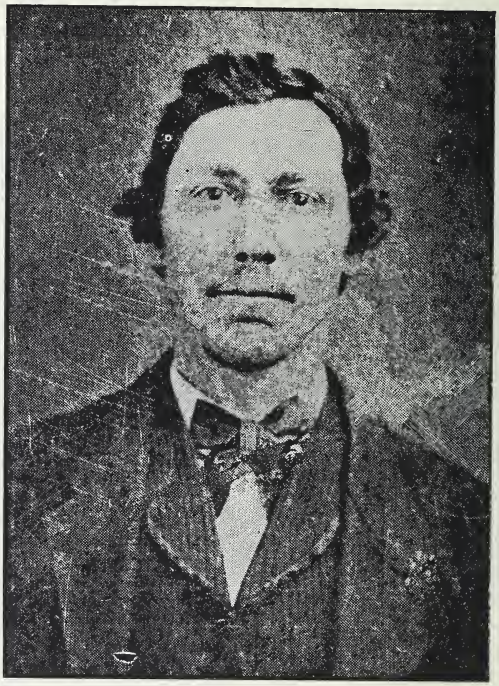


William R. Self enlisted in Company E. 57th Regiment N. C. troops in January, 1862. The first engagement he was in was at Fredricksburg, Va., where he was slightly wounded in the head; next engagement was at Chancellorsville, Va.; third at Gettysburg, where he was wounded the first day of battle while carrying the flag, and J. C. Bost seizing the flag was killed.

At Lynchburg he was wounded the second day; he was also engaged in the battles of Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Culpepper and Newbern. At Winchester he was taken prisoner. For five months he was absent from the Company with small-pox. The closest place he was ever in was Hickory, N. C.—he came home from prison in March, 1865; the enemy came through soon after his return. In order to save the stock, he took thirteen head of horses of Maj. Bost's, his father-in-law, and concealed them in the forest. A few days afterwards Maj. Bost thought that he should take them home that he might start the plows. To be sure that the enemy was not near, Self rode up near Hickory and stopped for a drink of water. On his return to his horse, he looked up the road and saw quite a number of their Yankee pickets; in an instant he was mounted, and, "Halt, Halt, Bang," came the balls, but he made his escape untouched, after having been shot at at least seventy-five times.

After the surrender, he farmed several years, then moved to Newton, where he has kept a boarding house since.

Smyre, Francis, enlisted July 4, '62. (See sketch and photo.)



SILAS SMYRE

Francis S. Smyer enlisted as a junior in the 57th regiment. He was in the battles of Wilderness and Cold Harbor; being a sharpshooter, was captured June 1st, '64, carried to Pt. Lookout. Here he was guarded by foreigners and fared badly. Was paroled March 4, '65, just before the surrender. He is still living at Conover, and is engaged in the manufacture of shoes.

Simmons, John, enlisted July 4, '62; he is still living on his farm.

Starr, Marion S., enlisted July 4, '62; he died since the war.

Setzer, M. E., enlisted July 4, '62; he was made prisoner November 7, '63; he died since the war.

Sherrill, Wesley, enlisted July 4, '62; he is still living.

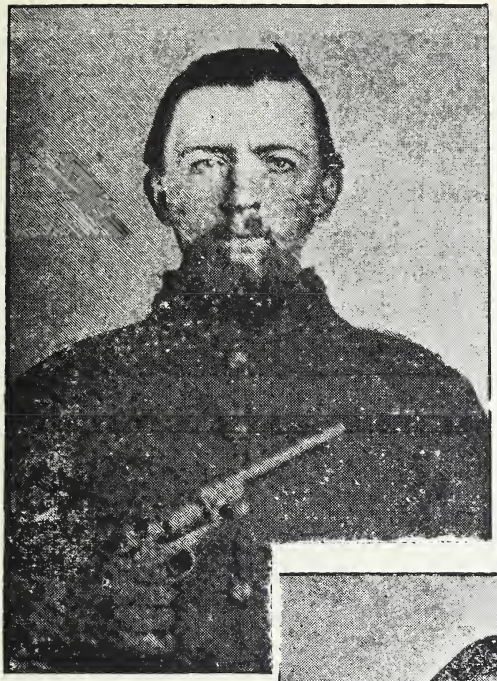
Shepherd, John, enlisted July 4, '62; he was killed at Petersburg, by a sharpshooter; he was a Musician.

Setzer, P. S., enlisted July 4, '62; he was taken prisoner November 7, '63; he is still living.

Setzer, J. H., enlisted July 4, '62. (See sketch.)

Setzer, J. C., enlisted July 4, '62; he was missing; he is still living.

Setzer, W. A., enlisted July 4, '62. (See sketch.)



HARVEY SETZER

Harvey Setzer enlisted in Co. E. 57th Regiment, July 4th, 1862. He was captured Nov. 7th, 1863, and died in a hospital, a prisoner, meeting the fate of many a young man of Catawba.

William Setzer enlisted in Company C. 57 Regiment in 1862. He was in five hard-fought battles. He was captured and carried to Point Lookout and retained for sixteen months. He was at one time wounded. He is now living.

Stowe, W. L., enlisted July 4, '62; he died in the war.

Scronce, Logan, enlisted July 4, '62; he died since the war.

Sipe, Sidney, enlisted July 4, '62; he was taken prisoner May 22, '64; he died while in prison.

Sipe, F. C., enlisted July 4, '62; he died since the war; he was a good soldier, and a good citizen.

Witherspoon, J. H., enlisted July 4, '62; he died since the war; he was a good soldier.

Witherspoon, M. C., enlisted January 1, '64; he died since the close of the war.

Weaver, Daniel, enlisted July 4, '62; he was taken prisoner November 7, '63; he died since the war; he was a good soldier.

Wagonner, William, enlisted July 4, '62; he died in camp.

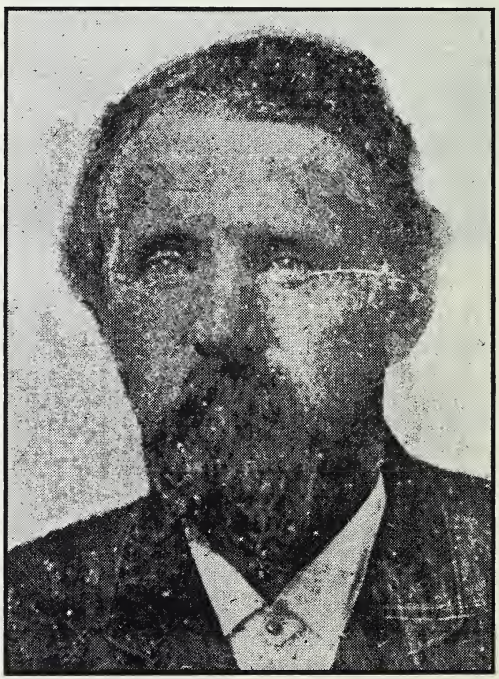
PINKNEY SHUFORD

Pinkney Shuford enlisted in Co. F. 57th N. C. Regiment May 10th, 1862. He was elected 4th Sergeant.

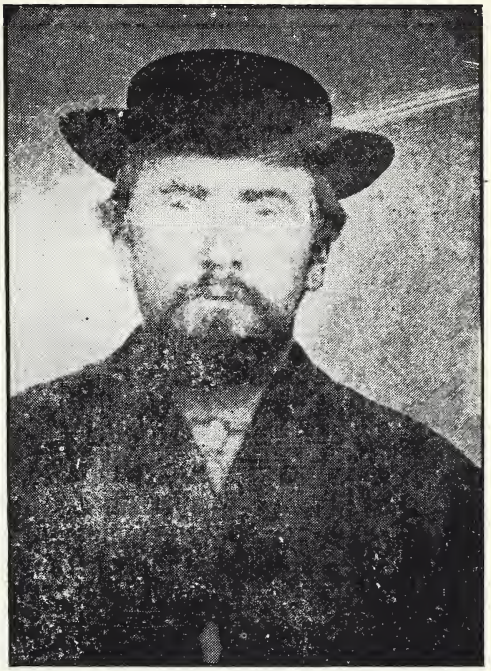
He survived the war, and returning home engaged in farming near Wesley's Chapel.

He was noted for his activity in Church matters. He was a good citizen and noted for his piety.

He died some years since, and was greatly missed in the community in which he lived.



Yoder, J. M., enlisted July 4, '62; He was taken prisoner November 7, '63; he died since the war.



DAVID L. WARLICK

David Logan Warlick enlisted in the 57th Regiment in '62. He was once wounded and imprisoned; returned home after the surrender and engaged in farming, since which time he died. Another excellent young man was not permitted to remain long in the country for which he sacrified.

72ND REGIMENT, COMPANY E, NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS

This Company was composed of the seventeen year old boys; nevertheless, it was a company, and deserves the same honor as the older companies. It was enlisted and officered from the County, and was, therefore, composed of noble sons. They were drilled at Camp Vance, and had left there when Stoneman made his raid into the Western part of the State. They were taken to Raleigh; then to Wilmington; then to Wrightsville, where they remained for some time. Then to Stony Creek; then to Tarboro; then to Fort Fisher, where they were nearly all captured, and taken to Washington; then to Fort Delware, from which prison they were sent home after Lee's surrender. In the battle at Fort Fisher, and other minor engagements, they manifested the spirit of a Tar-heel,-that means, they stood to their guns, and fought like well drilled men. All honor, say the old soldiers to those boys for acquitting themselves so bravely in the only hard fought battle in which they were engaged. Their record is short, since they were soon captured, and were not paroled until after the war. These are the facts as gathered from one of the officers of the Company.

OFFICERS.

Gaither, J. R., Captain; enlisted May 21, '64; he was killed in Newton, by a train.

Lawrence, J. M., 1st Lieutenant; enlisted May 21, '64; he is living in Hickory.

Bandy, J. M., 2nd Lieutenant; enlisted May 21, '64; he is now living in Greensboro, N. C.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Smyre, J. F., 1st Sergeant; enlisted May 21, '64; he is now a merchant in Newton, N. C.

Lore, G. M., enlisted May 21, '64; he is living in Concord, N. C.

Huett, N., 3rd Sergeant; enlisted May 21, '64; he is a Notary Public.

Hawn, J. L., 4th Sergeant; enlisted May 21, '64; he died in 1900.

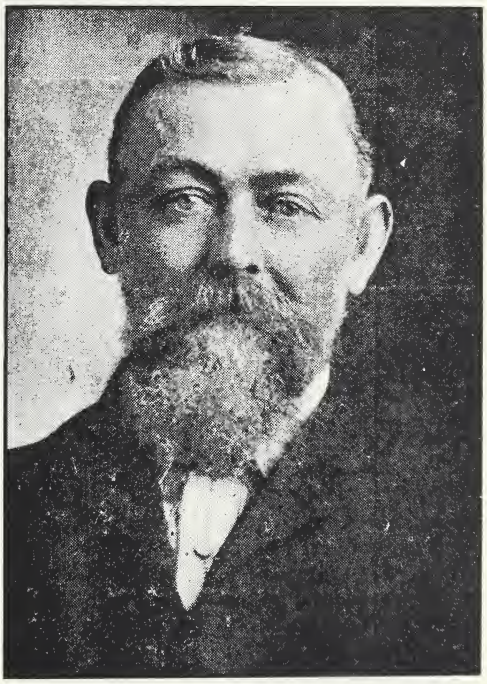
Wyantt, T. H., 5th Sergeant; enlisted May 21, '64; he is now living in Texas.

Moser, R. A., 1st Corporal; enlisted May 21, '64.

Roney, W. P., 2nd Corporal; enlisted May 21, '64; he is still living, farming for a livelihood.

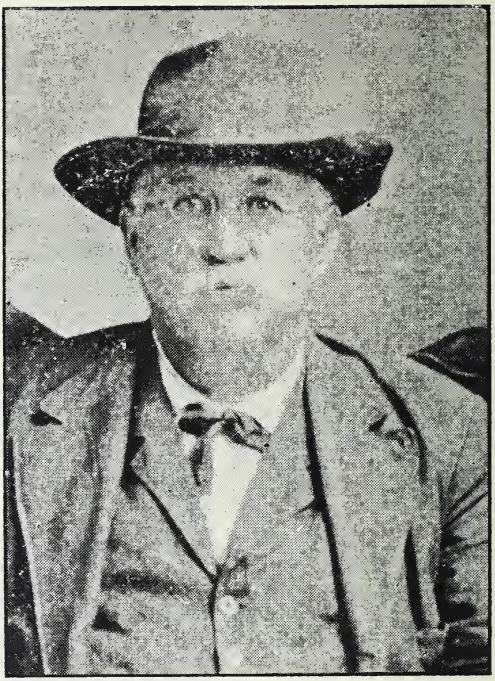
Shuford, J. M., 3rd Corporal; enlisted May 21, '64. (See sketch and photo.)

JOHN W. SHUFORD



John W. Shuford enlisted in Co. E. 72 Regiment, and in the battle of Kingston was captured. On his return after 9th of April, he engag- in farming on the old homestead. He finally moved to Hickory. and engaged in merchandising. He afterward retired to his lots on the out-skirts of the city, and engaged in trucking and fancy poultry. He makes these two pay well. He has served the county for a term of years as Commissioner--ever against his protest. He married Miss Alice Wilson, daughter of Maj. M. M. Wilson from which Union then were two sons and two daughters, the younger son being a most successful surgeon. He has recently completed an up-to-date Hospital in the city of Hickory. The other son is the Senior Druggist of the city.

Helton, J. W., 4th Corporal; enlisted May 21, '64. (See sketch and photo.)



JOHN W. HELTON

John W. Helton, a member of Company E. 72nd Regiment of Junior Reserves, enlisted with the seventeen year old boys, and was, with nearly all of them, captured at Kinston, N. C., December 25th, 1864. He remained in prison until April or May, 1865. He became a farmer after the war, and also engaged in the manufacture of jugs.

PRIVATES.

Abernethy, J., enlisted May 21, '64; he is still living.

Angel, A., enlisted May 21, '64; he is still living.

Arndt, L. A., enlisted October 16, '64.

Berry, M. N., enlisted May 21, '64.

Bolick, G., enlisted December 2, '64.

Bolick, C., enlisted January 4, '64; he is still living.

Ballard, J. F., enlisted October 16, '64; he died in 1908.

Burns, W., enlisted October 14, '64; he is still living.

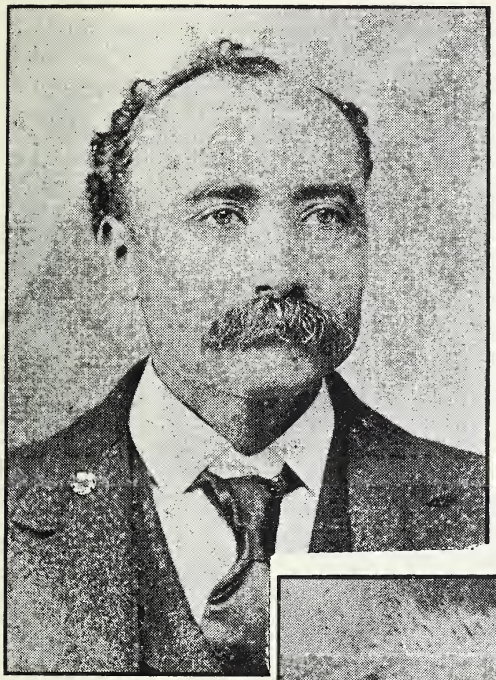
Bushbee, F. H., enlisted February 24, '64.

Carpenter, A. A., enlisted May 24, '64; he was taken prisoner December 25, '64 at Point Lookout, and paroled January 17, '64.

Childress, M. A., enlisted May 24, '64.

Clay, E., enlisted November 24, '64; he is still living.

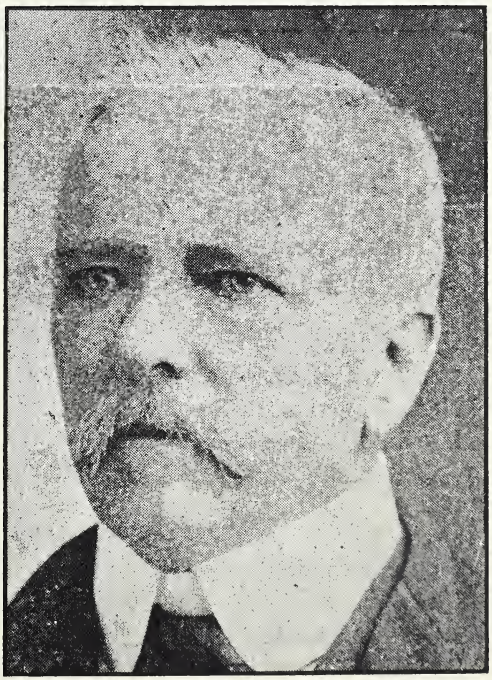
Coulter, J. Summey, enlisted May 21, '64. (See sketch and photo.)



L. A. BOLLINGER

L. A. Bollinger joined Company E, 72nd Regiment Junior Reserves and served out the term of enlistment, though the latter part was in prison. He is still living, having spent all these years farming near Newton.

In his calling he has been in the front, and has therefore succeeded. A good and respected citizen.



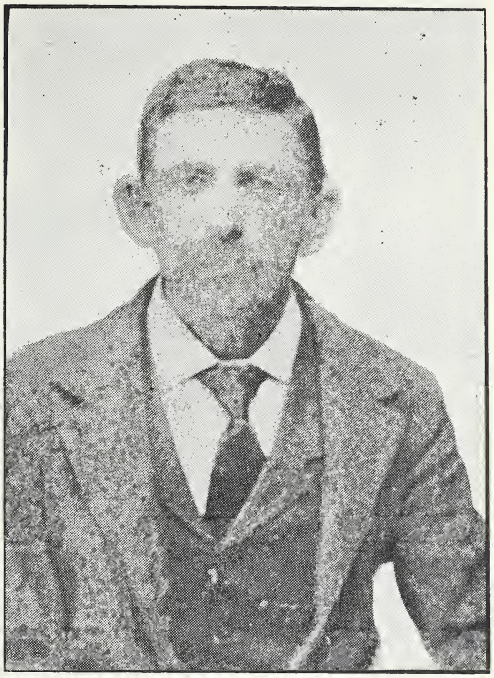
J. SUMMEY COULTER

J Summey Coulter enlisted as a Junior Reserve, and hence is found in the 72 regiment. On Xmas day, 1864, he was captured at Kingston, carried to Point Lookout, and paroled, therefrom. As he attempted to return, he found the enemy near his home; he kept in concealment with his father's stock until the enemy left. He engaged in farming, and like many others, made a success of it.

Cantrell, D. C., enlisted November 16, '64.
Campbell, L. A., enlisted May 21, '64.
Chester, C., enlisted January 20, '65.
Christopher, D., enlisted October 16, '64.
Crawford, F. O., enlisted October 2, '64.
Cranford, J. E., enlisted December 20, '64.
Chapman, G. W., enlisted May 21, '64.
Cline, J. C., enlisted November 10, '64; he is still living.
Drum, W. A., enlisted May 21, '64.
Drum, J. M., enlisted May 21, '64.
Deal, J., enlisted May 21, '64; he is a mechanic.
Duncan, W., enlisted October 16, '64.
Erwin, E. L., enlisted May 21, '64.
Edwards, G. W., enlisted May 21, '64.
Eskard, E., enlisted January 5, '65.
Frazier, F. A., enlisted May 21, '64.
Finger, A., enlisted October 16, '64.
Fry, A., enlisted October 30, '64.
Graham, J. B., enlisted May 21, '64; he is still living.
Gabriel, J., enlisted September 1, '64.
Huffman, J. M., enlisted May 21, '64; he died since the war.
Hoke, Poly, enlisted May 21, '64; he is still living.
Huffman, E., enlisted October 16, '64; he is still living.
Heavner, J., enlisted October 4, '64.
Holler, S. S., enlisted May 21, '64; he is still living.
Harbison, H. M., enlisted May 21, '64; he died at Point Lookout.
Hauss, H., enlisted May 21, '64.
Harmon, S., enlisted January 4, '65.
Hart, J., enlisted December 20, '64.
Isenhour, D., enlisted May 21, '64.
Jarrett, J. F., enlisted May 21, '64. (See sketch and photo.)
Jarrett, W. J., enlisted November 20, '64.
Jones, W., enlisted November 20, '64; he died in Tarboro, N. C., during the war.
Keever, C., enlisted May 21, '64.
Little, Wilbur, enlisted —; he is still living.

JAMES JARRETT

James F. Jarrett was a Junior Reserve of the 72 regiment, having enlisted May 21st, 1864. He together with nearly all of his company, was captured at Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, N. C. They were carried to Point Lookout; were released on parole and returned home June 26, 1865. He engaged in farming and lumbering, at which he acquired some means. He is still living at the age of 64.



Lael, N., enlisted October 14, '64; he is still living.

Leatherman, S., enlisted November 20, '64; he is still living.

Leatherman, B., enlisted November 20, '64; he is still living.

Mouser, J. W., enlisted May 21, '64. (See sketch and photo.)

Martin, H. T., enlisted October 16, '64; he is still living.

Moore, J., enlisted October 9, '64.

Miller, L., enlisted January 4, '65.

Pope, J. D., enlisted May 21, '64.

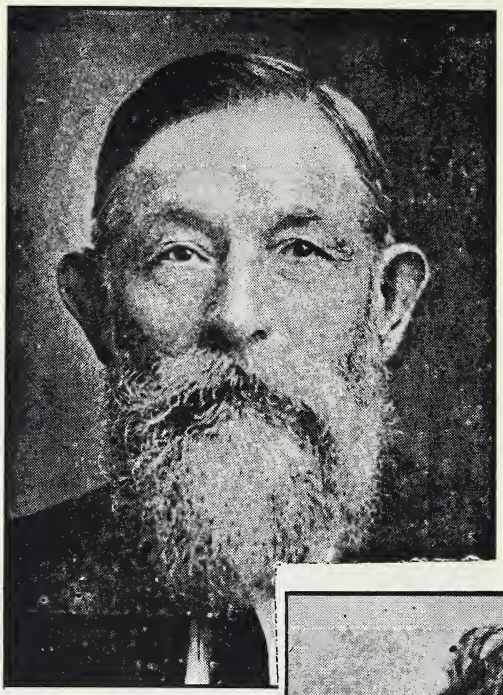
Reep, L., enlisted May 21, '64; he is still living.

Rowe, A. E., enlisted May 21, '64; he died since the war.

Richie, J. M., enlisted October 14, '64.

Randall, W., enlisted October 14, '64.

Rockett, C., enlisted October 14, '64.



J. W. MOUSER

J. W. Mouser enlisted with the 17 year boys and served with them until captured at Kingston on Christmas Day 1864. He remained in prison until the surrender. On his return he engaged in farming, and has connected that with teaching in the public schools during the winter, and surveying much for the general public. He is a worthy citizen and has done much to elevate the best interests of the county.

He attended school sometime after the war in filling himself for teaching. He is now among the older teachers of the county and one among her best.

D. MADISON WHITENER

D. Madison Whitener enlisted with the seventeen year old boys. Co. E. 72 Regiment. He was captured at Fort Fisher, taken to Camp Chase, and released on parole June 13th, 1865. On his return, like all other undaunted soldiers, he laid hold upon the distaff and made a competency at farming and manufacturing lumber.

He has always been an industrious and peaceable citizen, and bids fair to live to a ripe old age.

Rudasill, C., enlisted May 21, '64; he was killed at Fort Fisher.

Rhyne, A. M., enlisted May 21, '64; he died since the war.

Shuford, W., enlisted May 21, '64; he is still living.

Sneagle, D., enlisted May 21, '64; he is still living.

Shook, W., enlisted May 21, '64; he is still living.

Shook, D., enlisted May 21, '64; he is still living.

Smith, J. F., enlisted May 21, '64; he is still living.

Smith, P., enlisted January 4, '65.

Sherrill, A., enlisted May 21, '64.

Simmons, C., enlisted May 21, '64; he is still living.

Sigmon, J. C., enlisted October 14, '64; he is still living.

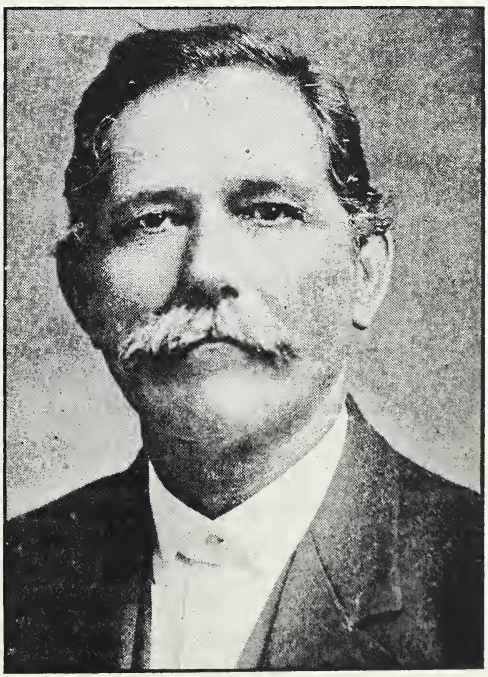
Settlemyre, M. P., enlisted May 24, '64; he is still living.

Stine, Daniel, enlisted May 24, '64.

Seagle, H., enlisted May 24, '64.

Weaver, W., enlisted May 21, '64. (See sketch.)

WILLIAM WEAVER



In the year 1864, on the morning of Dec. 25th, we were ordered to Fort Fisher. The Federal army opened fire on us at nine o'clock in the morning. We had no protection; the fort was full of men. We were face to face with our enemies.

They threw shells at us fom nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, throwing at the rate of 60 per minute. Some of our men lost their lives in that fierce struggle. At three o'clock they landed and then fought with rifles. At seven that night, we were captured, and put on boats. We didn't see any land for four

days. We were on our way to Point Lookout, where we were put in prison and kept there until the surrender.

Would like to tell of all I saw while in that terrible struggle, which was certainly trying. We were taking our Christmas in trying to save our lives, while others were enjoying good warm firesides and we were in misery with cold.

It was hard for us then, but I am glad to say that I am an old Confederate soldier. The time is coming when there will not be any left to tell the story of the Civil war, so let us leave something to perpetuate our memory when we are gone.

God bless ever old Confederate soldier.

Wilkinson, W. H., enlisted May 21, '64; he is still living.

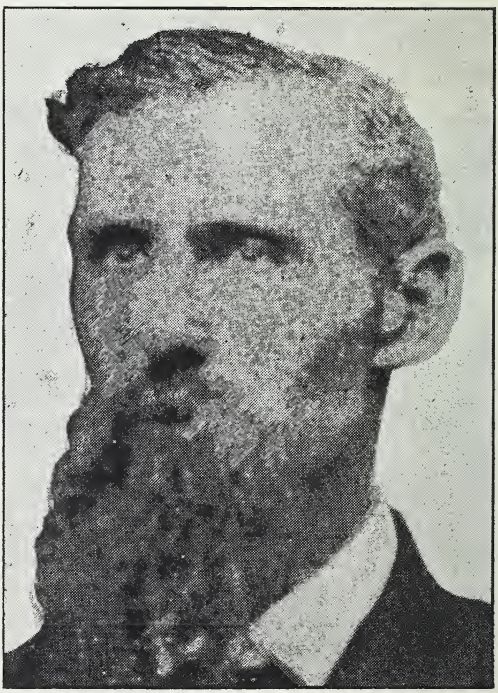
Wilkinson, J., enlisted May 21, '64.

Whitaker, J. W., enlisted November 16, '64.

Whitener, D. M., enlisted May 21, '64.

Whitener, L. S., enlisted May 21, '64. (See sketch.)

LABON S. WHITENER



Born October 31, 1846; enlisted as a Junior Reserve in Co. E. 72nd regiment. He was captured at Fort Fisher, Dec. 25th 1864, and imprisoned at Point Lookout, Md. At the close of the war, he married Miss Amanda Catherine Abernethy, to which union there were born 15 children—ten sons and five daughters—ten of whom survive him. He was by trade a blacksmith, and was foreman of the Piedmont Wagon Company from its beginning to his death—a period of twenty years. He was a devoted husband, a kind and gentle father. By faith, he was a Lutheran, a leading, influential member of Holy Trinity Church. He prefered church service to club service which is by no means common. "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the council of the ungodly; nor standeth in the way of sinners; no sitteth in the seat of the scornful."

SCATTERED LIST

The following is a Roster culled from the four volumes of Moore's History of those who enlisted, or were sent by authority to other commands in the State, and a few who were absent from the State at the time of the outbreak of the war, and enlisted from other states, and who, after the war, returned to their native State and County.

We are sorry that we got but little data from this list. In this Roster will be found many men who, we doubt not, made good records during their term of service, and afterwards returned and were active in the development of our County, and deserve a better record than we are able to give.

SEVENTH REGIMENT

Barger, Joe, enlisted July 7, '61. No further record at command.

Setzer, Reuben, enlisted June 4, '61. Killed March 14, '62 at Newbern.

EIGHTH REGIMENT

Rogers, Woodson, enlisted March 21, '62. We can obtain nothing further of him.

BRIM'S ARTILLERY.

Abernethy, Frank, enlisted in March, '64, at the age of 17 years, in the North Carolina Cavalry.

Brown, S. C., enlisted in Arkansas; he died at Monbo, N. C., in 1904.

Bynum, M. P., enlisted in Arkanas; he returned to North Carolina, and is now living at Monbo, N. C.

Cline, J. Rome. (See sketch and photo.)

Canipe, John, enlisted, and died since the war.

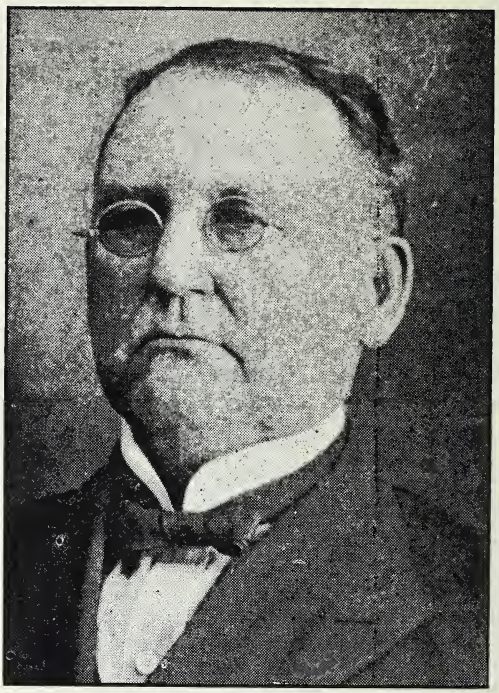
Davis, Fulbright, was killed in the war.

Fulbright, Mark; he died in the war.

Fulbright, Max, enlisted, and died in the war.

Fulbright, Joseph, enlisted, and died in the war.

J. ROME CLINE



J. Rome Cline at the early age of seventeen, like thousands of our Southern youth, laid aside all his private ambitions, bade farewell to his friends and loved ones, and took up arms to defend his native Southland. He marched to the great conflict in defense of his country with an undying devotion to her flag, and fought valiantly for the cause that was espoused by all the true and tried blood of the South. Roman hearts never beat truer, nor did Spartan blood in acts evince greater intrepidness and loyalty for their country than did the Southern boys who gathered arms to defend her honor. The subject of this sketch was one of "The Boys." Mr. Cline says:

"I joined Company B. Second North Carolina cavalry which was composed mostly of Iredell men. Let me say in their behalf, that they were as true in their deeds as any company. Soon after enlisting, I was chosen Orderly to Colonel Clinton Andrews and served him in this capacity until he died shortly after receiving a mortal wound. As I stood by and saw his brave life go out like the candle before the blast, powerless to aid him, my heart was wrung with grief as I saw his eyes close in death and that noble heart cease beating forever. In his death, I lost a true and tried friend, and the Army a brave officer.

I was on the raid against Sherdian, who was marching into Richmond, in 1864, in an attempt to destroy the city and release the Federal prisoners on Belle Island. Also, I was constantly on duty against Grant in his campaign on the James River, and was then transferred to the South side of James river, operating on Grants left. In the raid made in the rear of Grant's lines, I assisted in capturing 2486 beeves below City Point. and we brought the entire herd of cattle into our lines.

My company continued doing picket duty until Grant opened his campaign in 1865 in which we fought the battle of Chamberlin's Run. Here we were placed close to the ford of the creek awaiting the coming

of General Custer from a prominent location overlooking the lines. Out before us could be seen thousands of troops. Then our company was dismounted, and we waded the creek, which was badly swollen, and we had a severe engagement that day, in which our loss was very heavy both in officers and men. My comrade, I. R. Abernethy, was wounded in that engagement. That evening we ran the enemy two miles and sat in our saddles all night, awaiting any emergencies that might develop.

I was also in the battle at Five Forks and participated in an engagement at Namozine Church where the Yankees thoroughly routed us by overwhelmning numbers after which our forces were never reorganized. Here, General Barringer and various other officers were captured. In this engagement our colorbearer. Arthur Ramsey, one of the brave boys in an effect to restore the chaotic conditions, carried the flag to General Roberts and said, "Major, will you stand by the flag"? Everything was demoralized, so much so that Major Roberts replied, "Ramsey, d— the flag, I don't want it"

In the coming years, when all of us of the Southern Army have joined that army that will march on and on through Time eternal and as our posterity shall look upon the history of the Sons of the South who fought during that sanguinary conflict, they can know that, in their forefathers, there coursed the blood of those who were as brave as any who ever dared and died.

Johnson, David; he is still living.

Ritchie, John; he was killed in the war.

Sherrill, W. B., enlisted in a Texas Cavalry; he died in April, 1901.

Smyre, Frank, enlisted in South Carolina; he held a commission; he died since the war.

Wilfong, Charles, was made 1st Lieutenant in the Junior Reserves of the 72nd Regiment; he joined Miller's Cavalry at the close of the war; he was captured at Lenoir, N. C., and carried to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he died.

Wilfong, G. Henry, enlisted in a Texas Cavalry; he died some years ago.

Wilfong, John M., Lieutenant; enlisted in a Tennessee Cavalry. (See sketch.)

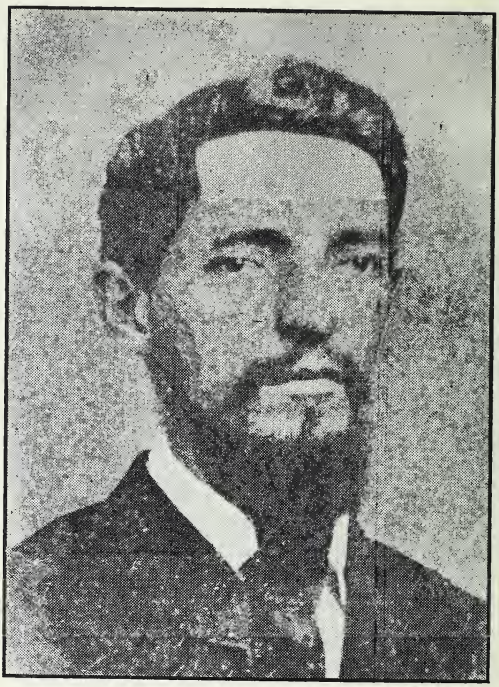
Wilfong, V. P., enlisted in a Texas Artillery; he went West after the close of the war, where he has since died.

Parlier, J. B., enlisted in Company B., 70th Regiment. (See sketch.)

Lael, Adolphus B. (See sketch.)

Sherrill, William B., enlisted in the 6th South Carolina Regiment.

JOHN MACON WILFONG



John Macon Wilfong, 3rd son of John Wilfong and Lavinia Summey, was born on Sept. 6th, 1837, at hte "Rock House," he ancestral home of the Wilfongs of Catawba County, N. C.

He went to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1856 and engaged in business. On Sept. 6th, 1859, he was married to Susan Abernethy, also of Catawba County, N. C.

At the beginning of the Civil War, he enlisted at Memphis, Tenn., under Gen. Forest. He belonged to the Cavalry, and later was made first Lieutenant He served throughout the war.

In 1870, he moved to Sedalia, Mo., where he lived until his death, March 5th, 1875.

Of this union, his wife and three children survive.

Connor, Roswell P., enlisted in the 6th North Carolina Regiment. (See sketch.)

Lowrance, Alfred A.

Witherspoon, Manse, enlisted in an Iredell County Company; he died at Manassas.

Killian, A. A., enlisted in the Palmetto Sharpshooters. (See sketch.)

Killian, D. E., enlisted in the Palmetto Sharpshooters.

Settlemyre, Julius, enlisted in the Spartanburg Rifles; he is still living.

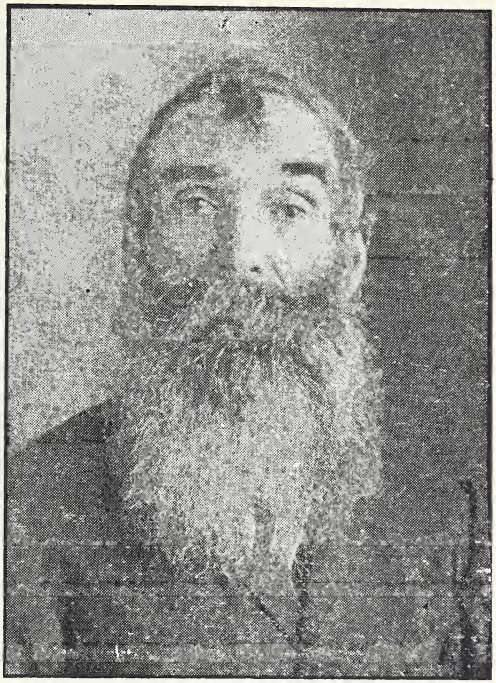
Hunsucker, Abel, enlisted in the 5th South Carolina Regiment; he is still living.

Hunsucker, Martin.

11TH REGIMENT, BETHEL.

Hahn, C. S. (See sketch.)

J. B. PARLIER



I was seventeen years old when I was forced to join, being the last year of the war. Our Captain (Stevenson) ordered us to go to Camp Vance. There we were drilled for three weeks. General Kirk captured us and sent us to winter quarters. Late one evening, Gen. Kirk ordered us out, burning down the headquarters; also the depot.

We were then sent in a north direction, coming to the Catawba river, where 14 of us boys crossed the river in a bateau, all at the same time. It was about 12 o'clock at night when we crossed. Kirk took us up on a high ridge, keeping us there all night, being guarded by Kirk's men.

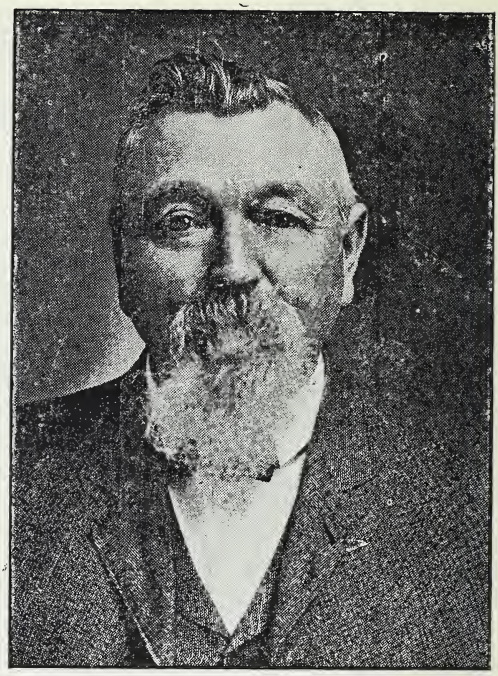
The next morning when we started to move, there were 28 Indians with Kirk, two Indians, to every twelve of us boys, in the line behind to guard us. We were again marched up on a high plane, Kirk riding back, giving orders to the Indians if any of us boys left the road three steps, to shoot us down. (Kirk was looking for the State Guards to attack him.) We had not gone very far when the Militia began on us. Here old Major Kirk was wounded; Here we all fled and ran upon a mountain, and here I go away. I went home, staying about a month and a half.

When we went back, we were sent to Salisbury; there I guarded the Yankees during three weeks' garrison. The next time we moved, we went to Fort Fisher; here we fought three days. Here, they told me, 260 shells fell in one minute, the Yankees firing with shot and shell in every direction. We were on the Island, it being one and a half miles wide.

Null, John T., enlisted March 30, '62.

Holsclaw, R., enlisted August 14, '62.

ADOLPHUS D. LAIL



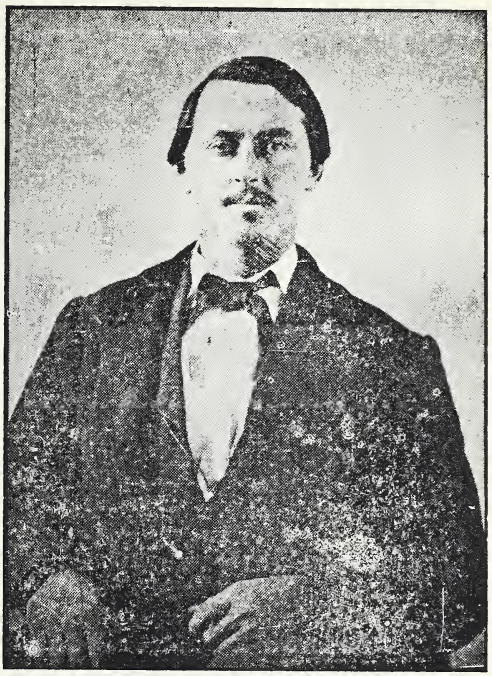
Adolphus D. Lail, Mark Pope, Raneus Pope, Adley Hollar, Noah McGee and Martin Hunsucker all from Catawba County N C., while working in South Carolina, volunteered and joined the 5th and 6th S. C. Regiments.

Adolphas D. Lail volunteered the first day of April 1861 and joined the 6th South Carolina Regiment. He was at the bombardment of Fort Sumpter. Then he was transferred to the army of Northern Virginia in time to participate in the first battle of Manassas. He was with the army of Virginia in the Maryland campaign in 1862, and was at the battle of Fredricksburg. Then he went with Longstreets corps and was in the battle of Chickamagua in 1863. Then rejoined the army in Virginia in time to participate in the battle of the Wilderness, also the engagement at Spotsylvania Court House, and was at the entire seige of Petersburg. He was captured twice, first when wounded at Williamsburg he was taken a prisoner and carried to Washington and exchanged. The next time he was captured on the retreat from Richmond to Appomattox, on the 7th of April, 1865, and then taken to Newport News as a prisoner. He was wounded three times, first at Williamsburg, next at Sharpsburg, and lastly at Spottsylvania Court House. He came home and has followed the pursuit of agriculture, living the life of a worthy citizen. (The above picture is that of P. C. Lail and not Adolphus. The picture of Adolphus appears in another company with the sketch of P. C. Lail. We are very sorry of this error, but it came to our notice too late for correction.)—Author.

12TH REGIMENT.

Miller, A. P., enlisted from Newton with the 17-year-old boys in Company F., 12th Regiment; he was a good soldier; he is living in Kansas, and doing well.

R. P. CONNOR



Rowell P. Connor enlisted for services during April 1861 in a Company from Burke County, and was a member of Company D. 6th North Carolina Regiment, which was organized at the Company Shops, now Burlington, N. C. He was orderly Sergeant of the Company during the whole period of his service, From Burlington they went to Raleigh to Winchester Virginia, and then down to the first battle of Manassas in which they participated. He then went with his Company to Richmond and participated in the Seven days Fight. From there they marched to the second battle of Manassas in which he was killed.

Catawba County gave to the Confederate army several hundred magnificent soldiers, and from among this number the name of Rowell P. Connor stands out preemimently as one of the best and bravest. In the very prime of young manhood, he was killed in defending the homes and hearthstones of his own people.

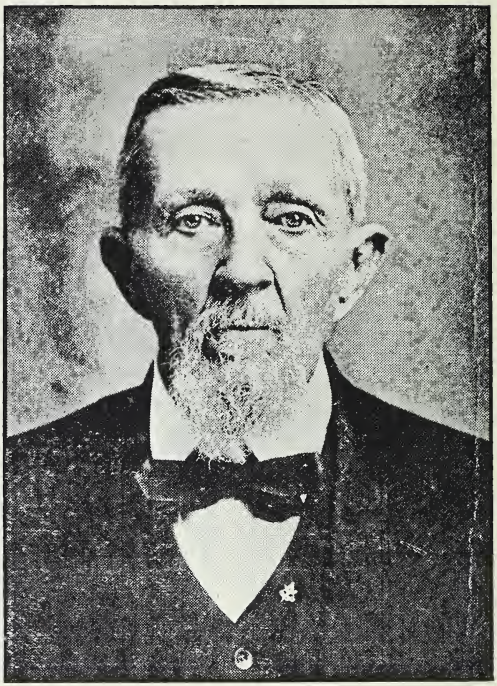
Towering monuments nor earthly restitution can ever recompense them, but as long as there is a true Southern heart, the names and deeds of such as the above will live in memory, imperishable as the stars.

Miller, G. P., enlisted from Newton in the 12th Regiment, with the 17-year-old boys; he was a faithful soldier, and after the surrender, he moved to Kansas, where he now lives.

Propst, J. H., enlisted June 17, 62 in Company C., 12th Regiment.

Brock, H. N., enlisted in May, '64 in Company —, 12th Regiment.

ALFRED A. KILLIAN



I was born April 17th, 1836, near Startown, was reared in this county on the farm, until 1854. I then went to South Carolina to work at the Cárpenters' trade. I was there when the war commenced. I enlisted in Co. A. 5th S. C. Regiment., which left Union, S. C., on April 9th, 1861.

We got to Charleston just in time to hear them salute their colors, as they were taking them down at the time of the Surrender of Fort Sumpter. We were on Sullivan's Island about two months; then we went to Virginia and were in the first and second battles of Manassas, or Bull run; then the Seven Pines; then the Seven Days' Battle around Richmond, and many others—about thirty in all,—besides skirmishes and bombardments. I was in all the battles that my regiment was and never wounded once.

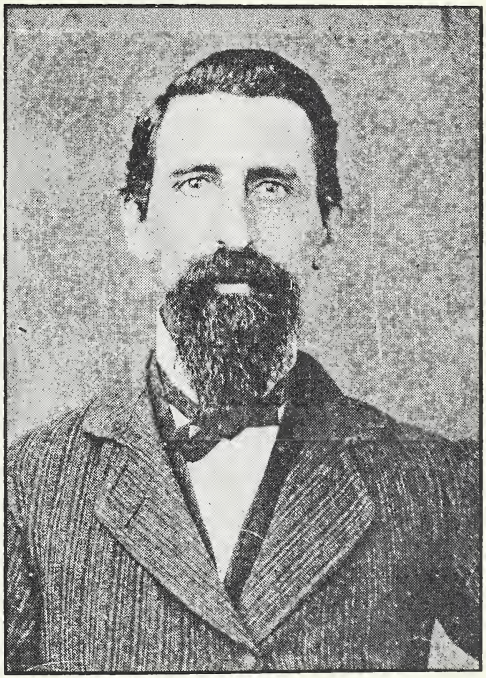
At the Battle of Gains Mill, or Cold Harbor, after a hard battle, we broke through the Yankee lines and passed the 16th Michigan Regiment. They rolled up their co lars and undertook to march out refusing to unfurl their colors. We fired into them and killed and wounded the whole regiment, except about 20. We heard nothing more from that regiment until the surrender, when we stacked our arms in front of them at Appomattox.

I knew one young man who went into one of these Bomb Proofs at Petersburg the night of the Blow Up. He wasn't near enough to be blown up, but the dirt fell all over him and covered him. He heard a dim noise like shouting; he undertook to get out, but could not. He took his bayonet and dug until he could see the Yankee troops; then he pulled back and waited until they were driven away. Then he came out.

We went through some of the hardest battles in Virginia. The reason the Union army could not get to Richmond in '62, was: Because

they had—a Lane to go through; a Branch to cross; two Hills to climb a Picket to pass; a rough Field to get over, and a Long street to reach the end of. With all this trouble in front and a Stonewall in the rear, they had to take to the James river.

CHRISTIAN S. HAHN



Christian S. Hahn enlisted in the 11th Bethel Regiment under Capt. Haynes in 1862 When quite a boy, he entered the tannery at Lincolnton, N. C., where he served as an apprentice, from which place he enlisted. He was severely wounded in four places at the battle of Gettysburg, and mained for life. Immediately after the war, he went west to Missouri and went into business, at which place he married. He raised a large family of unusually intelligent children, all of whom are doing well. After the death of his wife, his health, which was never good, commenced to fail rapidly, and although he went from place to place in hopes of gaining strength, he continued to grow worse, and in 1908, he quietly fell asleep,-the sleep that knows no waking. He was a good, quiet Christian man.

"Soldier, Rest! Thy warfare' o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows no breaking;
Dream of battle fields no more,
Days of danger-nights of waking."

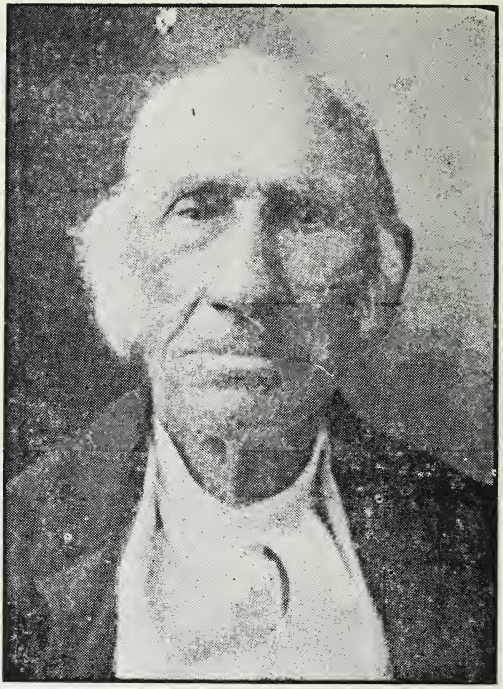
Chapman, W. L., enlisted in April, '61; he was promoted 1st Sergeant, and was once wounded.

Huffman, A. F., enlisted April 1, '64 in Company F., 12th Regiment.

Horne, W. W., enlisted in April, '64 in Company E., 12th Regiment.

Ingold, F. F., enlisted March 24, '64; he was wounded May 9, '64.

FRANKLIN SETZER



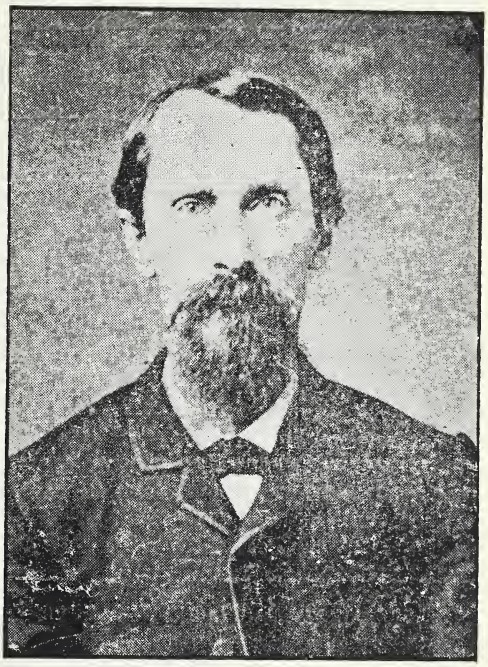
The subject of this sketch was born in that section of Lincoln which was afterward formed into Catawba county. He came of that sturdy Dutch stock which, then as now, made up a large portion of its citizens. He voted against secession, the writer of this sketch having often heard him make mention of that fact. He joined the Army of the Confederacy as a private in 1863, becoming member of Company "D" 49th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry, and remained in the service till the close of the war. His first service was in the mountains of Western North Carolina and East Tennessee. One of the most interesting reminiscenses the writer ever heard him relate was one of the capture, in East Tennessee mountains, of a Scouting party of which he was a member and which was commanded by General Robert Vance.

The scouting party had gone from Asheville to Seviersville, in Sevier county, Tennessee, where they captured a train of wagons and their drivers. On their return trip, they were pursued and overtaken by Federal soldiers, who greatly outnumbered the scouting party. After a stubborn resistance of a few moments duration, it was seen that the only way to escape certain death or capture was in flight. The Yankeys retook all the scouting party had captured the day before in men and booty, save one man, who with Franklin Setzer and six of his comrades, escaped up the side of a steep, rugged mountain. In addition, about forty members of the scouting party were taken prisoners, among which number was General Vance.

Immediately following the above incident, he was orderedto Raleigh, and in the spring of 1864 was sent into Virginia, and took part in the strife on the bloody battle fields about Richmond, Petersburg, Drury's Bluff and others memorable for the slaughter of thousands, and as marking the closing scenes of the war.

He was scrupulously honest, an uncompromising Baptist, and a life-long Democrat. The old soldier now peacefully sleeps on the hill-top, overlooking the acres for which he toiled.

GEO. W. COCHRAN



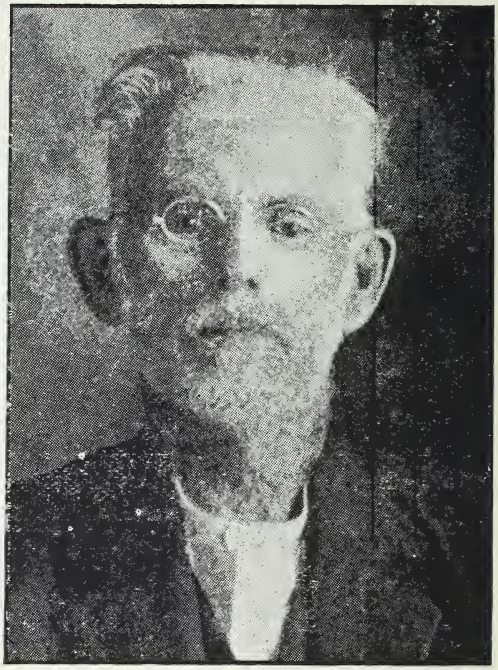
Among the thousands of young men who responded to the call of the South in the sixties were four brothers from Catawba county:—William, George Washington Francis Marion and John T. Cochran, sons of Daniel Cochran, who was in turn the son of Daniel Cochran, a soldier of the Revolution. William and John enlisted in the cavalry; Geo. W. and Francis M. joined the infantry. The first two came through the war uninjured, but George W. lost a leg and Francis M. was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, and his body never seen. These two were twins and the unspeakable grief of the surviving one may be imagined.

When the war broke out, George W. was serving an apprenticeship with the late Daniel Finger, at his tanyard in Lincoln county; and until Mr. Finger released him, he could not enlist. As no company was forming in Catawba at the time of his release, he and his twin brother joined an Alexander company, at Statesville, and became members of Company G, 37th North Carolina Volunteers, about the 1st of October, 1861. Their age was 21 years. They took their baptism of fire at New Berne, and until Chancellorsville served faithfully and bravely. There one met a soldier's death, breast to the foe, and the other lost his leg.

For 11 years after the war, he suffered from his wounds, but eventually recovered. He served 16 years as register of deeds of Catawba county, and was honored and esteemed by his fellow citizens for his generous and kindly disposition and his sterling honesty. He married Miss Laura Puette of Caldwell county and reared a family of seven children. March 15, 1908, he passed away at his home in Newton, and was buried in that town.

He was born September 3, 1840, in Stokes (now Yadkin) county, where his grandfather settled when he moved from London County, Va. In 1850 his father moved to the Perkins "Brick House" place, on the Catawba river, three miles from the town of Catawba, and there the family lived until the children were grown and were married.

T. B. LITTEN



T. B. Litten, 5th Calvary, left North Carolina in the year 1859, and went to Missouri. In May 1861, he entered service in Co. B. under Capt. Jackson, the Company belonging to the 4th Missouri Regiment, commanded by Brigadier Jeff. Thompson. He received a discharge and came back to North Carolina and went into service in the above named Company and Regiment In 1862, where he served faithfully and bravely until the surrender. He was, during the service, a good deal of his time, a scout and Courier for Gen. Barrinner and others.

In the raid of Jack Shops, his command was ordered to charge and he being ahead of the rest, ran upon five Yankees whom he ordered to surrender; they threw down their guns and he picked them up, marched them back, and turned them over to the Infantry, and then turned and joined his command. When he captured them, there were none of his command in sight.

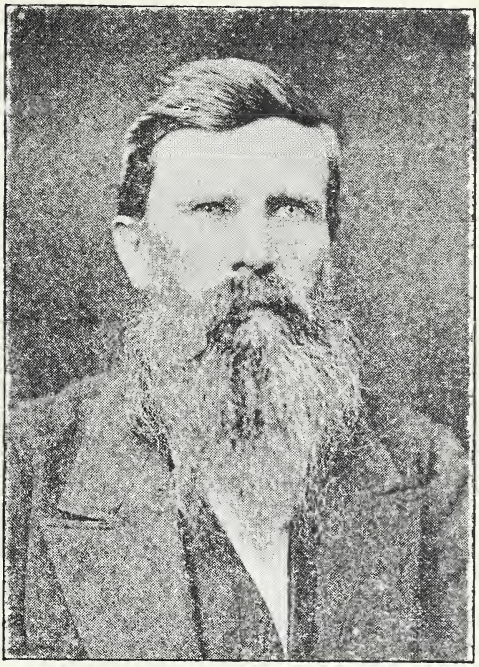
At another time, while out on a scout for Gen. Barringer, he saw two Yankees enter a house, and he put spurs to his horse, ran up to the house and ordered them to surrender, which they did. He then took them back to Gen. Barringer's Headquarters. For this brave act, the General gave him a furlough.

At other times while scouting, he was in some very close places, but was successful in getting through with but a very slight wound; but he never left the field until the surrender.

He was a brave and fearless soldier. He was in all the battles that his command was in from beginning to end.

He is still living, and is a good citizen. May he live long.

J. A. ROBINSON



Ex-Sheriff, J. A. Robinson, one of the county's best and most widely known citizens, died at his home here early Tuesday morning. He had been in feeble health for sometime, but was confined to his bed only since Saturday afternoon.

John Alfred Robinson was a member of the noted Robinson family which has been conspicious for the number of prominent men and good women it has furnished to Lincoln and Catawba Counties during the last century. Some months ago we published an interesting sketch of this noted family, written by Mr. Yoder, the Catawba county philosopher and historian.

Mr. Robinson was born in Lincoln county, north of Reepsville, October 29, 1832. In his early manhood he taught for sometime in this and Catawba counties. He spent two years in Alabama just before the war. When the war between the States was declared, he returned to North Carolina, and volunteered in Co. E, 32 Reg. of Catawba county of which Cheswell Wilson was Captain, and was promoted to 1st Lieutenant. The hardships of camp and field life were too great for him and his health gave away. He was sent home on sick leave and finally was honorably discharged on account of ill-health. His health, however, improved and he again volunteered and served until the surrender. He made a splendid record as a soldier. He was brave and gallant and faithful and, as one of his comrades remarked to The Journal the day he died, "he was one of the best soldiers in the Confederate army."

Returning home after the war, he engaged in teaching and followed that profession until he was elected sheriff of this county in 1872. He was the first Democratic sheriff elected in Lincoln county after the war, and defeated sheriff King, an unusually strong man, in one of the most exciting campaigns the county ever had. He served as sheriff for four terms—from 1872 to 1880—and was a member of the Board of County Commissioners both before and after his term as sheriff, and his record

is that of one of the best, most efficient and faithful officers the county ever had. While sheriff he had many exciting experiences in breaking up gangs of rowdies and law-breakers, but his fearlessness and energy soon ridded the county of these toughs.

After his term as sheriff he engaged in merchandising for a short time, but for a number of years before his death ill-health forced him to retire from active business.

He was married to Miss Nancy F. Rhodes, of this county, on December 17, 1865, and she with the four sons born to them survive him. Of these sons, Robert B. Robinson is a prominent business man in Dallas, Texas; Henry S. Robinson is one of Lincolton's leading merchants; David W. Robinson is one of the leading lawyers of this judicial district, and Charles E. Robinson is a prominent business man at Biltmore, occupying a responsible position in the management of the great Vanderbilt estate—all of them useful, influential and respected men.

Mr. Robinson was laid to rest Wednesday in the churchyard at Daniel's, of which church he was a member, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large concourse of friends were present. Rev. R. A. Yoder, of Hickory, conducted the services.

Sheriff Robinson was distinguished for his candor and courage. He was an uncompromising Democrat and and an indefatigable party worker. He was a good man, a useful citizen, a faithful public servant, a brave soldier and a kind husband and father. We tender our sympathy to the bereaved household.—The Lincoln Journal, Nov. 18, 1910.

Miller, A. P., enlisted April 12, '64 in Company E., 12th Regiment.

Miller, Robert, enlisted April 12, '64 in Company E., 12th Regiment.

Moose, G. R., enlisted April 12, '64.

Scronce, George, enlisted March 12, '64.

Webb, P. P., enlisted April 5, '64 in Company E., 12th Regiment.

Wycoff, J. L., enlisted March 12, '64 in Company E., 12th Regiment.

18th REGIMENT.

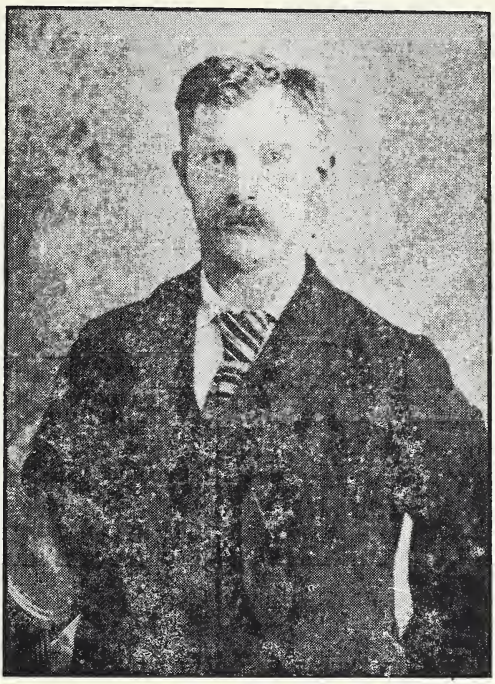
Beattie, Calvin, enlisted August 14, '62; he was wounded September 17, '63 at Sharpsburg; we have no further news of him.

Beattie, Wilburn, enlisted August 14, '62.

Beattie, Cephas, enlisted August 14, '62; he was made prisoner on May 12, '64.

Barkley, John, enlisted August 14, '62; we have no further information concerning him.

JOHN T. COCHRAN

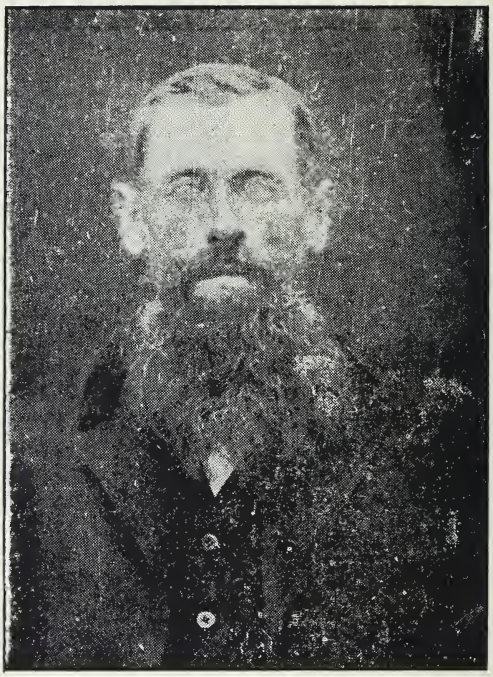


John T. Cochran was born at the old home-place in Yadkin in 1846. He volunteered before he was 18 years old and joined a company stationed at Camp Vance, in which his brother, L. William Cochran was first Lieutenant. The company operated in Western North Carolina hunting deserters and bushwhackers until 1864 when it was ordered to Raleigh. It was then disbanded and assigned to the Army of Northern Virginia. The two brothers joined the First North Carolina Cavalry, Company D, then stationed near Petersburg. From then on both calvarymen had all they wanted of war and came home after the surrender fully convinced that what Sherman said abont war was not exaggerated. Numerous tragic and humorous incidents might be related from their experiences. John T. Cochran married Miss Dorcas L. Sherrill in 1869, and one child, now Mrs. Beulah Hill, blessed their union. Mr. Cochran now lives at Leslie, S. C.

His brother, L. W. Cochran, the oldest of the family, married Miss Mary Jane Reinhardt, and five boys were born to them. More than 20 years ago they moved to the state of Washington, where Mrs. Cochran died. Now more than four score years, the old soldier lives quietly in his adopted home, far from the scenes of his youth and the battle fields where he fought bravely for the "cause of the storm cradled nation that fell."

It is with a thrill of pride that the children of these three soldiers and the relatives of the one buried in an unknown Virginia grave, remember that not one of them ever shirked a duty as a soldier, and that all four fought for Dixie until death or wounds came or until General Lee surrendered. And after the war, the three survivors did their duty as citizens and earnest laborers in the upbuilding of the South as they had when they fought against the Army of the Potomac.

JOHN JOHNSON



I left home August 2nd, 1862, arriving at Statesville, N. C., on the 3rd. I was drilled there for two weeks in Co. A. 18 Regiment and went from there direct to Richmond. Memoranda from this time until October 12th, is lost, and I cannot give details from memory. On October 12th, we recrossed the Potomac, having, in the meantime, taken part in the capture of Harper's Ferry. I was in the fights of Sharpsburg, and Shepardstown, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill, Manassas Junction, Hagerstown, Antietam and Fredericksburg. I was also in the battle of Chancellorsville; but was sick in the hospital at Lynchburg during the fight at Gettysburg. On my recovery, I took part in the Wilderness fight. Was also in the fights at Turkey Ridge, Spottsylvania and at Petersburg. After this date, I was not in any other important engagement, and surrendered with the original command at Appomattox.

Bandy, H. L., enlisted August 14, '62; he was missing August 16, '64.

Barringer, H. A., enlisted August 14, '62; he died in November, '62.

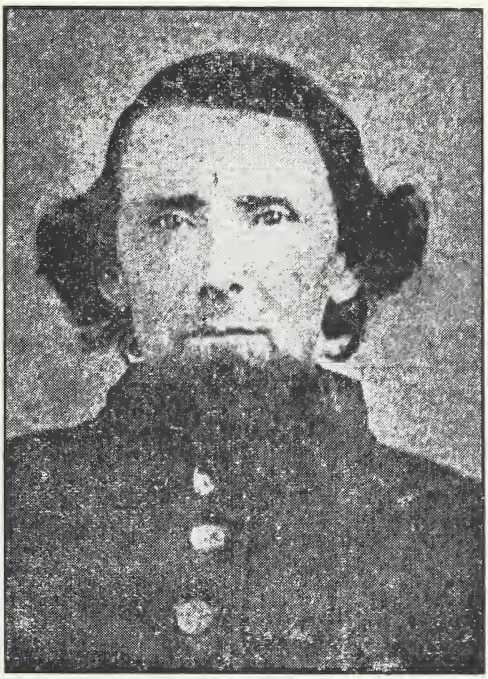
Crawford, R. A., enlisted August 14, '62; he was missing in the latter part of '62.

Dellinger, J. J., enlisted August 14, '62.

(Many of the above Company were from our community, and soon after the assignment to the 18th Regiment, they were ushered into the Maryland campaign, and were unable to endure its hardships.)

Deal, Jacob, enlisted August 14, '62; he died during the war.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH MEHEFFY BOST



The subject of this sketch was born near Newton, N. C. Bost moved to Spartanburg, S. C. Previous to the Civil war, he had a nice home, and good business. The war came on in 1861; he volunteered, and soon became Capt. of the Morgan Rifles, and his Co. was attached to the "Holcomb Legion," and for sometime was in the army of Tenn., but later was transferred to the army of Northern Va. Capt. Bost was always at the post of duty. From Vicksburg to Sharpsburg where he was wounded, he marched with his brave men from place to place until near Petersburg, Va. on June the 29th 1864, he received a wound from which he died on July 1st, 1864; his brave spirit left the body and entered into the eternal camping ground beyond. His army comrades sent his body to Newton, N. C., and it was buried in the Cemetery there. His property was sacrificed for confederate money, and what his widow endured is sufficient to place her name along with the bravest of soldiers. J. W. Garrett, a soldier in Capt. B's. Co says; "Capt. J. M. Bost a brave true, and loveable man" on the R. R. to Petersburg fell at his post." That is eulogy enough.

Deal, William, enlisted August 14, '62; he died in the war.

Deal, Quinnon, enlisted August 14, '62; he died during the war.

Fisher, Barnett, enlisted August 14, '62; he died November 18, '62. (We are informed by witnesses that, as a punishment for being sick, he was made to stand upon a stump, from which he fell dead. As a general rule, our officers were kind and merciful towards their men, but we had tyrants, and here is an example.)

ALFRED A. LAWRENCE

Alfred A. Lawrence enlisted for duty in the Confederate Army with the Rowan Rifles in 1861. He was one among the very first young men who enlisted from Catawba County. While he did not enlist with a Catawba Company, he was a native of the County, and while working for the Railroad Co. at Salisbury, joined the Army from Rowan County at the age of eighteen. He had a promising future before him, and had he lived, would have made his mark in war as well as in private life. But like so many of those of our young men, he went out with that eagerness that was unparalleled in the Southern soldier and was killed in one of the first battles, during the Seven Pines engagement. His father S. Nelson Lawrence served for more than three years in the Confederate Army.

Fisher, Noah, enlisted August 14, '62; he died November 11, '62.

Holler, Jacob, enlisted August 14, '62; he died some years ago; he was a very excellent man.

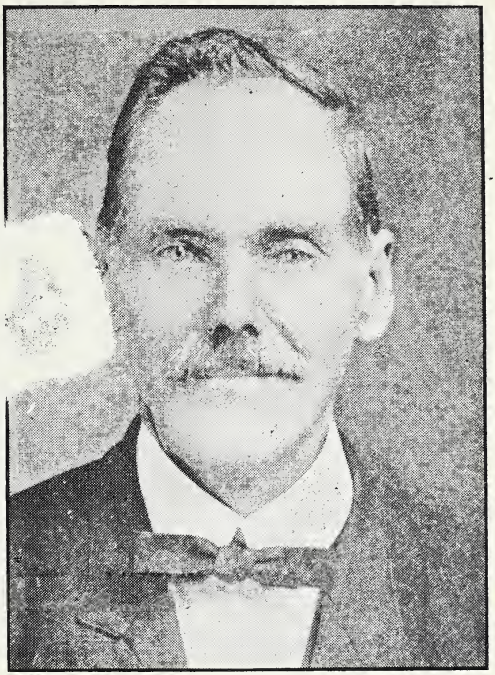
Hefner, Davault, enlisted August 14, '62; he died since the war.

Huffman, H. N., enlisted August 14, '62; he died since the war.

Herman, Frederick, enlisted August 14, '62. (See sketch.)

Huffman, D. J., enlisted August 14, '62; he died in November, '62. (Here is another example of unmerciful treatment, as he was made to march while sick, and dropped dead in the ranks.)

D. A. LANIER



D. A. Lanier enlisted in Co. E. 58th Regiment N. C. Troops. He was a faithful soldier. He was wounded twice; once in the battle of Chicamauga Creek, and again in front of Atlanta, Ga. His last wound caused a lameness, from which he has suffered ever since.

He was honorably discharged from the field services, but remained in the Confederate service in the Medical department until the war closed.

He was one of six brothers, four of whom were lost in the war. He has taught school, and been preaching in the M. E. Church for a number of years.

His modesty forbids his own write up.
He returned home June 20, 1865, and is one of our best citizens.

Hawn, Joseph, enlisted August 14, '62; he died since the war.

Huntley, J. H. enlisted August 14, '62; he was found to be missing.

Hull, M. F., enlisted August 14, '62; he was wounded May 2, '62; he is still living.

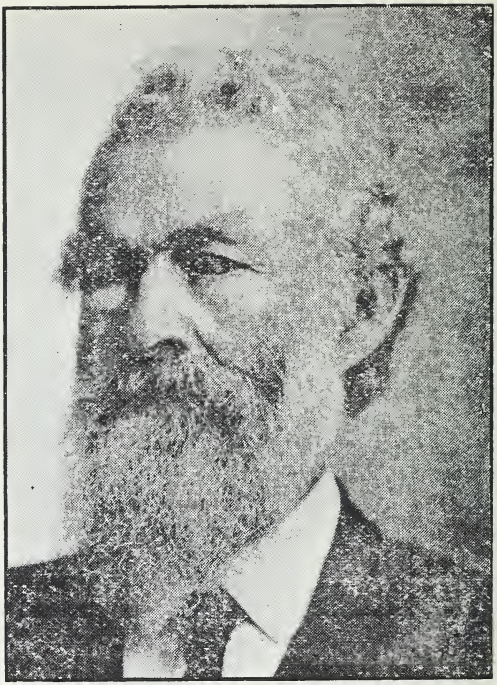
Herman, M. M., enlisted August 14, '62; he died during the war.

Herman, Benjamin, enlisted August 14, '62; he died November 2, '62.

Huffman, S. A., enlisted August 14, '62; he died but recently.

Holler, Lawson, enlisted October 5, '64; we have no further account of him.

WALLACE P. SHUFORD



Wallace P. Shuford was born Nov. 7th 1842 in Catawba county, N. C.

He enlisted in Co. B. 42 Regiment. Hé was engaged in the following battles—Burmuda Hundreds, second Coal Harbor, Siege of Petersburg, second battle of Kingston, Fort Fisher and Bentonville.

He surrendered at High Point under Gen. Joe C. Johnson April 6, 1865.

Soon after his return home, he married Emma E. Ramsour, Oct. 8, 1866, and moved to Arkansas, and engaged in business at Hamburg, Ashley Co. In 1882 he moved to Fort Smith, where he still resides with his children six in number.

Ickard, W. A., enlisted August 14, '62; he was killed May 2, '63 at Chancellorsville.

Lanier, Joseph, enlisted August 14, '62.

Lanier, Jacob, enlisted August 14, '62.

(The two above met a sad fate, unjustly.)

Lafon, Daniel, enlisted September 8, '62.

Lutz, John B., enlisted October 5, '64; he is living near Hickory, and is a prosperous dairyman.

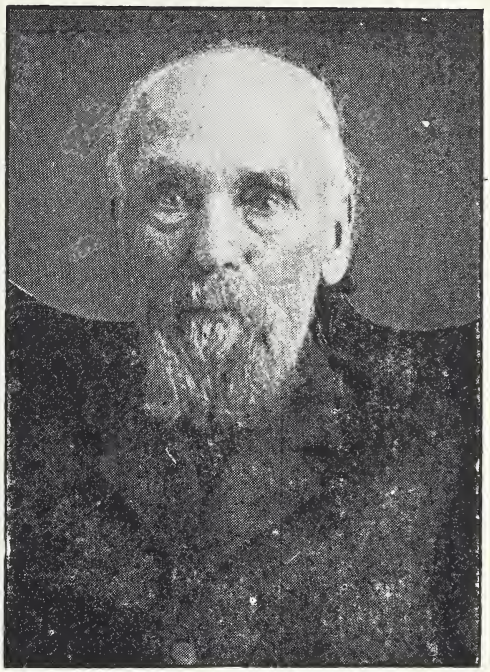
Lutz, Laban, enlisted October 8, '64; he died since the war.

McCaslin, William, enlisted August 14, '62; he died January 8, '63.

Pollard, Samuel, enlisted September 8, '62; we have no further account of him.

Pope, Frederick, enlisted August 14, '62; we have no further account of him.

DANIEL KEEVER



Daniel Keever enlisted in the 4th N. C. Regiment of Cavalry, (Morgan's) in 1864, and served to its close. On his return, he engaged in various manufacturing enterprises, merchandising, and, finally drifted to the farm. In order to educate his children, he moved to Hickory in 1891, where his sons are now in business.

He is, and ever has been, everybodies' friend. He is now in his 79th year,-a Christian, a philanthropist, a man without an enemy, awaiting the final summons, "Come up Higher".

Pope, Franklin, enlisted August 14, '62.

Pollard, Noah, enlisted August 14, '62; he died in the same year.

Rhyne, Eli S., enlisted August 14, '62; he was wounded and taken prisoner in July, '63; he was promoted Corporal and detailed; he died since the war.

Starnes, David, enlisted August 14, '62; he died in prison September 15, '64.

Scronce, C. B., enlisted August 14, '62.

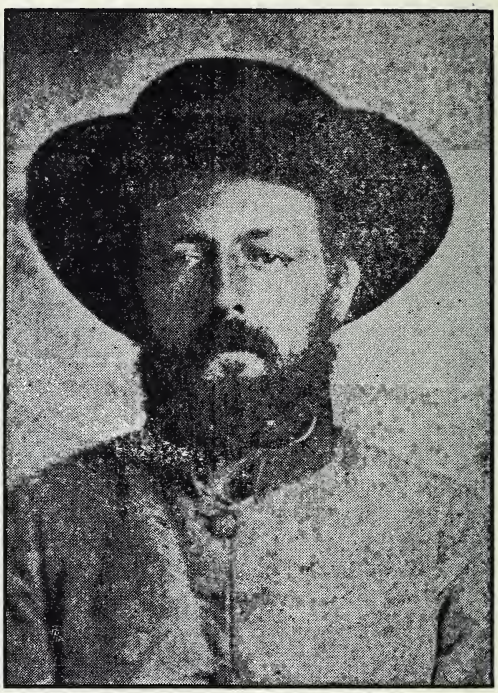
Scronce, Andrew, enlisted August 14, '62; we have no further account of him.

Sigmon, W. B., enlisted August 14, '62.

Sigmon, L. K., enlisted August 14, '62; he died November 1, '62.

Workman, L. H., enlisted September 8, '62; no further account of him.

PINKNEY D. WARLICK



Pinkney D. Warlick enlisted in the 12th Tennessee Infantry and was made a commissioned officer, and being commissioned, he was allowed to go to a different command at the time of reorganizion, and came back to North Carolina Calvary service.

By profession, he was a contractor and farmer. He died at Humboldt, Tenn.

We are indebted Mrs. to Dr. J. T. Johnson, of this city, for the photographs and sketches of four of her uncles.

Weaver, David, enlisted August 14, '62; he died December 25, '62. (He was one of the most moral men it has ever been our lot to know|)

Weaver, Adam, enlisted August 14, '62; he died December 11, '62.

Weaver, S. M., enlisted August 14, '62; he died November 30, '62.

20TH REGIMENT.

Fry, J. G., enlisted April 3d, '63; he was wounded in '64

Starr, John C., enlisted March 18, '62; he died during the war.

Thornburg, D. M., enlisted April 3, '63; he died June 17, '63.

Vaughn, W. S., enlisted April 3, '63; he was wounded May 3, '63 at Chancellorsville.

Wood, John, enlisted April 3, '63; he died June 14, '63 at Richmond.

Young, John, enlisted April 3, '63; he was taken prisoner on July 1, '63 at Gettysburg.

22ND REGIMENT.

Bruner, James, enlisted March 25, '63; we have no further record of him.

Burrus, W. P., enlisted April 30, '61; we have no further record of him.

23RD REGIMENT.

Barger, Hosea, enlisted September 6, '62; he was wounded at Chancellorsville; he died since the war.

Campbell, John, enlisted September 6, '62; missing.

Eades, J. N., enlisted September 6, '62; he was taken prisoner at Gettysburg.

Eckard, William, enlisted September 6, '62.

Eddleman, H. M., enlisted September 6, '62; missing.

Fisher, James C., enlisted January 21, '61; he died April 2, '63 in Virginia.

Gabriel, Abram, enlisted June 22, '61; no further account can we get of him.

Gabriel, Alonzo, enlisted June 22, '61; he was missing July 1, '63.

Gabriel, Monroe, enlisted June 22, '61; he was wounded July 1, '63 at Malvern Hill; he died in 1908.

Hauss, R. M., enlisted September 6, '62; he was taken prisoner at Gettysburg.

Hayes, Jackson, enlisted September 6, '62.

Herman, Peter, enlisted September 6, '62.

Keever, Milton, enlisted September 6, '62.

Killian, A. L., enlisted September 6, '62; he died February 14, '63 at Lynchburg.

Little, James B., enlisted August 20, '62; he died while at Richmond.

Little, George W., enlisted June 20, '61; he died at Mount Jackson.

Lafawn, Daniel, enlisted August 14, '62; missing.

Longcryer, Paul, enlisted September 6, '62; he died May 12, '63 at Lynchburg.

Mathis, James, enlisted August 20, '62; he was killed

July 1, '63 at Gettysburg.

Mathis, Daniel, enlisted September 6, '62; detailed.

McCaslin, William, enlisted August 14, '62; he died January 8, '63.

McCall, Joseph, enlisted June 22, '61; he died April 10, '62 at Richmond.

Munday, Josiah, enlisted June 22, '61; he was wounded, and died December 21, '64.

Moore, W. M., enlisted September 6, '62; he died October 6, '62 at Bunker's Hill.

Mull, D. F., enlisted September 6, '62; he died January 13, '63 at Fredericksburg.

Mull, Jacob, enlisted September 6, '62; he was wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg; he is still living.

Parker, J. F., enlisted September 6, '62.

Pollard, Daniel, enlisted September 8, '62.

Pollard, Noah, enlisted September 8, '62; he died the same year.

Pope, Franklin, enlisted August 14, '62; he is still living.

Pope, Frederick, enlisted August 14, '62; he is now dead.

Punch, J. L., enlisted September 6, '62; he was taken prisoner at Gettysburg; he died since the war.

Roney, A. J., enlisted September 6, '62; he died in the war.

Scronce, Andrew, enlisted August 14, '62; he died since the war.

Scronce, C. B., enlisted August 14, '62; he is now dead.

Sigmon, W. D., enlisted August 14, '62.

Sigmon, L. K., enlisted August 14, '62; he died November 1, '62.

Starnes, David, enlisted August 14, '62; he died while in prison, September 15, '64.

Turner, P. L., enlisted September 6, '62; he was once wounded.

Turbyfield, Francis, enlisted June 22, '61; he was wounded at Gettysburg.

Weaver, Adam, enlisted August 14, '62; he died December 11, '62.

Weaver, David, enlisted August 14, '62; he died December 25, '62.

Weaver, S. M., enlisted August 14, '62; he died November 30, '62.

Workman, L. H., enlisted September 8, '62; he was killed at Bramley's Station.

Young, John, enlisted September 6, '62; he was taken a prisoner at Gettysburg; he died during the war.

Yoder, Andrew, enlisted in '62.

26TH REGIMENT.

Burke, James, enlisted September 28, '62; we have no further data concerning him.

Seagle, Noah, enlisted September 28, '62; he was killed in the war.

Wyant, S. W., enlisted September 28, '62; he died September 27, '64.

Whisnant, Marcus, enlisted in '62.

Holler, Max., enlisted in '62.

Sigmon, Jack, enlisted in '62.

(The last three above named men went to the Western army by choice. They were three brave men.)

29TH REGIMENT.

Mauney, Wallace, enlisted August 17, '61; he died August 12, '63.

37TH REGIMENT.

Cline, Rufus, enlisted in July, '61; was taken prisoner at Gettysburg.

Cochran, G. W. (See sketch.)

Cochran, Francis M. (See sketch.)

Dellinger, Marcus, enlisted during the early part of the war; he is now living in the West; he was a good soldier, and also is a good citizen.

38TH REGIMENT.

Hoke, Donald, Quarter-Master Surgeon; he lost an arm in the war; he is still living.

Rabards, Horace A., Quarter-Master; enlisted February 18, '62; he retired April 21, '62.

42ND REGIMENT.

Burrus, —; he was said to be a good soldier by his comrades.

Brock, H. M., enlisted May 2, '64; we have no further record of him.

Chapman, W. L., enlisted April 22, '61; he was promoted to 1st Sergeant; he was wounded in battle; he died since the war.

Cobb, R. F., Musician; he is living in Taylorsville, N. C.

Carpenter, D. E. F., enlisted March 8, '62; he is still living.

Finger, J. M., enlisted February 27, '62; he died since the war; he was a good citizen, and a successful farmer.

Fry, J. P., enlisted February 27, '62; he was wounded by the loss of an arm.

Harmon, Adolphus, was promoted 3rd Sergeant; he proved a good soldier throughout the war.

Huffman, A. F., enlisted April 1, '64; he is still living.

Isenhour, David, enlisted March 8, '62; he is still living; he made an excellent soldier.

Isenhour, John, enlisted March 8, '62; he, too, was another good soldier; he is still living.

Lowrance, J. M., enlisted March 8, '62; he is living in Texas.

McGee, Hosea, enlisted March 13, '62; he was Brigade Mail-Carrier.

McGee, M. M., enlisted March 13, '62; he is now living in Pan Handle, Texas; he was a Courier for General Kirkman.

Miller, John, enlisted March 20, '62; we are unable to get any further account of him.

Moose, G. R., enlisted April 12, '64.

Propst, J. A., enlisted June 7, '64; we have no further account of him.

Reese, George, enlisted February 27, '62; he was a splendid soldier; he died since the war.

Reese, Calvin, enlisted February 27, '62; he was a good soldier; he died since the war.

Simmons, E., enlisted February 27, '62; he is still living.

Shuford, Wallace, enlisted February 27, '62. (See sketch.)

Shuford, Avery, enlisted February 27, '62.

Scronce, Joy, enlisted March 3, '64; we have no further account of him.

Sipe, Jacob, enlisted February 27, '62; he is still living.

Sipe, John, enlisted February 27, '62; he was a little man, but every inch true.

Webb, P. B., enlisted March 3, '64; we have no further account of him.

Wycoff, J. L., enlisted March 3, '64; we have no further account of him.

Yount, D. P., enlisted March 10, '64. (See sketch.)

Yount, David, enlisted October 12, '64.

Yoder, M., enlisted March 13, '62.

48TH REGIMENT.

Abernethy, Williford, enlisted August 1, '62; he was killed September 17, '62.

49TH REGIMENT.

Ellis, W. H., enlisted in '63. (See sketch.)

Hull, William, enlisted June 1, '63; we have no account of him after this.

Sherrill, G. P., enlisted February 11, '63; he died since the war.

Setzer, Franklin D. (See sketch.)

52ND REGIMENT.

Higby, George, enlisted March 19, '62; not accounted for.

57TH REGIMENT.

Cline, L. H. C., enlisted July 4, '62; he died September 7, '63.

Carpenter, John, enlisted July 4, '62; he was promoted to Corporal.

Dorriter, Christian, enlisted February 20, '64; he was wounded September 19, '64.

Hallman, enlisted May 4, '64; he died since the war.

Smyre, Francis, enlisted in March, '64. (See sketch.)

Warlick, J. W., enlisted March 4, '63.

Warlick, D. L., enlisted July 4, '62; he was promoted to Sergeant; he was wounded during the war. (See photo and sketch.)

Setzer, Henry. (See sketch.)

Setzer, William. (See sketch.)

58TH REGIMENT.

Lanier, D. A. (See sketch.)

63RD REGIMENT.

Holsclaw, M. L., enlisted August 16, '62; we have no account of him.

Hull, J. S., enlisted August 25, '62.

Litten, T. B. (See sketch.)

Massey, W. F., enlisted August 26, '62; he is living at Catawba, N. C. (R. F. D.)

Matheson, J. F., enlisted August 12, '62; we have no account of him.

Monday, O. M., enlisted August 14, '62; he died since the war.

Nance, Wiley, enlisted August 26, '62; he is still living.

Robinson, John, enlisted August 18, '62; we have nothing further from him.

Sherrill, D. H., enlisted August 7, '62; he was promoted to 4th Sergeant; we have no account of him.

Sherrill, M. W., enlisted August 5, '62. (See sketch.)

Sherrill, D. H., Jr., enlisted August 5, '62; he was detailed.

Trafenstadt, W. A., enlisted August 16, '62; he died since the war.

Cachran, John T. (See sketch.)

Cachran, William F. (See sketch.)

Warlick, P. Monroe. (See sketch.)

Warlick, Daniel W. (See sketch.)

Warlick, Pinkney D. (See sketch.)

Bost, Capt, J. Mehaffey. (See sketch.)

DAVID E. MILLER

David E. Miller joined Co. C. 28 Regiment and served faithfully until he was disabled by a wound. He made some narrow escapes. He returned to his farm, and spent his life thereon. He was a very consised church member (Lutheran) and died years ago. He left a son (James) who now occupies the old homestead, a successful farmer and Truckster in strawberries.

CYRUS YODER

Cyrus Yoder was born August 5th, 1829, was married to Elizabeth Leonard Feb. 22nd, 1855. On the 14th day of July, 1862, he was conscripted into the Confederate service. On August 14th, 1863, he left for the camp of instruction near Statesville, N. C., known as Camp Hill, where he was elected as one of the "State Guards", as they were called. He remained in camp about two months, when the command was moved near Raleigh. This camp was known as "Camp Holmes". They then went into winter quarters until the Yankee advanced from Newbern to Kinston, N. C., under Gen. Foster, known as the Kinston and Goldsboro fights.

Then Maj. Peter Mallett was ordered to defend, with the State Guards, Kinston, Dec. 14th, 1862. He and the whole eommand were captured, which were about 400 in all. They were paroled with orders not to leave Kinston until 48 hours had expired. They again returned to Camp Holmes, remained there a few days, and were all sent home.

He came home and during his parole, was attacked with a severe spell of pneumonia, from which he recovered; during his sickness he was exchanged as a prlsoner of war and returned again to the Camp about the 10th day of March, 1863. Here they remained until the latter part

of the summer of 1863. He was then ordered to Camp Vance near Morganton, N. C., with his cammander, Capt. Richards, where he remained with the camp of Instruction, acting as Orderly Sergeant of the Camp until the 28th of July, 1864, when that notorious bush-whacker, Feiske, captured the whole battalion and made them prisoners of war.

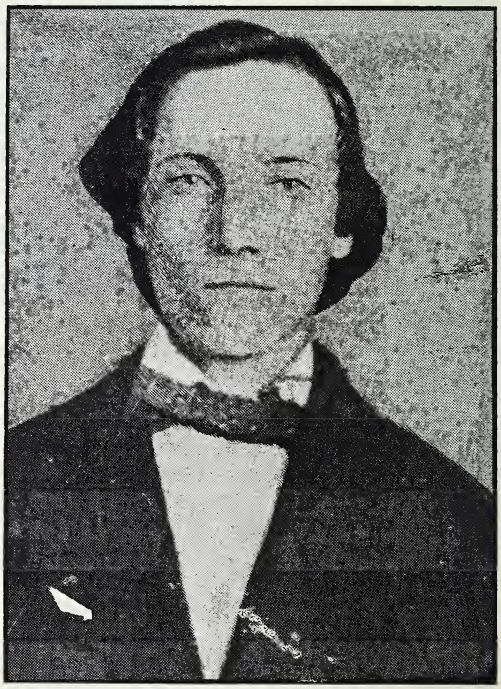
They were carried to Camp Douglass, and July 28th, following they arrived at Camp Douglass near Chicago. He was sick nearly all the time, and was again attacked with a severe spell of Pneumonia and died Feb. 7th, 1865 in the camp, where he was buried.

His age was 35 years, 6 months and 2 days.

"Tenderly bury the fair young dead,
Bausing to drop on his grave a tear;
"Carve on the wooden slab at his head:
"Somebody's darling lies buried here."

F. M. COCHRAN

Frances Marion Cochran enlisted in Company G, 37th Regiment on Oct. 9, 1861. At one time he was promoted to Sergeant for gallant conduct in battle. He was killed May 3, 1863 at Chancellorsville. He was a twin brother of G. W. Cochran, Lieut. of the same Company. Sad to think that so many good, brave and loyal sons of Catawba sacrificed their lives in the struggle for Southern Rights.

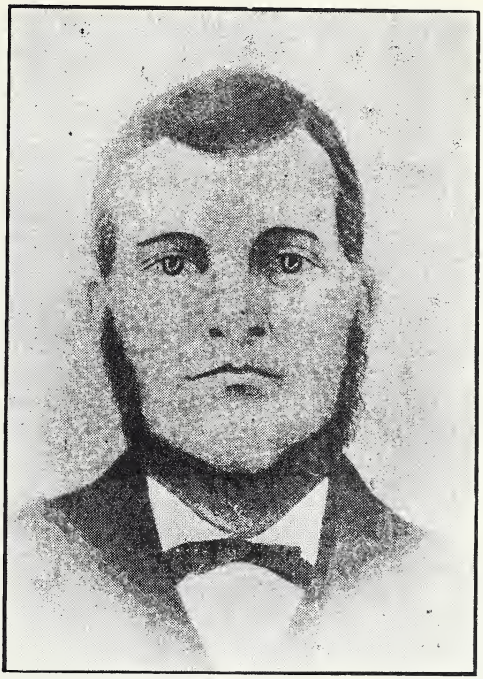


LIEUT. CHARLES S. WILFONG

Lieut. Charles S. Wilfong joined Co. E. 72 F. Reserves was at home on sick furlough when the Regiment was captured at F. Fisher. He afterwards resigned and joined a company of Cavalry near Lenoir and was captured by Gen. Stone man and taken to Camp Chose, Ohio where he died April 26, 1865.

ELI RHYNE

Eli Rhyne enlisted July 14, '62. He was wounded and taken prisoner in '63' After his release from prison he was promoted corporal and detailed. He returned to his home near the "Rocky Ford" on South Fork, and lived by farming. His children now live on the old homestead. He died years ago.



MOSES WHITFIELD SHERRILL

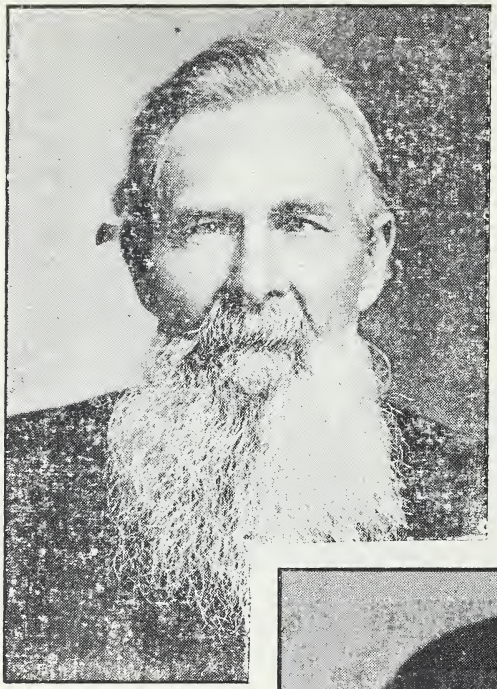
Whitfield Sherrill, son of Hiram and Sarah Sherrill, was born near Sherrill's Ford, Catawba County, N. C., in 1834. In the latter part of 1862, he left his family and Volunteered in Co. K. 63 N. C. Cavalry. He was in all the battles and marches with his Company. He was always found at the post of duty.

He had his clothing pierced by minnie balls, but came through to the surrender without receiving a wound. Sherrill was a man that his officers could depend upon.

He is living on his farm near Sherrill's Ford, and has made a succes at farming.

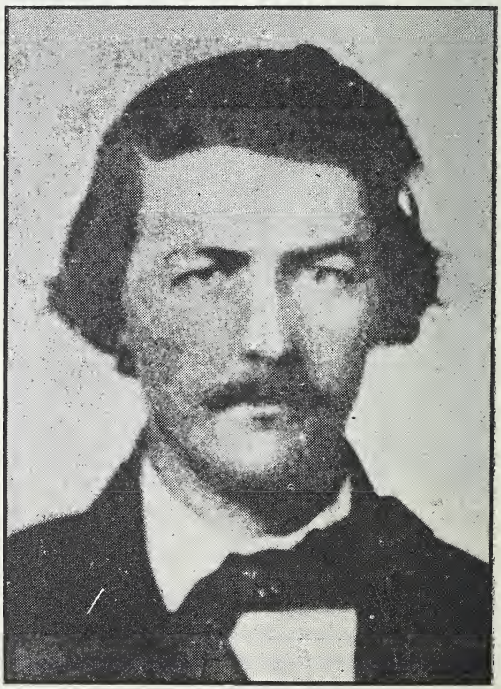
WILLIAM S. SHERRILL

William S. Sherrill, native of Catawba County, son of Henderson Sherrill, went to Texas during 1858. He entered the service of his Country early in the war and served during the entire period of the war with the army west of the Mississippi River. After the war, he engaged in agriculture from which he acquired a comfortable fortune. He died in Gaudaloupe County, Texas, in 1901 an esteemed and valued citizen.



FREDERICK HERMAN

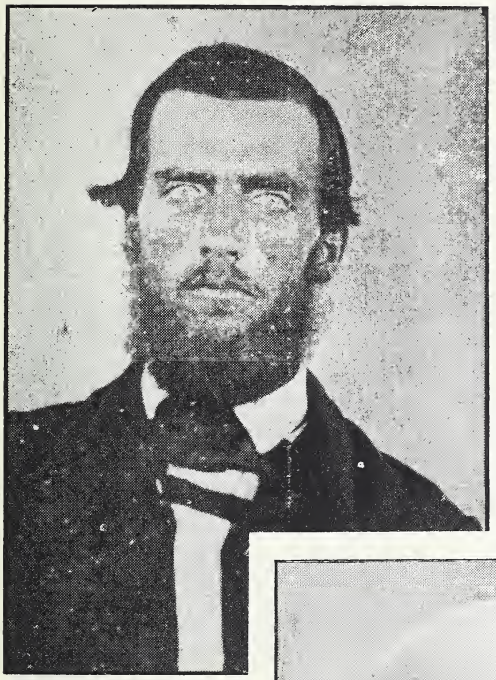
Frederick Herman was sent to the 42nd Regiment. He served through the war, and afterwards, came home, making his living on the farm. He is a good citizen of Catawba County.



CAPT. DANIEL W. WARLICK

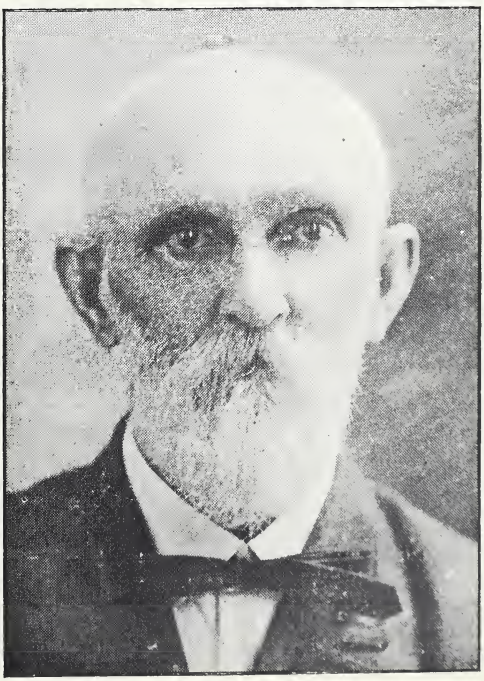
Capt. Daniel W. Warlick, was living in Jacksonville, Ala., at the beginning of the war, on a farm, where he was engaged in the tannery business. He was promoted to Capt. in the 30th Ala. Regiment.

He is a native of Catawba county.



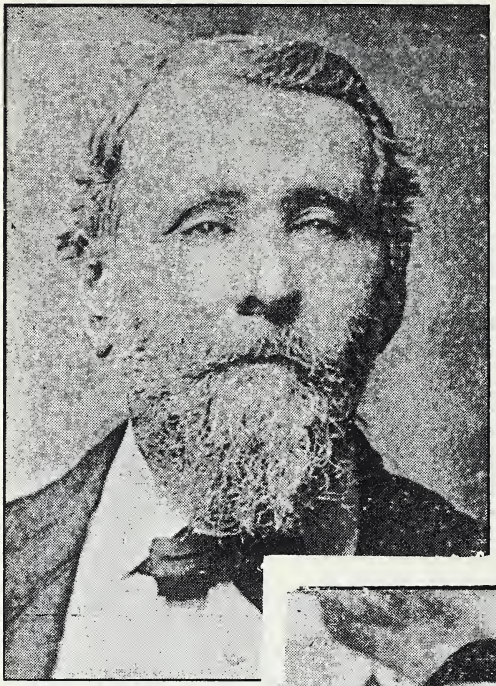
ELISHA SMITH

Elisha Smith was a soldier whose enlistment cannot be found. He died sometime during the war, being either killed, or dying from sickness. We knew him as being a good, noble young man. His widow honors him by this means.



L. W. CLINE

L. W. Cline enlisted in Co. G. 12th. Regiment and served with that Company in all her encounters which were legion. He came out with life, and manifested his tact on the farm. He is now engaged in trucking, and has made a success in the culture of strawberries. A good citizen.

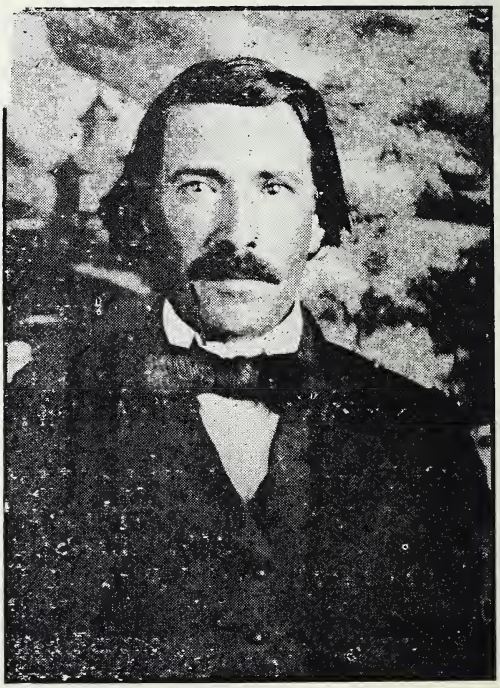


P. MONROE WARLICK

P. Monroe Warlick enlisted in 12th Tennessee Infantry, and after reorganization, was transferred to the engineer corp, and remained there until he surrender.

After the war he went to Paris, Texas.

He is a native of Catawba.

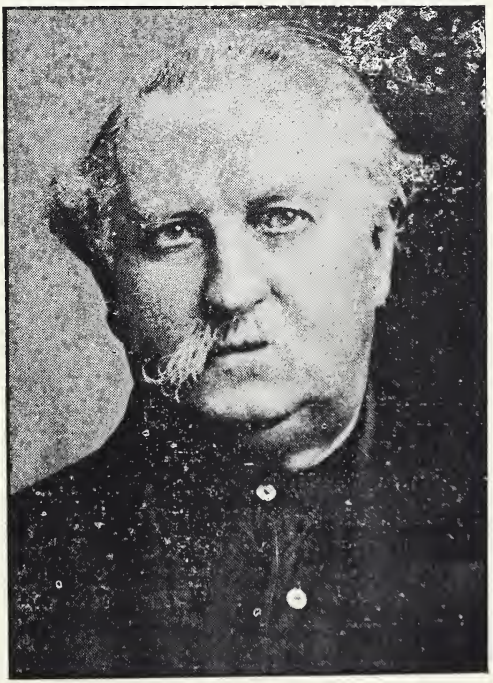


LAWSON MOSTELLER

Lawson Mosteller enlisted in Co. F. 23 Regiment June 6, '61. He returned and engaged in farming, and was successful. He died several years ago leaving two sons and two daughters who are making good in life. He was an honorable citizen.

LABAN CLINE

The subject of this sketch enlisted in Company F, 33.h Regiment March 30, '61. He was wounded at Weldon in '62 Of him we have no further account, but that one of his company says he was an efficient soldier.



JULIUS A. POOVEY

Julius A. Poovey enlisted for the Civil war in Company C. 28th Regiment on Jan. 15th 1863, and served to the close of the war with the record of being a faithful, good soldier.

He was in nearly every battle of note, after his enlistment, and was wounded twice, once at Chancelorsville, May 1st 1863, and then in the Wilderness battle on May 3rd 1864.

After the battle at Fuzzle's mlll, his captain Lineberger, sent him out as a scout to learn

what the enemy was doing. Going down through a thicket, he saw a Yankee slipping up towards him. He dodged behind a tree. When the Yankee got in about eight steps of him, he cocked his gun, stepped from behind the tree and took the Yankee a prisoner

The Yankee had a very peculiar gun; it had a red stock and a very bright barrel. Poovey threw his gun away and adopted the Yankee's prizing it very highly, and kept it for a long lime, finally losing it in a battle.

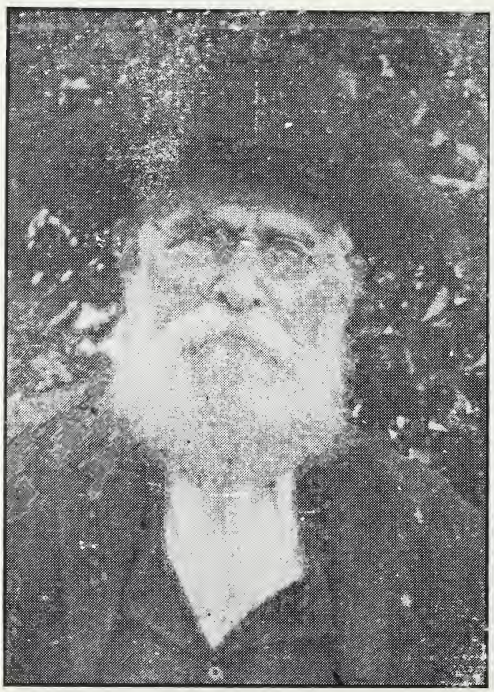
After the surrender, he settled on a farm two miles from Hickory, on which he has lived ever since and farmed with success. Besides farming, for thirty-five years, he has run a brick yard, from which at least one half of the brick buildings in Hickory have been built.

He married a Miss Houck. To this union have been born eight children, four daughters and four sons. All are yet living. Mrs. Poovey is of a family of twelve children, and the youngest being 40 yoars old. The strange thing is, all these are living.

(Julius Poovey's sketch should have appeared in the 28th Regiment, but was overlooked, hence his appearance here.)

JOHN W. GOODSON

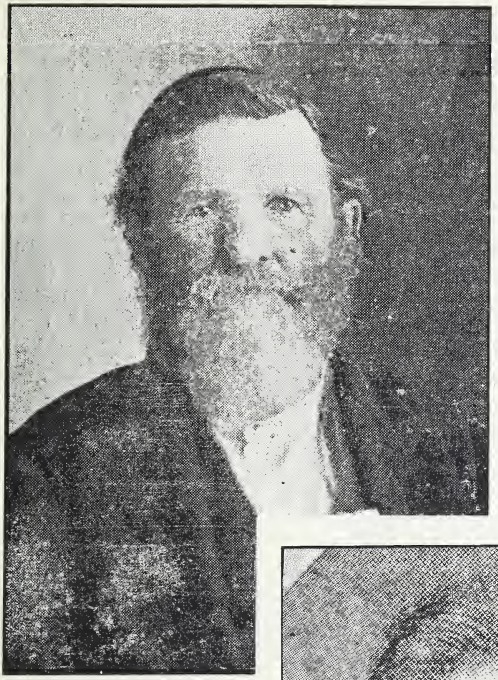
John W. Goodson enlisted in Co. F. 52nd Regiment, April 1861. He was captured near Petersburg, March 20th, 1865. Since his return home, he has farmed in little Mountain section, in Catawba County. He is now 69 years old, awaiting the summons to join his war-mates of the sixties who have preceded him



LIEUT. M. A. THORNBURG

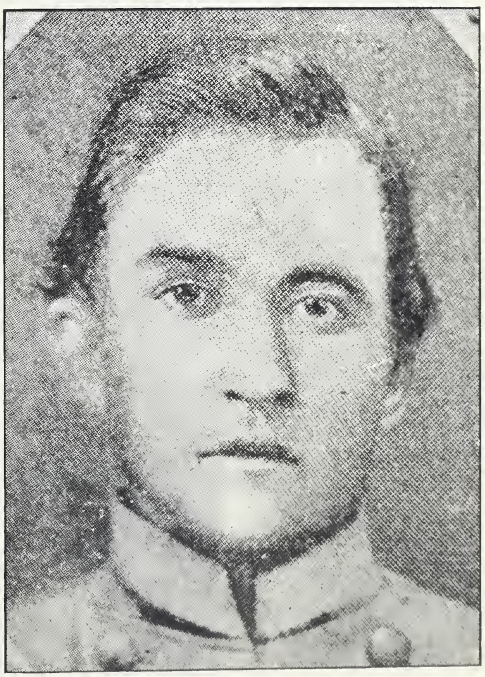
He enlisted in Co. F. 23 Regiment, July 15th 1863. He served his country faithfully during the war, and afterward, he engaged in the nursery business. In this he made good. He died in 1908 a respected citizen. His sons are now continuing his enterprise at Startown.

(This is another that was left out of his original company and had to be put in the Scattered.



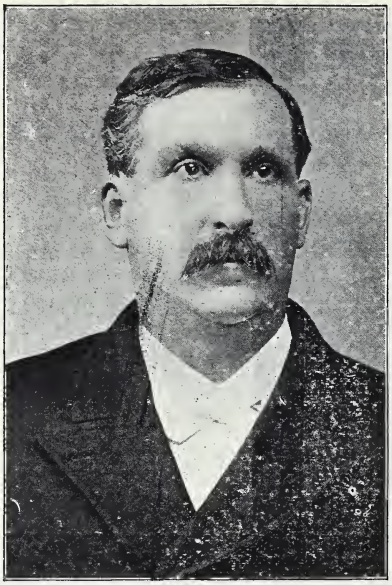
HENRY SETZER

Henry Setzer enlisted in 1862 in Co. C. 57 Regiment. He was in five battles and was captured and held a prisoner of war sixteen months. He returned and made good at farming. He is still living.



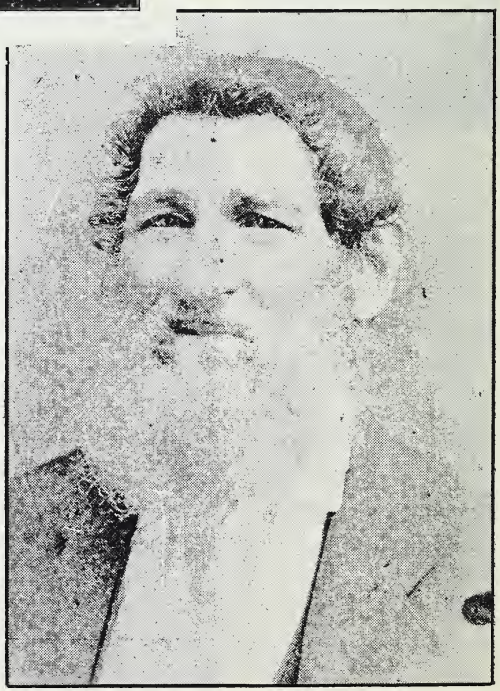
JAS. F. ROBINSON

A sketch of James Ferdinand Robinson appears on page 122 in Company A, 12th Regiment, in which he served.



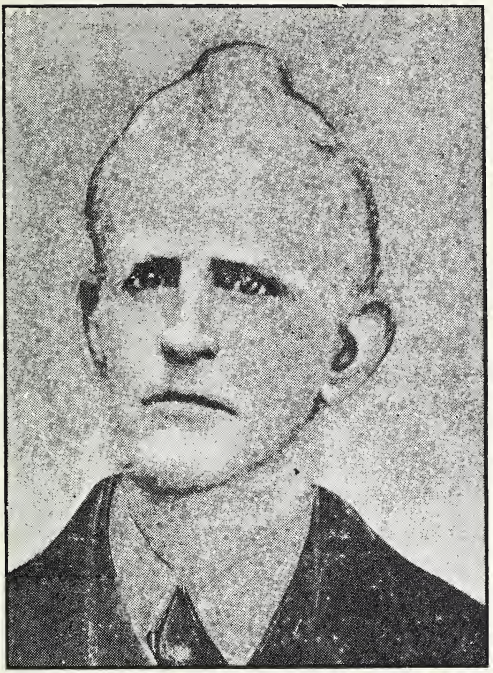
DR. R. A. YODER

Dr. R. A. Yoder, the author of "The Origin of Catawba Dutch," and the writer of Prof. G. W. Huhn's sketch. His picture should have appeared just before his article.



HENRY LINCK

Henry Linck, founder of Hickory, should have appeared before the History of Hickory—another error.



POLY CARP HENKLE

Was the founder of Concordia College at Conover, a sketch of which appears elsewhere in this book.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

When war was declared against the Kingdom of Spain, and the President called for Volunteers, Catawba County immediately responded; and Colonel Armfield says that she furnished more soldiers than any County in the State save one. Below is a complete list of the names:

Deal, Milton F., enlisted April 27, '98; he was a Musician.
Garvin, Frederick T., enlisted April 27, '98; he was discharged November 4, '98.
Campbell, James H., enlisted April 27, '98.
Keever, Herbert O., enlisted April 27, '98.
Williams, William H., enlisted April 27, '98.
Yount, Albert O., enlisted April 27, '98.
Yoder, Ainslie T., enlisted April 27, '98.
Yount, Lee C., enlisted June 15, '98.
Yount, Thomas E., enlisted April 27, '98.
Yount, William H., enlisted April 27, '98.
Campbell, William O., enlisted April 27, '98; he was discharged July 1, '98.
Sherrill, Charles M., enlisted April 27, '98; he was discharged April 31, '98.
McCorkle, Charles M., enlisted April 27, '98; he was discharged December 31, '98; Corporal.
Cilley, Gordon H., Corporal; enlisted April 27, '98; he was discharged June 31, '99.
Kale, Avery E., enlisted August 14, '98; he was discharged April 8, '99.

(All those who were discharged were discharged with honor, in Company A.)

COMPANY E., 1ST REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS.

Rufty, Robert D., Sergeant; enlisted April 27, '98.
Seaboch, Luther E., enlisted April 27, '98.
Erwin, Erwin O., enlisted April 27, '98.
Gains, Fleming W., enlisted April 27, '98.
James, Frank A., enlisted April 27, '98.
Lafon, Pinkney E., enlisted April 27, '98.

Lafon, Lawrence A., enlisted April 27, '98.
Sigmon, John W., enlisted April 27, '98.
Benfield, Robert E., enlisted April 27, '98.
Payne, G. W., Corporal; enlisted April 27, '98.
Gaimes, Fleming W., enlisted April 27, '98.
James, Frank A., enlisted April 27, '98.

COMPANY K., 1ST REGIMENT.

Pierce, Edward T., enlisted June 15, '98.

COMPANY M., 1ST REGIMENT.

Hoke, Charles W., enlisted April 27, '98.
Armfield, J. W., enlisted April 27, '98.

2ND REGIMENT N. C. VOLUNTEERS, COMPANY C.

Hawn, Perry W., enlisted May 15, '98; he was mustered out November 10, '98.

Hill, John W., enlisted May 15, '98; he was mustered out November 10, '98.

Isenhour, David B., enlisted May 15, '98; he was mustered out November 10, '98.

Jones, Joseph, O., enlisted May 15, '98; he was mustered out November 10, '98.

Lael, Daniel H., enlisted July 1, '98; he was mustered out November 10, '98.

Miller, Thomas C., enlisted May 15, '98; he was mustered out November 10, '98.

Mull, George P., enlisted June 9, '98; he was mustered out November 10, '98.

Pendleton, Horace, enlisted —; he was mustered out —.

Tolbert, Charles E., enlisted June 2, '98; he was mustered out November 10, '98.

Williams, Ivey, enlisted —; he died at St. Augustine, Fla., in August, '98.

Williams, Ambrose M., enlisted March 15, '98.

COMPANY G.

Hallowell, Herl, enlisted May 11, '98; he was mustered out November 10, 98.

COMPANY H.

Mull, Frank R., enlisted May 24, '98; he was mustered out November 10, '98.

Mull, Sidney W., enlisted May 24, '98; he was mustered out November 10, '98.

Norton, Henry A., enlisted June 29, '98; he was mustered out November 10, '98.

COMPANY M.

Huffman, Joseph H,. enlisted May 20, '98; he was mustered out November 10, '98.

3RD REGIMENT (COLORED.)

The Negroes were equally responsive to the call for Volunteers, as is shown by the organization of the 3rd Regiment. But few, however, are to be found from Catawba County. The list is as follows:

COMPANY C., 3RD REGIMENT N. C. VOLUNTEERS.

Holloway, James D., enlisted April 27, '98; he was mustered out February 8, '99.

COMPANY F.

Bell, Augustus, enlisted June 23, '98; he was a Musician; he was mustered out February 8, '99.

COMPANY G.

Evans, Robert, enlisted June 23, '98; he was mustered out February 8, '99.

Harshaw, Alexander, enlisted June 23, '98; he was mustered out February 8, '99.

Lutz, Robert, enlisted June 23, '98; he was mustered out February 8, '99.

Pickenpack, Thomas, enlisted June 23, '98; he was mustered out February 8, '99.

Shores, Clarence, enlisted June 23, '98; he was mustered out February 8, '99.

James, Martin, enlisted June 23, '98; he died September 10, '98.

"STANDING BY THE STUFF."

THE WOMEN OF THE CONFEDRACY SHOULD HAVE EQUAL HONOR WITH THE SOLDIERS—ACCORDING TO DAVID'S LAW.

The heading of this article is taken from the law of David. Before he was king, David was not only a sweet singer and a brave soldier, but a just law giver. David with select soldiers left their homes and country to join the army of the Philistines. Finding their mistake, they returned to their own South-land. On reaching home, instead of meeting loved ones, devastation and gloom on every hand greeted them. In their absence, the Amalekites had invaded their land, had burned their city and had taken all their property, together with their wives and children.

So, David and his six hundred soldiers, with their flocks, herds and supplies—as was the custom of armies in that day—started in pursuit of the enemy. In the rush, at the brook Besor, two hundred men broke down and could go no farther. Leaving them with their flocks, herds, etc. David and the other four hundred crossed over the brook and soon came up with their invaders. After a battle continuing from one evening until the next, they succeeded in killing all the Amalekites, save four hundred young men who fled. They not only recovered their property and wives and children, but captured all that the enemy had. It was a glorious victory, one rich in spoils.

On their way back the soldiers began to discuss the honors, the spoils. They reasoned that as they had won them in battle, all the spoils rightly belonged to them. They were willing that those who did not go to battle should have their own wives and children, but said:" We will not give them *aught of the spoils* that we have recovered." But David said: "Ye shall not do so." David then issued the following law which has been in force in righteous code since, viz: "*As*

his part is that goeth down to battle so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff.''

Now, in this connection, the writer desires to contribute a few lines in honor of the wives and mothers of the Confederacy. He was not in the war, but had two brothers and a father there. And one brother never returned home alive. It is true he does not know from experience the many hardships the soldiers, in camp, in the march and in battle, had to endure. But, being the oldest of a large family of children, he knows, not only what struggles his mother had, but how hard other mothers in like condition, had to battle day and night, and often single handed against the greatest of all enemies—want, anxiety, sickness and often death in the home, and father gone.

The writer loves the memory of his father and brothers and would not withhold a single honor due them, or any other soldier for all they did and endured, yet he feels that it would be ingratitude in him to sit idly by and not say a word in behalf of the wives and mothers of the Confederacy, and divide the honors, so worthily won, equally with them. For without what they did, we would have very little of which to boast. While the men stood bravely behind the musket and cannon, the women more bravely stood by and protected the home which was the inspiration and power behind the men. But for the work, influence and encouragement of the women, the war would have ended two years sooner, and to our everlasting disgrace.

Now let us give a brief summary of some of the noble deeds they did. They furnished the men—the husbands and sons. They cheerfully took care of the homes. They labored and not only fed and clothed their children, but sent clothing and rations to the men. Many of them had to go to the field and plough, or to the woods and chop all day, and then card, spin and weave until a late hour at night. Above all the anxious care of the children was upon them day and night. Many of them actually had to manufacture the salt that went in their bread, and that saved their pork. Not only this, but they had to be their own physicians and nurses in times of sickness. And often they even had to bury their own, or each others dead. Yet, in it all, they never des-

paired, or even refused to give the tenth of the little they made to feed the soldiers. And amid all the hardships, they always wrote cheerful and encouraging letters to those behind the gun. In no age, and in no country have women or even men, ever shown more wisdom, faithfulness and endured more hardships and stood up under it more patriotically than did the women of the Confederacy. All we got out of the war was honor for our bravery, love of country and patient endurance of hardships. And as we honor the men who went down to the battle so let us equally honor the women who stood by the stuff.

J. F. Click.

ADDENDUM IN HONOR OF THE WOMEN OF THE CIVIL WAR

In addition to what the foregoing sketch has said, let future generations know all the facts relative to the privations, and sufferings endured, and the economy and substitutes resorted too to keep body and soul together and thus encourage the father, husband, and sons who were standing loyal to the guns in defence of the dear homes left behind. Let it ever be remembered that soon after the beginning of the war in 1861, the ports were all blocked, and further, the South was almost wholly an agricultural country, and hence, our good women were deprived of thousands of sundry household necessities,—such as sugar, coffee, spices, colorings, salt, shoes, delf, and clothing. To supply a substitute, or to economize, our noble women substituted and resorted wholly to "Long Sweetening", by raising sorghum; for coffee, rye, wheat, dried sweet-potatoes, etc.; for coloring, or dyes, they raised the indigo plant for blue; walnut leaves for brown; many leached the earth dug from old smokehouses and evaporated the liquid for salt; shoes were rudely made by a few old cobblers, and perchance, a young lady got a "Store" pair, and to make them last would carry them to

Church or elsewhere, and put them on while there, carrying them home on her return; clothing were wholly textile fabrics, and sometimes were wonderfully pretty and durable; shoes were sometimes made for the children out of squirrel hides to protect little feet from the piercing cold, the uppers of old castaway shoes being used for soles; and for delf, knives and forks, the rudest kind of pottery was used, and many of the poorer families used "Adam and Eve's" kind. How many good, self-sacrificing mothers, wives, and daughters would, after deducting the tithes for the government, (tithes of everything they raised) send to the dear ones during the winter a box of the best raised on the farm. And how tenderly the mothers watched over the little ones, although she had the cares of family, farm, stock and all on her shoulders. When we look back over these fifty years,—years of progress which have not a parallel in history, one sees the privation and destitution, of our wives, mothers and sisters who should share equally the honors,—if honors it be,—of the Civil War. Mothers, the remnant of the old soldiers still living cannot forget your heronism, your sacrifices, your industry your economy, and above all, your devotion to those of us on the front line. We realize your anxiety after a hard fought battle, for your dear ones whom you knew were in the battle, wondering, watching, waiting with bated breath, "Is my husband or my boy safe; or is he killed or wounded? What, Oh what, is the result? Will not the next mail bring something definite?" And with trembling hands in opening the long looked for letter, and finding "Killed", we can hear those pitiful wails from thousands of mothers, wives, and the dear little children clinging to mother's dress, "Dear papa, dear brother, will never come home again"; Even to-day, women of the South, the tender hearted old soldiers weep to realize your poverty, your harships and your patient endurance. We gladly and willingly hereby share the honors with you, and your descendants, all the heroism, the privations, the suffering; it is due you; accept it from the trembling hands of an old comrade of your husband, son, and when you accept it from him, you have accepted it from all who are still living. Take it, it is yours—you have won it worthily.

This book would not be true to its one leading object, if it did not acknowledge its indebtedness to M. O. Sherrill, A. P. Hoyle, P. C. Little, A. M. Abernethy, C. L. Hahn, W. E. Sigmon, S. E. Killian, James H. Sherrill, Peter Mull, and Frank Rabb for their introductions to each of the 12 companies, made up and organized in Catawba County. Thanks to every one who honored the book with his photo. and sketch each additional one making the book the Author's Ideal—his ideal being photographed and sketched in full. And to the boy now in school who shall in 1961 write Vol. 2 of the Semi Centenial History of Catawba. Look well to your opportunity, and keep your record straight through these year—that you may be able to give a perfect Record of the fifty next years.

And, finally, Catawba pleads with each county in the state to go now, and make a similar record, and let us save by counties much valuable history that, if not given this permanent form will be buried with the "Old Soldier."

Shuford L. Whitener's :-: Page :-:

His interest in the publication of "The Catawba Soldier of the Civil War:" A check for five dollars to aid in the publication, and more if needed.

He is a son of P. W. Whitener, whose photo and sketch is contained herein. "Render unto Caesar the things that be Caesars."

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